

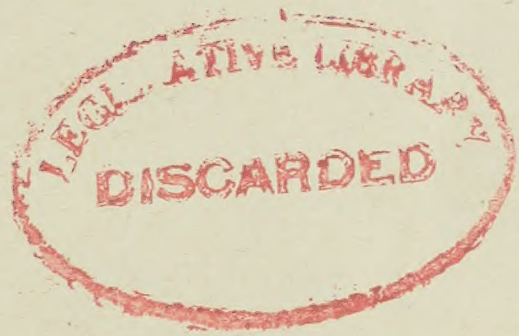


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VOLUME LXXVI

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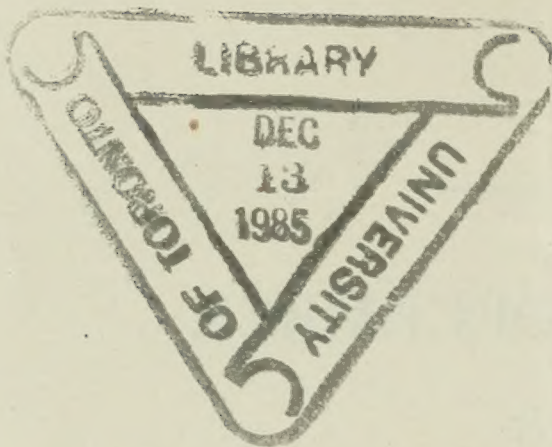
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# THE INDEPENDENT

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# The Independent

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## A BACKWARD GLANCE AND A LOOK AHEAD

**T**HE INDEPENDENT is today in appearance a new Independent. In spirit it is the old Independent, modified only to meet the changing conditions of new times.

The Independent was founded in 1848 as a progressive religious journal, particularly for Congregationalists who protested against conservatism in theology and pro-slavery politics. With the *New York Tribune*, it was the most influential foe of slavery in the land until slavery had come to an end thru war.

For sixty-four years The Independent has been true to its name. In that time the spirit in which it has approached the problems of national life has remained steadfast.

For sixty-four years The Independent has been— independent. In the first issue the spirit in which it proposed to treat public questions was set forth by the editors. They said: "It is not quite unnecessary, in such times as these, to add, that this journal is not in the interest of any political party. On political questions, as they involve great moral principles or affect great moral interests, we expect to utter our own opinions plainly; but no political party has any right or interest in our columns. . . . We take our stand for free soil, wherever Congress has power to legislate. Yet our journal is not committed to the 'Free Soil Party.' We have to do with principles, not with candidates, nor with parties as represented by candidates. In the same way, other questions of national and state legislation will receive attention. The question of war or peace, so often as it arises, is a moral question. The question of cheap postage, and of an entire reformation of the post office system, so as to secure the greatest amount of public accommodation at the least expense, is a question involving great moral interests. The question of laws to restrain and control, or altogether to suppress, the traffic in intoxicating drinks; the question of laws to punish crimes against chastity; and generally all questions about crimes and punishments are moral questions, and are to be discussed accordingly, without reference to party interests or party pledges."

This will be as true of The Independent of tomorrow as it was of The Independent of yesterday.

It will be non-partisan. It will owe allegiance to no party, no sect, no institution, no dogma. But it will not, as this might perhaps be taken to indicate, be colorless or vacillating. It will stand squarely for its convictions. It will fight aggressively for what it believes to be the right.

In 1848 there was one great question which overshadowed all others—the extension and continued ex-

istence of slavery. Today there is no single question which looms so large.

But the sum total of the problems that confront the American people makes this a hardly less critical day in our country's history. Our political parties are in a state of flux. What the next decade will produce in the field of political organization no man can safely predict.

We have entered an era when combination and co-operation have developed until they are the dominant factors in the business world. We have yet to find an adequate solution of the problem which their domination has thrust upon us.

In the industrial world, the hostile relations of capital and labor are finding on the one hand amelioration thru such devices as the Peace Protocol in the garment trades in New York City, on the other hand aggravation thru the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Manufacturers' Association.

The conception of the rights and the responsibilities of women in the world is undergoing profound modification. Woman suffrage, the social welfare of women in industry, and the related questions of divorce and the social evil are all aspects of one great problem.

The whole group of subjects included under the general designation of Social Justice are pressing for solution.

In the field of international relations the progress which has been made only serves to show the work which remains to be done. Arbitration has come, but war has not yet gone.

The problems of the responsibilities of great and powerful nations to their weaker and less advanced neighbors, and of the white race, dominant in the Western world, to the members of other races both within the borders of their own countries and elsewhere, still present well nigh insurmountable difficulties which require patience, breadth of view, and deep human sympathy for their ultimate solution.

On questions such as these The Independent has deep convictions. It has no set of ready-made answers to them. But it has a profound belief in certain fundamental principles which when applied to any such problem great or small will point the way to a solution.

The Independent believes:

In the absolute and untrammelled right of the people to rule themselves.

In a strong central government both in state and in nation in order that the people may have as efficient an instrument as possible with which to rule themselves.

In the use of the government not merely to protect life and property, but to do anything which the people



can do better collectively than they can as individuals.

In the duty of the people to assure thru government to every man and woman and every family the opportunity for the highest possible development.

In the coöperative development of business up to and only up to the point where it involves the selfish exploitation and oppression of business rivals, of wage workers, or of the consuming public.

In the democracy of industry, thru which the workers shall come more and more into ownership of the tools with which they produce, and capital and labor shall become more and more partners in industry rather than rivals for a disproportionate share of the products of industry.

In the enlargement of the part of women in the life of the world to the end that men shall recognize more completely the rights of women and women shall realize more profoundly their responsibilities.

In the substitution, in the settlement of disputes between nations, for the crude arbitrament of war—which never determines who is right, but only who is the stronger—of the ideal of justice which rules between man and man, and the calm methods of judicial procedure which society has adopted for the settlement of disputes between individuals.

In the service of truth first, in the constant search for the new truths, and in the pursuit of all fair and beautiful things in poetry, music and art that make life sweet and society a source of cheer to all its members.

In the permeation of the whole of society by religious inspiration and aspiration, in the liberalization of theology in the light of modern thought, in the adaptation of church methods to the needs of the times, and in the application of Christian ethics to modern problems.

The spirit of *The Independent* cannot be better expressed than in the motto which the French revolutionists made glorious as the ideal—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Liberty for all men and women to do what is for their best good unless by so doing they restrict the liberty of others.

Equality of opportunity for all men and women to develop their highest possibilities and greatest usefulness.

Fraternity—the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world.

## THE YEAR IN THE BALKANS

It is just a year on October 10 since war broke out in the Balkans and ever since the papers have been filled with confused and conflicting reports of battles and sieges, of massacres and burnings, of treaties made and treaties broken, of six states changing their boundaries with the suddenness of a kaleidoscope. Now that the smoke of battle has at least momentarily cleared away from the mountains we may get a clearer conception of what has really occurred if we take a brief survey of the causes, events and results of the Balkan wars.

The little Balkan States, formed from fragments of the Ottoman Empire in the long course of its disintegration, have shown an unexpected vitality and individuality. There has been such fierce rivalry between them as to which should gain the most of the territory yet remaining under Turkish control that their coöper-

ation was thought to be impossible, but last year a secret agreement for a joint campaign against the Turks was concluded, chiefly thru the efforts of Premier Venizelos, of Greece, himself a Cretan and therefore originally a Turkish subject. The object of the Balkan League was to free Macedonia from Ottoman rule either by making it autonomous or by dividing it up among the adjacent states. The condition of the Macedonian people was bad enough to justify interference from their neighbors, but was no worse than it had been for a generation, and one of the chief causes of disorder was the raids of Greek and Bulgarian bandits, connived at, if not encouraged, by their respective Governments.

Montenegro began by an attack on Turkey before that country had concluded peace with Italy. Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece followed suit. The attack of the Montenegrins was directed against Skutari, which did not fall into their hands until April 22, and then had to be relinquished to Albania at the command of the Great Powers. The Serbs from the north and the Greeks from the south met in the middle of Macedonia, thus clearing of Turks the whole of the western part of the empire. The Bulgars besieged Adrianople, but without waiting for its capture, six months later, they made a brilliant strategic movement to the eastward, and by hard fighting swept the Turks back to the line of fortifications across the peninsula at Tchataldja, only twenty miles from Constantinople.

In December representatives of the four Balkan States and of Turkey met at London, but were unable to agree upon terms of peace until May 30, when under the influence of the Great Powers a treaty of peace was signed by which Turkey relinquished all of her European territory except that to the east of a line drawn between Enos on the Aegean and Midia on the Black Sea.

Then the allies fell out over the division of the spoils. The Bulgars attempted to seize by force all of the Macedonian territory to which they thought they were entitled, but the Greeks and Serbs combined against them, and after a month of bloody warfare, the Bulgars were driven back into their own country. At the same time the Rumanians, who had hitherto remained neutral, crossed the Danube and invaded Bulgaria, and the Turks took advantage of the embarrassment of Bulgaria to regain Adrianople. Bulgaria, completely at the mercy of her late allies, surrendered to them almost the whole of Macedonia by the Treaty of Bucharest on August 10, and a month later conceded to Turkey the possession of Adrianople and twice as much territory as had been allowed her by the Treaty of London. Rumania obtained a strip of Bulgarian territory south of the Danube delta.

As a result of the war, Albania is to become an autonomous principality and all of the Balkan States have expanded, tho in varying degree. The boundaries are not yet definitely drawn, but we can compute approximately the territorial gains. Montenegro almost doubles her territory, tho that is not saying much. Greece gets an 85 per cent increase. Serbia gains three-quarters, but Bulgaria only a quarter of her former area. Turkey has lost nine-tenths of her European possessions.

But perhaps a clearer idea of the territorial changes and the present area of the Balkan States may be obtained by comparing them to the American States near-



est in size. Montenegro gains territory larger by half than Delaware and now has an area a little smaller than New Jersey. Greece gains territory nearly the size of West Virginia and now has an area approximating Louisiana. Servia gains territory larger than Maryland and is now about the size of Maine. Bulgaria gains territory about the size of Maryland and now has an area nearly that of Mississippi. Turkey loses territory larger than Illinois and retains an area in Europe about that of Massachusetts. The new country of Albania is a little larger than New Hampshire.

The actual cost of the war, its cost in life and property, in ruined homes and impoverished country, in the stimulation of blood lust and the heritage of hate, all these not even the Carnegie Commission can compute. And what is gained and who gains it, remain for the future to divulge.

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Two weeks ago The Independent, in commenting upon the terrible wreck upon the New Haven Railroad, asked the question, Who is responsible? The answer we gave was, The directors of the road.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just made a report upon this accident. The Commission gives the same answer to the question. It declares that the responsibility for the accident rests upon the New Haven's board of directors.

It is true that the report declares that the immediate cause of the accident was the dereliction of three employees on the two trains. But the real cause was much deeper than this.

"Man failure," says the Commission, "began high up in official authority, and it was not an unnatural sequence that it reached down to those in positions lower in official rank, but still weighted with great responsibility."

A prominent New York clergyman has written asking us to print the names of the New Haven's directors in order that the public may be able to put the responsibility definitely where it belongs. We are glad to accede to this request and at the same time to follow the example of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by setting forth the membership of the New Haven's board of directors. It is as follows:

William Rockefeller, New York City.  
J. P. Morgan, New York City.  
George F. Baker, New York City.  
Alexander Cochrane, Boston, Mass.  
T. N. Vail, Boston, Mass.  
C. F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.  
Edwin Milner, Moosup, Conn.  
William Skinner, Holyoke, Mass.  
D. N. Barney, Farmington, Conn.  
R. W. Taft, Providence, R. I.  
J. S. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.  
Samuel Rea, Philadelphia, Penn.  
T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia, Penn.  
H. K. McHarg, Stamford, Conn.  
J. L. Billard, Meriden, Conn.  
F. T. Maxwell, Rockville, Conn.  
Edward Milligan, Hartford, Conn.  
James S. Hemingway, New Haven, Conn.  
A. Heaton Robertson, New Haven, Conn.

Frederick F. Brewster, New Haven, Conn.  
Laurence Minot, Boston, Mass.  
Morton F. Plant, New London, Conn.  
John T. Pratt, New York City.  
Howard Elliott, New Haven, Conn.  
W. Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.  
Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn.  
James H. Hustis, New Haven, Conn.

These gentlemen are now in control of the activities of the New Haven road. Upon them will rest the responsibility for any future accident brought about by the continued existence of the conditions upon the New Haven which made the North Haven accident possible.

Four members of the present board—Senator Crane, President Hadley, Mr. Hustis and President Elliott—were not in office when the accident occurred.

Obviously these four gentlemen cannot be held to responsibility for the past. But they must share with their associates upon the board the responsibility for the future.

The president and directors of the New Haven have one paramount duty before them. They must put aside those aspirations toward expansion and monopolistic development which have made the name of the New Haven a synonym for doubtful "high finance," and bend every energy to make travel on the New Haven safe.

The power of public opinion should impress upon every member of that board his individual responsibility for the immediate and radical improvement of an intolerable condition.

### OCTOBER

It is hard to believe that anyone under ordinarily decent conditions, as most of us are, could fail to enjoy life in October. The earth, in swinging around the circle of its orbit, has come to a point where winter and summer are nearly in balance. Storms of wind or rain are few, sunny days alternate with cool, clear nights, and we smile, and say: "The weather is about right."

Our minds readily respond to Nature's graciousness. Revived by the bracing air, we forget the languor of the heated season that is past, and, whether we have worked or idled, feel a fresh energy and eagerness for both labor and play. Now is the time to make resolutions, rather than on New Year's Day, when we have settled into the winter's routine. It seems far more natural in this month of renewing and hopeful vigor to say I will, or I won't, do this or that—at any rate until next year's heat wilts my firmness!

This is the time for tramping. There is a music in the air with which we long to keep step—heel and toe, heel and toe, out of the town, over the hills, along the shore. We have caught, with the birds, the chant "Going, going—gone"; and the tie must be strong that holds us back.

The roads are dry and firm, and we stride forward thru an amber light which seems to fill the vault of heaven, yet the sky itself is undimmed blue, and the distant hills tremble in a turquoise mist. The roadside is a tangle of yellows, greens, purples, and crimsons, where briars and wild roses and sumach and ivy mingle in a thorny entanglement above the grass and golden-rods; and beyond the fence stretches a field of stubble



—acres of golden stems, half hidden under a lacework woven of gossamer by wandering spiders.

The road enters a grove. What a riot of color! Scarlet of maples; yellow, gleaming where thousands of leaves, like golden bangles, twinkle along the branches of the poplars; warm and ruddy browns among the oaks and beeches; splendid crimson-bronze tints reflected from a peperidge or from a creeper twined about the white pillar of a birch trunk.

In what a contrast to the morning of the year is this, its evening, attired! It sets some of us musing on comparisons with life and morals; and it stirs others to ask what has happened in tree or plant to change their leaves, so that they have turned from vigorous green, clinging tenaciously to their attachments, tho assailed by rain and wind, to these autumn colors, dull or brilliant, but far from verdant, and to this hold, so feeble that the hammering of a woodpecker will shake down a red or golden shower.

It is not the result of a "killing frost," for there has yet been no such cold. It is the effect of the subtle chemistry of nature, annually changing the active forces of plant-life from one substance and duty to another, transforming the energizing chlorophyl into something else far from green or stimulating, throwing aside the leaves because their work is done and the tree must prepare for winter.

We, too, are making preparations, but ours are for a winter as different as we are different from the trees.

### SAVE HETCH-HETCHY

Last week the Public Lands Committee reported favorably to the Senate the bill giving the Hetch-Hetchy valley over to San Francisco for a municipal water tank. As the House has already past this bill the existence of one of the world's beauty spots is now trembling in the balance against commercial greed.

The sifting of the evidence in the matter reveals the following facts:

1. San Francisco is in need of a new water supply.
2. There is no water famine emergency which can be relieved by the taking of the Hetch-Hetchy valley, for it would take eight years to develop Hetch-Hetchy and San Francisco must have more water before then.
3. There are several other available and abundant sources of water supply. This is stated by the Board of Army Engineers, who declare that these sources are practicable and abundant and that the matter is simply a question of cost.
4. The Board reports that with the exception of the Sacramento River no thoro or able investigation has been made of other sources than the Hetch-Hetchy.
5. The Board estimates that a maximum difference of cost between the Hetch-Hetchy and the next available source of water supply is twenty millions of dollars, or 25 per cent of the cost.

Thus the question is reduced to one of pure commercialism—whether the national Government in order to save San Francisco additional expense will sacrifice to it a phenomenal natural treasure house undoubtedly one of the wonders of the world. It must be borne in mind that a difference of utility exists between the forest reserves and the national parks. The former are created for the purpose of preserving waters and forests for

the good of the surrounding public. The national parks, on the contrary, are scenic marvels, of which the United States is properly the trustee for civilization and the future.

San Francisco has endeavored to minimize both the value of the Hetch-Hetchy and the damage that will be done by its conversion into a reservoir. They say it is remote, difficult of access and that it contains mosquitoes at certain times of the year. All these objections would have justified San Francisco a generation ago in taking the Yosemite Valley itself. The time to reserve great scenery is before the hands of the covetous have tightened upon it. The beauty of Hetch-Hetchy is the beauty of wildness and this wildness will be entirely destroyed by the submersion of the valley. Frederick Law Olmsted, the great landscape authority, said that the beauty of these gorges of the Sierras consists in the contrast between the grandeur of the lofty walls running from two or three thousand feet in high and the exquisite sylvan character of the floors of the valley. Hetch-Hetchy has been pronounced by John Muir a marvelous counterpart of the Yosemite, with very attractive differences. William Keith, the California artist, thought it more beautiful than the Yosemite. Were there no Yosemite Valley it would be visited for the same reasons that the public now flocks to the sister wonder.

In the light of all these facts a duty to humanity lies upon the Senate of the United States. There is no doubt that the enlightened sense of the whole country is against this unnecessary profanation. The persistence with which it is being urged may be partly understood when it is borne in mind that the bill will provide contracts involving the expenditure of \$122,000,000.

It is to be hoped that Senators from the East and South, if not from the West, will see their duty to the public by refusing to give away national property to San Francisco without adequate reason.

It was in Spartansburg, S. C., that a negro was arrested on the charge of having made an attack on a white woman. An attempt was made to lynch him. Governor Blease refused to protect him by the use of the militia. The mob blew down the outer wall of the prison with dynamite, but the brave sheriff would not surrender his prisoner, and with the aid of a few deputies he stood off the five hundred lynchers. Then came the trial and the negro was acquitted. There was good and brave work by the sheriff and the jury. A few sheriffs like this will do more to put an end to the lynching disgrace than all the Governor Bleases could do to encourage it.

An illustration of the modification of theological beliefs is suggested by the late death of Prof. James Orr, Professor of Theology in the United Free Church College in Glasgow, and the author of many conservative books in defense of an older orthodoxy. He is best known in this country for his *Revelation and Inspiration*. But even he was compelled to admit that "few persons would now be disposed to take literally the account of the making of Eve out of a rib from Adam's side while he slept," an admission that carries many others with it.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## The New Haven's Responsibility

Two official reports concerning the railroad collision on September 2 at North Haven, Connecticut, were given to the public last week. It will be recalled that 21 passengers were killed and 33 injured. In the first report, Connecticut's Public Utilities Commission finds that the collision was due to lack of an adequate signal system, the bunching of six trains on ten miles of track, reckless driving in a fog, the failure of a flagman to go back a sufficient distance, and the indifference of the forward train's conductor.

The second report is that of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission. It is long and was written by Commissioner McChord. In the history of such investigations we know of no report more sweeping and severe in its denunciation of those who are held responsible, beginning with the directors of the company. Their names are given. The first two in the list are those of William Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan. Among them, says the report, were men whom the confiding public recognize as magicians in the art of finance and wizards in the construction, operation and consolidation of great systems of railroads. But the reliance of the public on them "was not justified as to either finance or safety."

It is shown that when the directors voted for an investigation they assumed to dispose of

their whole responsibility by the vote; that officers issued orders, but did not ascertain whether they had been obeyed; that rules were frequently disobeyed; that the disobedience was rarely reported; that there was "man failure," beginning high up in official authority and reaching down; that discipline was weak; that under these and other deplorable conditions high speed was required on that part of the road where the collision occurred, and where there were antiquated signals, condemned by the enginemen and the state authorities; and that the imperative call for close and intensive superintendence there was unanswered. The obligations of directors are pointed out, with the

duties of operating officers. The responsibility of the trainmen is not overlooked; no excuse for them is found, except that it is shown that the engineer of the following train had been without sufficient sleep.

Owing to the Commission's recommendations, the House Committee on Interstate Commerce is considering a proposition that the Commission shall be empowered to regulate the speed of trains, compel the use of safety devices, and force a substitution of steel cars for wooden ones.

## The Sulzer Impeachment Trial

Governor Sulzer more and more clearly that he will

As the trial of the charges of impeachment against Governor Sulzer proceeds, it appears more and more clearly that he will

get a fair trial. The High Court is taking its tone from the judicial attitude of the Chief Justice and his associates of the Court of Appeals. The atmosphere of factional bitterness which pervaded the proceedings which led up to the act of impeachment by the Assembly is apparently dissipated. We say apparently, because it is true that every question which has come up thus far has been decided against the contentions of Mr. Sulzer's counsel. There is no telling what Tammany might induce its representatives in the Senate half of the court to do if the tide were to set in the other direction. Meanwhile, however, all goes smoothly.

Three important questions were decided by the court last



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### THE VALUE OF THE STEEL CAR

In a severe collision on the Long Island Railroad four steel cars were knocked from their trucks, but the cars themselves received no more injury than is shown in the pictures. If we must still have accidents, by all means let us have steel cars.





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL CUP FOR ENGLAND

The "Maple Leaf IV," winning for the second year the Harmsworth International Motor Boat Cup. The winner's opponents were the American "Ankle Deep" and the French "Despujols I."

week, two of them unanimously, one with a single dissenting vote. By these three votes it was decided, (1) that the Assembly did not exceed its powers in impeaching the Governor at an extraordinary session; (2) that the question whether a Governor could be removed from office for acts done before his inauguration into that office should be left for determination until the evidence had been heard; and (3) that evidence might be introduced by the prosecution relating to transactions in campaign funds not specifically mentioned in the indictment. On the last point Mr. Justice Cullen expressed the opinion that while such a procedure would be improper in a court of law, an impeachment trial was of such a nature that it would be entirely admissible.

#### Some of the Evidence

The first evidence brought forward by the prosecution tended to show that Mr. Sulzer had received many contributions to his campaign fund which had not been reported in his sworn statement of campaign expenses. Several of the witnesses, notably Mr. Jacob Schiff and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the new Ambassador to Turkey, declared that

they had made their contributions with perfect willingness that Mr. Sulzer should use them for any purpose he chose. Another witness testified that among a group of men at the Manhattan Club money had been contributed to enable Mr. Sulzer to make a better appearance on his campaign trips. It was brought out that Mr. Sulzer had requested Mr. Morgenthau to "be as easy as possible" on him in giving his evidence, and that he had suggested to another witness that he falsely deny having made a contribution. Other evidence showed that Mr. Sulzer had tried to have as many contributions as possible made in cash rather than by check.

#### Tariff Bill Still in Conference

Consideration of the tariff bill by the conference committee was prolonged last week by disagreements, and notably by one concerning the Senate's proposed tax upon sales of cotton for future delivery. It is expected that the bill will go to the President this week. In consultation with Senator Simmons and Representative Underwood, the committee chairmen, he has procured a settlement of some differences. It may justly be said

that this conference work has improved the bill. Betterment was clearly shown in the rejection of the indefensible tax on bananas and the reduction or removal of duties on works of art. The Ohio wine makers' complaint against the proposed duty on wine spirits, which are used in fortifying sweet wines, was due mainly to the fact that the time of the imposition of it would permit discrimination in favor of the wine makers of California. Action upon this part of the bill may be deferred until the regular session. The concession of 5 per cent. in favor of goods brought in American-built ships was at first rejected and then restored. It should be rejected again.

The so-called anti-dumping clause, copied from Canadian law, was taken from the bill. It imposed an extra duty on goods sold here at prices below those ruling in the country of production. Combinations of German manufacturers have openly and systematically made such sales for export. Some of our own manufacturers have followed this example. The proposed exclusion of goods produced by child labor has been withdrawn, because, it is said, it would deprive Southern planters of cheap cotton bagging manufactured in India. The



exemption from the income tax of that part of mutual life insurance premiums which are returned to policy-holders as dividends is to be commended. The income tax rate is to be graduated, rising to 6 per cent for incomes exceeding \$500,000.

At the end of the week it was expected that a disagreement as to the tax on cotton futures would be reported to both branches. It is unfortunate that this tax was adopted in the Senate, and we hope it will be thrown out. The imposition of it would be injurious to planters and manufacturers, and might not inconceivably close the Cotton Exchanges of New York and New Orleans.

#### The Currency Bill

President Wilson earnestly desires that the Currency bill shall be past by the Senate at the present session, but there are indications that he will be disappointed. Hearings before the Senate committee were continued last week. One of those testifying was Samuel Untermyer, recently counsel for the Pujo Money Trust Committee. Several bankers gave their opinions, and Prof. Irving Fisher, after saying he feared it would cause inflation of the currency, urged the committee to cut out the words permitting redemption of the new United States notes "in lawful money." "Gold or lawful money," he remarked, "means gold or greenbacks." It will be recalled that these words were made harmless in the House by a gold standard amendment. But Professor Fisher is right. The words should be taken out.

One Democratic member of the committee says the hearings will be continued for two months. No one predicts that a report will be made before November 1. It is said that the committee stands 8 to 4 in opposition to the House bill, and it is known that several Democratic members will ask for sweeping changes.

A comprehensive bill on so important a subject should not be hastened to enactment at the end of a session when members are weary. The bill has been improved since it was introduced in the House, but it is not one of ideal excellence. We think it should go over to the regular session.

#### Oil Grants in South America

Foreign capitalists have obtained broad and valuable concessions for the development of petroleum deposits in Colombia and Ecuador. The successful applicants are Lord Cowdray (Sir Weetman Pearson) and his associates in the powerful English company of S. Pearson & Son. These concessions have suggested a discussion of the

relation of the Monroe Doctrine to such acquisitions, mainly because they are said to include a harbor on the Gulf of Darien.

The terms of the Colombian concession have not been made known, but it is understood that they are like those of Ecuador's grant, which have been published in London and Washington. The company undertakes to spend \$500,000 within ten years in exploring for oil and to employ competent geologists and engineers. It has the right to construct pipe lines, quays, refineries, canals, railways and telegraph lines. There is to be a free grant of the public lands required and royalties on the oil are to be paid to the Government. No competition will be allowed. The company will have an exclusive right to explore Ecuador's entire territory. In case of war the Government may use the quays, canals, railways, etc., and at the end of forty years they will become its property. But the contracts have not yet been ratified by the Congresses of Ecuador and Colombia.

Acquisition of a harbor on the

Gulf of Darien would raise the question whether this was at variance with the requirements of the Monroe Doctrine, as supplemented by the Lodge resolution, which was suggested by a rumor as to Japanese negotiations with Mexico for a naval station at Magdalena Bay. But it is asserted that control of a harbor is not mentioned in the contract, altho the company is permitted to build such wharves as it may need. So far as we can learn, there is in neither of the concessions anything to which our Government can reasonably object.

It is said in London that the Colombian concession was sought unsuccessfully by capitalists in this country. Resenting the loss of Panama, Colombia doubtless preferred the English applicant.

Gamboa Nominated in Mexico President Huerta said, at the beginning of last week, that the Mexican Government had no candidate for the Presidency. Many expected, however, that some one would win his favor. On the 24th



ALMOST READY TO START

—From the New York Evening Sun.





Photograph by International News.

#### SEÑOR FREDERICO GAMBOA

The candidate of the Catholic party for the Presidency of Mexico. Señor Gamboa conducted the recent diplomatic correspondence with President Wilson's special envoy, ex-Governor Lind.

the Catholic party nominated Frederico Gamboa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Huerta's Cabinet, who wrote the replies to ex-Governor Lind's notes. The nominee for Vice President is General Eugenio Rascon. Señor Gamboa, years ago, was a follower of Ignacio Mariscal, Minister to the United States, and was sub-secretary of Foreign Affairs under Mariscal. Later he was Minister to the Netherlands. Rascon was a soldier under President Diaz, after whose retirement he accepted no command, but he was recently appointed Military Governor of Yucatan by Huerta.

No other party has made a nomination. It is asserted that Gamboa will have the support of Huerta, and that the Catholic party refused to make Huerta its candidate, saying to him that the recognition of the United States was sorely needed. Some are saying that the Liberals will not take part in the election. In the Mexican House, a few days ago, they sharply resented Huerta's appointment of Eduardo Tamariz, of the Catholic party, to be a member of the Cabinet, and forced his withdrawal. It is said at Washington that our Government will recognize Gamboa, if a free election places him in office.

General Carranza, leader of the northern rebels, says there can be no legal election, because a condition of peace is required by the consti-

tution. Huerta, he adds, controls less than one-fourth of the States, and the revolutionists will not stop fighting. Any one claiming to have been elected on October 26, he remarks, will be treated as a traitor if he falls into their hands. Carranza has set up a national government at Hermosillo.

The nomination of Gamboa and the recent utterances of Huerta are regarded with satisfaction by President Wilson, who holds, it is said, that the purpose of the Lind mission has in part been accomplished. It remains to be seen whether the opponents of the Catholic party will make a nomination, and whether a fair and decisive election can be held. There will not be many Americans to witness it, for the stream of refugees has not been checked. Durango has a normal American population of 3000, but less than twenty-five can now be found there.

#### British Labor Troubles

To judge from the increasing frequency of sporadic labor disturbances in Great Britain, the outlook for industrial peace in the future is not bright. Several causes may be suggested to account for this disappointing condition. One is the fact that the British commerce is now in a very flourishing condition, wages, as is generally admitted, have not risen proportionately to the increased prosperity of the country or to the rise in the cost of living. Then, too, there is a growing dissatisfaction with political methods and distrust of the official leaders of the union. The present government, based upon a Liberal-Labor coalition, has been surprisingly successful in carrying out its program of legislation beneficial to the working classes. It has curtailed the power of the Lords, past bills for old age pensions and disability insurance, relieved the unions of obnoxious restrictions, and promises to undertake the most difficult task of all, the reform of the land laws. But these measures have not brought about all of the benefits fondly expected of them and there is a disposition to resort to "direct action." Syndicalism, which appears to be losing its hold in France of late, is becoming popular in England. The old fashioned trade-unionism, peculiar to Great Britain and characterized by a solid financial system, well managed administration and freedom from violence and revolutionary tendencies, seems likely to develop into something very different, though what it will be cannot yet be foreseen.

The present strikes were mostly spontaneous risings of the men

themselves, without authorization or even against the command of the union officials. In the Cambrian collieries of South Wales four thousand miners stopped work because a policeman, employed to protect the non-union workers, is alleged to have made insulting remarks to the wife of a miner. They demanded his dismissal, but the employers say that they have no power to discharge him if they desired, because the police are under the control of the public authorities.

The motor omnibus strike in London has been settled thru the mediation of Sir George Askwith of the Board of Trade. Ten delegates representing the union and an equal number of the employers met at his instigation and after discussing the questions at issue for seven hours, came to an agreement. The omnibus men win most of their contentions; they will have the right to wear union badges on their uniforms; the strikers will be reinstated without penalization and hereafter the union officers will be recognized by the company in all disputes with the drivers and conductors.

The Dublin strike of the transport-workers is still unsettled, but it is reported that Sir George Askwith has been invited to come to Ireland and try to bring about an agreement as he has done in the omnibus strike and many previous labor disputes. The strike has extended to the farm laborers about Dublin and rioting with the police has occurred several times.

The postmen of England have or-



#### SIR EDWARD CARSON

The leader of the revolt in Ulster against the Home Rule bill, which is destined to become law, if nothing fails, next year.



ganized a militant union and contemplate going out on a strike in six weeks unless the Government raises their wages and accedes to their other demands.

The new form of labor movement has incited the employers to organize a national union in opposition. The United Kingdom Employers Defense Association has entered the field with a guaranteed "war fund" of \$250,000,000. The new Association will be registered as a trade union and has for its declared objects to "consolidate the resources of the employers of labor to maintain their rights and their freedom to bargain individually with free workers or collectively with trade unions." At the organization meeting two manufacturers pledged \$250,000 each and others \$50,000. Only seven and one-half per cent of the amount pledged may be drawn upon in any one year.

#### Will Ulster Fight?

Lord Randolph Churchill said a quarter of a century ago, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right!" As the time approaches when the Home Rule bill, unless all signs fail, will become law regardless of the opposition of the House of Lords, Ulster is going thru all the motions of preparing to fight. Whether the motions represent a serious intent which will be translated into active rebellion next year, time alone can tell. On Wednesday of last week five hundred delegates met in Belfast and set about creating the

machinery of the Ulster Provisional Government, to take over the administration of the four northeastern counties of Ireland in case the Home Rule bill becomes law. An appeal was issued for a fund of a million pounds (\$5,000,000) to indemnify the families of volunteers who may be killed or injured in the coming rebellion. Already, it is said, nearly a third of the desired amount has been promised.

The movement for secession and revolution which is assuming, at least in common report, such portentous proportions, is headed by Sir Edward Carson, a member of Parliament and a leader in the Unionist party. Meanwhile the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the Government are maintaining a masterly silence. The Government has the power, unless the unforeseen happens, to pass the Home Rule bill again at the appointed time. To take Sir Edward and his bellicose neighbors as seriously as they take themselves would be to play into their hands. Doing nothing until something decisive must be done is the statesman-like policy.

**The Flight Across the Mediterranean** A famous French aviator has just made the longest and most dangerous sea flight in the history of aeroplaning. Refusing all offers of assistance from the Minister of the French Navy, who proposed that torpedo boat destroyers should follow



Photograph by American Press Association.

M. ROLAND G. GARROS  
Who flew across the Mediterranean from France to Tunis, a distance of 558 miles, in three hours and fifty-seven minutes.

him to insure safety, Roland G. Garros flew in a Morane-Saulnier monoplane, from San Raphael, France, to Bizerta, Tunis, a distance of 558 miles. He left San Raphael at 5:52, was sighted between 7 and 8 off the coast of Corsica and later off Sardinia, and arrived at the Tunis coast at 1:45, having taken just seven hours and fifty-three minutes for the trip. Had any accident befallen him during this perilous journey, his chance of escape would depend on the possibility of a stray fishing boat picking him up. He had not only declined all proffers of help, but had even refused to attach floaters to his machine. He had perfect confidence in his motor, and knew that he could easily carry enough gasoline for the flight.

Garros's career has been one of remarkable accomplishment punctuated by narrow escapes of the most thrilling nature. One of these was at New Orleans in the winter of 1910, when he was trying for the altitude record. At a height of 7125 feet his engine stopped working and he was obliged to glide to the ground. To add to his difficulties, his sight was almost completely obscured by frost which covered his goggles.

In the fall of 1912 he made a successful flight over the Mediterranean from Sicily to Tunis, a distance of 160 miles. He has held the world's altitude record three times; in 1911 with a height of 13,934 feet, in September, 1912, with 16,400 feet, and in December of the same year with 19,032 feet.

The flight across the Mediterranean brings the possibility of transatlantic flight nearer than ever before. From the west coast of Ireland to Newfoundland is about 1900 miles, or about three and a half times the distance made by Garros with no difficulty whatever.

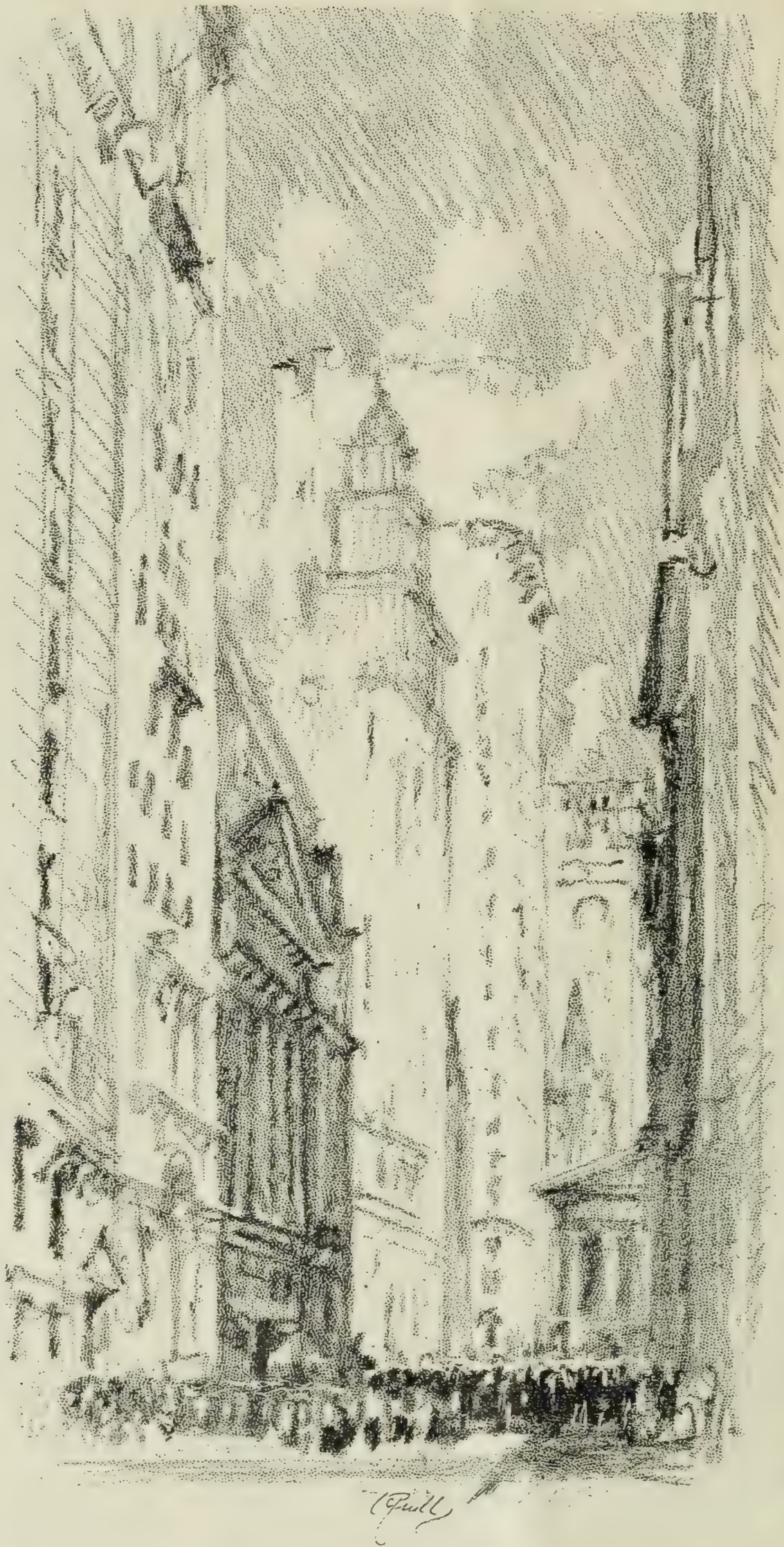


Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

#### PRAYING FOR A MIRACLE

The reported miraculous cure at the shrine at Lourdes in France of three supposedly incurable invalids has turned the attention of devout and suffering Catholics all over Europe to this place of pilgrimage.





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THE STOCK EXCHANGE

*From a lithograph by Joseph Pennell*



# SPECULATION AND GAMBLING

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

**W**ALL STREET is under fire. The center of the country's financial operations is suffering a searching inquisition at the hands of the legislator, the economist, the student, the demagog, the patriot and the man in the street. Questions as to its methods, its purposes, its activities, its standards, cloud the air, while accusations, denunciations, revelations made up of some truth, some falsehood and a vast proportion of half truths resound like the rattle of musketry.

Wall Street is under fire, and the Stock Exchange, the center round which the life of the street swirls and eddies, comes in for its full share of the assault.

It is a good time therefore calmly to consider the serious question, What service does the Stock Exchange render to the nation and what disservice? To what extent are its activities contributions to the country's prosperity, development, and advancement, and to what extent drains upon the country's commercial and industrial strength.

## THREE KINDS OF TRANSACTIONS

The Stock Exchange provides facilities which are used for three kinds of transactions—investment, speculation and gambling. If the transactions on the floor belonged wholly to the first class, the Exchange would be unqualifiedly good. If they belonged wholly to the last class, it would be unqualifiedly bad. It is the middle term in this trio which falls on debatable ground. Investment needs no defense, no defense will save gambling from condemnation. But speculation is in very different case from either. Speculation is a dog with a bad name. It is popular to gibbet it along with gambling and loose living.

But is the verdict just? Is speculation an unsocial practise? Is the speculator, like the gambler, an enemy of society, a drone in the hive, contributing nothing to the general welfare? The answer to these questions, if it can be made convincing, will throw light upon the problem of the Stock Exchange and help to illuminate the more inclusive problem of Wall Street itself.

## A MIXTURE OF PROCESSES

The three processes which go on upon the floor of the Stock Exchange—investment, speculation and gambling—are often inextricably mixt. It is often practically impossible to assign any particular operation with-

out question to one of these three classes.

Investment, for instance, is sometimes semi-speculative in character. Here is a man who has saved a thousand dollars and wishes to lay it aside against a future need. There are several ways in which he may invest it on the Stock Exchange. He may buy Government bonds with it. In so doing he secures the highest order of safety for his investment, with a low rate of return upon his money. But there is practically speaking no chance that his principal will be increased to any degree when he comes ultimately to sell his bonds. This is pure investment.

On the other hand he may purchase a stock which, while it pays a good rate of dividend with regularity, is subject to fluctuations in price. In such a stock he has a paying investment, with the possibility of an increase in his principal when he sells out, if the stock has gone up in price meanwhile. Let us take an example. Steel Common is now selling at 64. It has been for three years a five per cent stock. At its present price this dividend rate gives a return of just under 8 per cent on the money invested. It is, apparently, an excellent investment. In addition, Steel sold a few months ago at 69½, last year at 80, and three years ago at 91. If the stock can be carried until the present period of depression in the stock market is over, it may perhaps be sold for fifteen or twenty dollars more a share than the price at which it was bought. It may turn out, not only a good investment, but a good speculation.

Buying Government bonds at or near par is an absolutely safe investment, a modestly remunerative investment, and no speculation at all.

Buying Steel Common at 64 is a fairly safe investment, a remunerative investment, if, as seems probable, the stock continues to pay five per cent, and possibly an excellent speculation. But the presence of the speculative element in this transaction by no means takes it out of the investment class.

There is still another thing the possessor of the thousand dollars may do. He may buy a stock which at present is paying no dividend at all, but which is selling at an extraordinary low price. Such a stock was Steel Common in its early days, when sold as low as 8. To buy Steel then was to indulge in pure speculation. The value which the stock had was all potential. The element of invest-

ment was totally absent from such a purchase.

So investment and speculation are inextricably mixt in all kinds of operations on the Stock Exchange. In some investment predominates, in some speculation. In many the mixture is of nearly equal parts.

## THE TWILIGHT ZONE

On the other hand, the line between speculation and gambling on the Stock Exchange is hazy and indistinct. There the twilight zone is broad and clouded. This is not because any of the operations on the Exchange are in form or in essence gambling operations, as betting on a horse race or playing poker, or going into a pool on the ship's run is gambling. The truth is that stock exchange speculation is not gambling, but it leads to many of the same evils to which gambling leads. This statement opens up highly debatable ground. Probably the most common view is that stock speculation might more properly be called stock gambling, that speculating on the price fluctuations of stocks is no different from gambling on the speed of horses, the fall of cards, or the gyrations of the roulette ball. But there are two essential differences, while at the same time there is one essential likeness.

## THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPECULATION AND GAMBLING

Speculation differs from gambling in process. In a gambling transaction if one party wins, the other party (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, another party) must lose. In the transactions on the Stock Exchange which are carried on for speculative purposes, it is no more necessary for one party to lose if the other party wins than it is in a speculative purchase of land or potatoes or eggs or paper.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange are sales and purchases, bona fide, actual, complete. In each transaction each party to it gives what he does not want for what he does want, or what he wants less for what he wants more. The seller of 100 shares of Union Pacific at 160 would rather have \$16,000 than the stock; the buyer would rather have the stock than \$16,000. Either one of them may be making a poor bargain. The buyer's judgment of the relative value of money and stock may be bad, or the seller's may be bad. But it is no less a real bargain in which each side gets value for what he



gets. It is a plain case of bargain and sale.

This gambling is not. Gambling is not an exchange of values. It is a contribution of values to a central fund by two or more persons, the ultimate ownership of the fund to be determined by chance. It is true that in gambling each contributor receives in exchange for his contribution the possibility that it may be returned to him largely increased. But combined with that possibility is the other possibility that he may lose his whole contribution. The two possibilities cancel each other. So that it may fairly be said that the gambler, when he puts up his stake, receives no value in return.

The speculator on the Stock Exchange, on the contrary, when he puts up his stake, does receive value in return. It may not be the value that he thinks he is getting, it may be a value which will rapidly decline. But that is true of every man who buys any commodity with a view to its increase in value, from raspberries to skyscrapers. The fact that a man's judgment as to the future value of something which he proposes to buy may be proved unsound in the event does not throw him into the class of gamblers.

Speculation, in so far as the process itself goes, is not at all to be classed with gambling.

#### MARGIN TRADING AND SHORT SELLING

Nor does the fact that speculation on the Stock Exchange is largely carried on thru trading on margin and short selling make it gambling. Both processes are developed to their highest point on the stock and other speculative exchanges. But both processes are common under other names thruout the commercial world. Indeed it is vastly probable that the whole commercial system would be thrown into chaos if the various forms, existing under other names, of trading on margin and short selling were to be eliminated.

Trading on margin is buying stocks<sup>1</sup> and making only a small cash payment at the time of purchase, the rest of the purchase price being borrowed with the purchased stocks as security. It differs in no essential respect from buying furniture on the instalment plan, from buying land on mortgage, from buying books by subscription, from buying anything on time. It merely involves the use of personal credit backed by security, in the purchase of property.

<sup>1</sup>Stocks are also sold short on margin; but while the procedure is slightly different, the principle is exactly the same as in buying on margin.

Trading on margin is an absolutely legitimate business transaction. The fact that it is used by persons in ways that are not for their own best interest nor for the best good of the community is no indictment against the process in itself. The question of the misuse of margin trading is part of a more inclusive question which requires far more serious treatment than the curt banning of a class of operations under the term "gambling."

Short selling is selling securities which one does not possess at the moment in the expectation and belief that they will go down in price. A trader, for instance, who sells today at 70 one hundred shares of Copper which he does not own, does so in the belief that Copper will ultimately go lower rather than higher, so that he will be able to buy his hundred shares at a profit. If Copper goes to 65 and he buys the stock at that point he has made \$500. If it goes up instead of down, and he buys it at 75 he has lost \$500. This process is also anathematized as gambling. But it is no more gambling than the action of an automobile manufacturer in contracting to sell an automobile, before he has in his possession any of the materials out of which it is to be made is gambling. It is no more gambling than hundreds of other business operations of the highest respectability in which sales are made before the articles sold are in possession of the seller. Short selling is attacked by critics of the Stock Exchange with the statement or the implication that selling what one does not possess is an unsound operation either commercially, or economically, or ethically. A bill has even been introduced in the United States Senate penalizing short sales by a prohibitive tax. The introducer is reported to have announced that he will make his campaign for reelection to the Senate on this measure. His platform may be popular; it is far from being sound.

#### THE VALUE OF SHORT SELLING

Short selling is not only intrinsically legitimate. It is an operation essential to the usefulness of the Stock Exchange as a public market place. Short selling is the governor on the Stock Exchange engine. It holds back many a runaway "bull" market, in which prices are being boomed out of all relation with values. It retards the impetuosity of many a "bear" raid, in which prices are being hammered down with the most cynical disregard of values. It helps to hold within reasonable limits the swings of the market pendulum. It steadies prices, slows down and restricts the

broad movement of prices, helps to make the market a safe one for the small investor and the modest speculator by keeping prices in close relation to values.

In addition short selling opens the market to the individual with small means to invest or to put into speculation. Trading on the Stock Exchange is done in lots of one hundred shares. The man who wants to buy or sell a smaller number of shares must needs go (thru his broker) to what is known as an "odd lot" house. The odd lot business is a highly specialized one, and the four or five houses which carry it on do perhaps twenty per cent of the business done on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The small investor and the small speculator, that is, furnish one-fifth of the business of the Exchange. It is thru these small participants in the business of the Exchange that the ownership of the great industrial and commercial corporations of the country is popularized. It is the odd lot house thru which, and only thru which, the small trader gains access to the Floor. If there were no odd lot houses or its equivalent, the small investor and the small speculator would be denied entrance to the great open market where the nation's securities are bought and sold.

The odd lot house could not exist without short selling. To elaborate this point would require more space than is at command. But the fact is indisputable. So long as this unit of trading on the Floor is the "lot" of one hundred shares, the business of buying and selling the odd lots of the men of modest means can be carried on only thru short selling. To prohibit short selling would be to drive the small investor out of the market, or at least to handicap his participation in the market to a serious extent.

Both trading on margin and short selling, then, are to be widely differentiated from gambling. Both processes, it is true, are purely speculative. But that does not make them gambling.

#### THE SERVICE OF SPECULATION TO THE COMMUNITY

Speculation and gambling, again, differ widely in the service which they render to the community. Gambling renders none. The gambler is a drone in the economic hive, a parasite in the industrial organism. Speculation renders a real, a valuable and indeed an indispensable service. The speculator is a useful member of society.

We are here concerned with the speculator in securities, so that there



is no need to set down the service rendered by the speculator in commodities. It is a service more clearly defined and more easily stated than that rendered by the speculator in stocks and bonds. It is no more real.

The modern development of industry has for its chief instrument the corporation. The corporation performs a double service. It serves the community by undertaking with the aid of the capital of numberless individuals, great works of development, of production, transportation and distribution. It serves the individual by enabling him to take part with his capital in these great enterprises.

The stock exchange brings the investor and the enterprise together. It directs capital into channels of investment which the owners of the capital would never have been able, broadly speaking, to find for themselves. The instrument which the Exchange uses in performing the directive function is speculation.

If the possessors of capital are to invest in any enterprise outside of the contracted circle of their own personal knowledge, they must have assistance of several kinds. They must be able to get in when they want to. They must be able to get out at will. They must be informed about the enterprise, the possibilities of its success and the reliability of its management—in other words, they must be given an authoritative estimate and forecast of values.

Each of these indispensable kinds of assistance is rendered by the highly speculative market provided by the Stock Exchange.

The speculator takes up new enterprises and carries them along until their success is assured, when the investor is ready to relieve him of the burden. In this process the advantage is mutual. The speculator finds his advantage in the increased price which results when the period of probation of the new security is past. The investor finds his in being relieved of the necessity of carrying the security thru the precarious period of probation. The speculator lets the investor in.

The willingness of the investor to invest in a given security depends largely upon the ease with which he can retire if circumstance change either with the enterprise or with himself. The speculator makes a continuous market in which any one can sell a given security at any moment, for some price. If the investor were compelled to wait before realizing upon an investment until he could find another ready to invest in the same property, his case would be, by comparison, a hard one. Some investors in land experience every day

the difficulty of getting out. The speculator in securities lets the investor out.

The speculator gives the investor an authoritative measure of value. It is his function to forecast the future. He is continually bringing to bear all his knowledge, his experience, his skill and his prescience, upon the problem of the adjustment of prices to values. The speculator guesses what the value of a security will be. He bases his guess upon what he knows, what he believes, and what he hopes or fears. He backs his guess with his money.

His guess, with the combined guesses of his fellow speculators, all expressed in the form of hard cash transactions, make up the best barometer of the actual values of the enterprises about whose securities they are guessing.

#### SPECULATION NOT ALL GUESSWORK

As an eminent German economist, Gustav Cohn, has pointed out, the speculator does, however, more than guess. Speculation, he says, is rather the struggle of intelligence, armed with a knowledge of the ascertainable conditions, against the blind workings of chance.

No man can *know* what the future of a given enterprise will be. Any man may *conjecture*. When the conjectures of all the members of a highly skilled and well informed class are fused together in the crucible of a speculative market, the product comes surprisingly near to knowledge.

The speculator saves the investor from guessing. He helps him to know. Speculation, then, encourages investment; it directs investment; it protects investment. It makes possible the existence of a broad, free, continuous market for securities. It is only thru such a market that the fluidity of capital seeking employment can be maintained. It is only thru such a market that the modern development of industry by means of the corporation is possible.

These are the two essential differences between gambling and speculation. The one difference is in the process—gambling being carried on by the fundamentally unsound process of "I win, you lose," speculation being carried on by the fundamentally sound process of bargain and sale. An even more weighty difference lies in the service rendered to the community—gambling rendering less than none, speculation a real and vital one.

#### THE LIKENESS BETWEEN SPECULATION AND GAMBLING

The essential likeness between gambling and speculation lies in the

fact that both are attractive to those who have no business to indulge in them.

Men will gamble who cannot afford to gamble, who have no skill at the game they seek to play, who have neither the margin of resources, the fund of knowledge or the soundness of judgment which alone can give them an equal chance of winning.

So, too, men will enter into speculations lacking adequate resources, adequate knowledge and adequate judgment.

For just as gambling is attractive because it holds out glittering hopes of making money without labor, so speculation is attractive because the prizes for the successful are out of all proportion to the effort expended or the stake put up.

Both gambling and speculation are progressive in their psychological effect. Gambling leads to more gambling, speculation to more speculation. Curiously enough, the progressiveness of the obsession in each case seems to depend little upon the success which attends the indulgence. Those who win feel that it is easy to win more and so they go on. Those who lose are actuated by two convictions, one that they must recoup their losses, the other that this time it was only bad luck and the luck is bound to change.

Of course in making this comparison there is no intention of arguing that some gambling by some people is good and that it is only gambling by the unskilled and those of modest resources which should be reprehended. It is just there that gambling and speculation part company. Some speculation is good, some bad. If gambling by some people is less harmful than that by some others, the fact does not relieve the practise as a whole from the charge of moral and economic unsoundness.

The main evil which accompanies speculation lies in this participation in it of the unfit. It is not speculation in itself that is an evil, but the improper and unwise use of the speculative facilities by the ignorant and the unskilled, the insufficiently provided, the weak in judgment.

#### WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The problem that faces us is to eliminate the misuse of the speculative facilities provided by the Stock Exchange without hampering their legitimate and beneficial use. Speculation cannot be abolished; it should not be unwisely hampered or restricted. It should be regulated.

This is a task far more for the Stock Exchange itself than for the governmental power.

The evil which we have just de-



scribed and the danger of attempting to deal with it by legislation have been cogently stated by Mr. Justice Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, in a judicial opinion:

"It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being, are harmful and vain."

It is no easy matter by law to make the fine distinctions necessary to curb the illegitimate and harmful speculation without restricting to a dangerous extent the legitimate and useful.

#### THE TASK OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The task belongs to the Stock Exchange itself. The Exchange ought to have the fullest encouragement and stimulation from the popular voice. The Exchange has made a good beginning. There is a new spirit, a progressive spirit, a rapidly growing spirit among its members. It is a spirit that is leading the Exchange forward along the path of public service and public responsibility. Much has already been done; much remains to do. Perhaps the most important thing is the cultivation on the Exchange and among the members of a high sense of responsibility toward their customers and the community. The Exchange must not only afford the widest, the best and the most thoroly safeguarded facilities

to the great public for investment and for legitimate speculation, but it must have the courage to deny the use of those facilities for illegitimate speculation. Those who have no right, for the good of themselves, their families and the community at large, to speculate must be kept out of the market. The members of the Stock Exchange are trustees for the whole community of a great public function. They must recognize the duties of their trusteeship and discharge them to the full, even if in so doing they may seem to the superficial observer to be doing an injury to their own personal interests. Only by so doing will they be truly serving their own personal interests.

The Exchange has already done much to eliminate dishonest and improper uses of its facilities thru manipulation and fictitious transactions. It has begun to deal with the more difficult question of trading by outsiders on insufficient margin. It is thru this door that the speculator who has no right to be a speculator slips into the market. If no member of the Exchange would accept an order from any customer except upon thoroly adequate margin, a large proportion of the speculation which is harmful to the individual and to the community would be wiped out. There are already many Stock Exchange houses who have a high standard in this regard. Their fellow members of the Exchange must be brought to live up to the same high standard.

The Exchange is moving, under the leadership of its most progressive members under the pressure of public opinion, in the right direction. It needs the continued encouragement and stimulation of an aroused

public opinion to keep it moving faster and farther.

#### THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC

But the public opinion must be not only aroused, it must be intelligent. It must be based not on prejudice, not on demagogic assaults, not on economic fallacies, not on half-truths.

Nothing of real and lasting value can be accomplished unless the whole truth about speculation is recognized—the truth about its uses and about the service which it renders even more than the truth about the evils that surround it.

To try to reform or improve the Stock Exchange on a mistaken understanding of the truth about stock speculation and stock gambling is even more dangerous than not to try at all. Especially if the reform is to be attempted thru legislation should the task be entered upon with the utmost seriousness and deliberation. Hasty legislation is almost always bad legislation. This is particularly true in the case of so abstruse a subject as the economic value of speculation. Only after the most careful and painstaking study could any group of legislators hope to be able to legislate upon it wisely.

The Exchange has long erred in one direction. It has shut its eyes to the evils that surround speculation. But its eyes are closed no longer.

There is grave danger that the country will err in the opposite direction. There is danger that the public eye will be closed to the great service of speculation in the economic world. Only by recognizing both the service and the dangers of speculation can progress be made safely, sanely and surely.

## AT THE PIANO

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Child, and what art thou so wantonly playing,  
Striking at random the keys;  
Now that the evening rain on the glistening garden  
Hath ceased with the breeze?

Girl, with what perilous chords art thou so toying,  
Waking heedless the heart:  
Dost thou not dread lest the rising moon on the garden  
Tears may impart?

Woman, that all too deeply, skillfully wringest  
Sounds as of ebbing sea;  
Now that the moon is full, is that music begotten  
Of thy hands or of thee?



# THE PROBLEM OF LIVING THINGS

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

*John Burroughs has been known to the world for forty-five years as a lover of nature and one who saw in nature more of poetry and of philosophy than the ordinary observer. In recent years he has shown especial interest in the problem of life as presented by modern thinkers. He was a constant and attentive auditor at all of the lectures given by Professor Bergson at Columbia last winter, and in the following article he compares his views with those of Professor Moore, of Liverpool, and Professor Henderson, of Harvard. As will be seen from the closing paragraph, Mr. Burroughs has reached a conclusion very similar to that expounded by Sir Oliver Lodge in his recent presidential address at the Birmingham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.*

**A**LL living bodies, when life leaves them, go back to the earth from whence they came. What was it in the first instance that gathered their elements from the earth and built them up into such wonderful mechanisms? If we say it was nature, do we mean by nature a physical force or an immaterial principle? Did the earth itself bring forth a man, or did something breathe upon the inert clay, and it became a living spirit?

Such inquiries bring us at once face to face with the question of the nature and origin of life—a question which is the source of a good deal of mental activity in our time, both among scientific men and philosophers.

As life is a physical phenomenon, appearing in a concrete physical world, it is, to that extent, within the domain of physical science, and appeals to the scientific mind. Physical science is at home only in the experimental, the verifiable. Its domain ends where that of philosophy begins. It cannot go behind visible phenomena and ask "Why?" or "Whither?" This is the province of philosophy. It is incompetent to discuss the question of the origin of life from no life, or of something from nothing, because here its method of verification cannot be applied. Science is held by the biogenetic law—life only from antecedent life. Until it can bring about the reaction called life in its laboratories, it is tethered by this law. In order to make a start at all, it is compelled to assume the potentiality of life in matter itself, as most recent biophysicists do, and to regard its advent into this world as a natural and not a miraculous event—as natural as

the birth of a baby, inscrutable as are the mysteries that lie back of it.

So far as life involves a psychic principle or force, it is beyond the scope of positive science, and falls within the domain of philosophy.

## THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

The question of how life arose in a universe of dead matter is just as baffling a question to the ordinary mind, as how the universe itself arose. If we assume that the germs of life drifted to us from other spheres, propelled by the rays of the sun, or some other celestial agency, as certain modern scientific philosophers have assumed, we have only removed the mystery farther away from us. If we assume that it came by spontaneous generation, as Haeckel and others assume, then we are only cutting a knot which we cannot untie. The god of spontaneous generation is as miraculous as any other god. We cannot break the causal sequence with a miracle. If something came from nothing, then there is not only the end of the problem, but also the end of our boasted science.

Science is at home in discussing all the material manifestations of life—the parts played by colloids and ferments, by fluids and gases, and all the organic compounds, and by mechanical and chemical principles; it may analyze and tabulate all life processes, and show the living body as a most wonderful and complex piece of mechanism, but before the question of the origin of life itself it stands dumb, and, when speaking thru such a man as Tyndall, it also stands humble and reverent. After Tyndall had, to his own satisfaction, reduced all like phenomena to mechanical attraction and repulsion, he stood with uncovered head before what he called the "mystery and miracle of vitality." The mystery and miracle lie in the fact that in the organic world the same elements combine with results so different from those of the inorganic world. Something seems to have inspired them with a new purpose. In the inorganic world, the primary elements go their ceaseless round from compound to compound, from solid to fluid or gaseous, and back again, forming the world of inert matter as we know it, but in the organic world the same elements form thousands of new combinations unknown to them before, and thus give rise to the myriad forms of life that inhabit the earth.

The much debated question of the nature and origin of life has lately found an interesting exponent in Prof. Benjamin Moore, of the Uni-

versity of Liverpool. His volume on the subject in the "Home University Library" is very readable, and, in many respects, convincing. At least, so far as it is the word of exact science on the subject it is convincing; so far as it is speculative, or philosophical, it is or is not convincing, according to the type of mind of the reader. Professor Moore is not a bald mechanist or materialist like Professor Loeb, or Ernest Haeckel, nor is he an idealist or spiritualist, like Henri Bergson or Sir Oliver Lodge. He may be called a scientific vitalist. He keeps close to lines of scientific research as these lines lead him thru the maze of the primordial elements of matter, from electron to atom, from atom to molecule, from molecule to colloids, and so up to the border of the living world. His analysis of the processes of molecular physics as they appear in the organism, leads him to recognize and to name a new force, or a new manifestation of force, which he hesitates to call vital, because of the associations of this term with a pre-scientific age, but which he calls "biotic energy."

## THE ENERGY OF LIFE

Biotic energy is peculiar to living bodies, and "there is precisely the same criteria for its existence," says Professor Moore, "as for the existence of any one of the inorganic energy types, viz., a set of discrete phenomena; and its nature is as mysterious to us as the cause of any one of these inorganic forms about which also we know so little.

"It is biotic energy which guides the development of the ovum, which regulates the exchanges of the cell, and causes such phenomena as nerve impulse, muscular contraction, and gland secretion, and it is a form of energy which arises in colloidal structures, just as magnetism appears in iron, or radio-activity in uranium or radium, and in its manifestations it undergoes exchanges with other forms of energy, in the same manner as these do among one another."

Like Professor Henderson, of Harvard, whose volume on *The Fitness of the Environment* has lately appeared, Professor Moore concedes to the vitalists about all they claim—namely, that there is some form of force or manifestation of energy peculiar to living bodies, and one that cannot be adequately described in terms of physics and chemistry. Professor Moore says this biotic energy "arises in colloidal structures," and so far as bio-chemistry can make out, arises





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JOHN BURROUGHS OUT-OF-DOORS



*spontaneously* and gives rise to that marvelous bit of mechanism, the cell. In the cell appears "a form of energy unknown outside life processes which leads the mazy dance of life from point to point, each new development furnishing a starting point for the next one." It not only leads the dance along our own line of descent from our remote ancestors—it leads the dance along the long road of evolution from the first unicellular form in the dim paleozoic seas to the complex and highly specialized forms of our own day.

The secret of this life force, or biotic energy, according to Professor Moore, is in the keeping of matter itself. The steps or stages from the depths of matter by which life arose, lead up from that imaginary something, the electron to the inorganic colloids, or to the crystallo-colloids, which are the threshold of life, each stage showing some new transformation of energy. There must be an all-potent energy transformation before we can get chemical energy out of physical energy, and then biotic energy out of chemical energy. This transformation of inorganic energy into life energy cannot be traced or repeated in the laboratory, yet science believes the secret will sometime be in its hands. It is here that the materialistic philosophers, such as Professors Moore and Loeb, differ from the spiritualistic philosophers, such as Bergson, Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Thompson, and others.

#### MORE THAN MECHANISM

Professor Moore has no sympathy with those narrow mechanistic views that see in the life processes "no problems save those of chemistry and physics." "Each link in the living chain may be physico-chemical, but the chain as a whole, and its purpose, is something else." He draws an analogy from the production of music in which purely physical factors are concerned; the laws of harmonics accounts for all; but back of all is something that is not mechanical and chemical—there is the mind of the composer, and the performers, and the auditors, and something that takes cognizance of the whole effect. A complete human philosophy cannot be built upon physical science alone. He thinks the evolution of life from inert matter is of the same type as the evolution of one form of matter from another, or the evolution of one form of energy from another—a mystery, to be sure, but little more startling in the one case than in the other. "The fundamental mystery lies in the existence of those entities, or things which we call matter and energy," out of the play and interaction of which all life phenomena have arisen.

Organic evolution is a series of energy exchanges and transformations from lower to higher, but science is powerless to go behind the phenomena presented and name or verify the underlying mystery. Only philosophy can do this. And Professor Moore turns philosopher when he says there is beauty and design in it all, "and an eternal purpose which is ever progressing."

#### BERGSON'S CREATIVE EVOLUTION

Bergson sets forth his views of evolution in terms of literature and philosophy. Professor Moore embodies similar views in his volume, set forth in terms of molecular science. Both make evolution a creative and a continuous process. Bergson lays the emphasis upon the cosmic spirit interacting with matter. Professor Moore lays the emphasis upon the indwelling potencies of matter itself (probably the same spirit conceived of in different terms). Professor Moore philosophizes as truly as does Bergson when he says "there must exist a whole world of living creatures which the microscope has never shown us, leading up to the bacteria and the protozoa. The brink of life lies not at the production of protozoa and bacteria, which are highly developed inhabitants of our world, but away down among the colloids, and the beginning of life was not a fortuitous event occurring millions of years ago and never again repeated, but one which in its primordial stages keeps on repeating itself all the time in our generation. So that if all intelligent creatures were by some holocaust destroyed, up out of the depths in process of millions of years, intelligent beings would once more emerge." This passage shows what a speculative leap or a flight the scientific mind is at times compelled to take when it ventures beyond the bounds of positive methods. It is good philosophy, I hope, but we cannot call it science. Thrilled with cosmic emotion, Walt Whitman made a similar daring assertion:

There is no stoppage, and never can be  
stoppage,  
If I, you, and the worlds, and all beneath  
or upon their surfaces, were this moment  
reduced back to a pallid float, it would not  
avail in the long run,  
We should surely bring up again where  
we now stand,  
And surely go as much farther, and  
then farther and farther.

Evolution is creative, whether it works in matter as Bergson describes, or whether its path lies up through electrons and atoms and molecules, as Professor Moore describes. There is something that creates and makes matter plastic to its will. Whether we call matter "the liv-

ing garment of God," as Goethe did, or a reservoir of creative energy, as Tyndall and his school did, and as Professor Moore still does, we are paying homage to a power that is super-material. Life came to our earth, says Professor Moore, thru a "well regulated orderly development," and it "comes to every mother earth of the universe in the maturity of her creation when the conditions arrive within suitable limits." That no intelligent beings appeared upon the earth for millions upon millions of years, that for whole geologic ages there was no creature upon the earth with more brains than a snail possesses, shows the almost infinitely slow progress of development, and that there has been no arbitrary or high-handed exercise of creative power. The universe is not run on principles of modern business efficiency, and man is at the head of living forms, not by the fiat of some omnipotent power, some superman, but as the result of the operation of forces that balk at no delay, or waste, or failure, and that are dependent upon the infinitely slow ripening and amelioration of both cosmic and terrestrial conditions.

#### THE TRANSITION TO LIFE

We do not get rid of God by any such dictum, but we get rid of the anthropomorphic views which we have so long been wont to read into the processes of nature. We dehumanize the universe, but we do not render it the less grand and mysterious. Professor Le Dantec says, "Life is only a surface accident in the history of the thermic evolution of the globe," and Professor Moore points out to us how life came to a cooling planet as soon as the temperature became low enough for certain chemical combinations to appear. There must first be oxides and saline compounds, there must be carbonates of calcium and magnesium, and the like. As the temperature falls, more and more complex compounds, such as life requires, appear; till, in due time, carbon dioxide and water are at hand, and life can make a start. At the white heat of some of the fixed stars, the primary chemical elements are not yet evolved; but more and more elements appear, and more and more complex compounds are formed as the cooling process progresses.

"This note cannot be too strongly sounded that as matter is allowed capacity for assuming complex forms, those complex forms appear. As soon as oxides can be there, oxides appear; when temperature admits of carbonates, then carbonates are forthwith formed. These are experiments which any chemist can to-



day repeat in a crucible. And on a cooling planet, as soon as temperature will admit the presence of life, then life appears, as the evidence of geology shows us." When we speak of the beginning of life, it is not clear just what we mean. The unit of all organized bodies is the cell, but the cell is itself an organized body, and must have organic matter to feed upon. Hence the cell is only a more complex form of more primitive living matter. As we go down the scale toward the inorganic, can we find the point where the living and the non-living meet and become one? "Life had to surge a long way up from the depths before a green plant cell came into being." When the green plant cell was found, life was fairly launched. This plant cell, in the form of chlorophyll, by the aid of water and the trace of carbon dioxide in the air, began to store up the solar energy in fruit and grain and woody tissue, and thus furnish power to run all forms of life machinery.

The materialists or naturalists are right in urging that we live in a much more wonderful universe than we have ever imagined, and that in matter itself sleep potencies and possibilities not dreamt of in our philosophy. The world of complex tho invisible activities which science reveals all about us, the solar and stellar energies raining upon us from above, the terrestrial energies and influences playing thru us from below, the transformations and transmutations taking place on every hand, the terrible alertness and potency of the world of inert matter as revealed by a flash of lightning, the mysteries of chemical affinity, of magnetism, of radio-activity, all point to deep beneath deep in matter itself. It is little wonder that men who dwell habitually upon these things and are saturated with the spirit and traditions of laboratory investigation, should believe that in some way matter itself holds the mystery of the origin of life. On the other hand, a different type of mind,

the mere imaginative, artistic and religious type, recoils from the materialistic view.

The sun is the source of all terrestrial energy, but the different forms that energy takes—in the plant, in the animal, in the brain of man—this type of mind is bound to ask questions about that. Gravity pulls matter down; life lifts it up; chemical forces pull it to pieces; vital forces draw it together and organize it; the winds and the waters dissolve and scatter it; vegetation recaptures it and integrates and gives it new qualities. At every turn, minds like that of Sir Oliver Lodge are compelled to think of life as a principle or force doing something with matter. The physico-chemical forces will not do in the hands of man what they do in the hands of Nature. Such minds, therefore, feel justified in thinking that something which we call "the hands of Nature," plays a part—some principle or force which the hands of men do not hold.

*Roxbury, New York.*

## GOING FISHING IN FLORIDA

BY E. P. POWELL

**I**T was a poet who invented the phrase, break o' day, for really everything is breaking open, wonderful things are coming to light; and you will be surprised if you look at the number of flowers that fold their eyes and fold their hands before going to sleep. You will find bumblebees asleep in closed up hollyhocks; and the sensitive plants, which include our locust in the North, and no end of legumes in the South, so put their fingers together as to look wonderfully drowsy. These all wake up very much like human beings. No matter how many times we have seen the morning, it is always a fresh morning. Homer talks about the "new born day"; no one ever thinks of it as the old day, that has done its work thousands of times, and just gone to bed for a little rest, under cover of the stars. The sky, full of gold, is trying to forget the thunderstorm of the previous midnight, only that the big drops that cover all vegetation are still too globulous to be mistaken for dew. The wind and the lightning have been transformed into an unspeakable peace. You can hardly think that twelve hours ago the hillsides were shaken together, with stroke after stroke of electric rage.

Gladys and I, rising from our beds at half past four, while mockingbird

music is pouring in at every window, whistle to each other that "A good mess of fish, out of Lake Lucy, would make a good dinner." As bait is no plenty, we break open a can of soft-shell clams, from Gloucester, and find the fish are wonderfully greedy for them. It is an hour of absolute peace, all but that mockingbird music that fills every cubic inch of air. There is not a ripple on the lake, altho silence itself is nothing short of a way Nature has of saying things. Over beyond the grape-fruit grove to the north of the lake, mourning doves have chimed in with their sad refrain, so regularly, that I had forgotten to hear them. This is a curious bird, sad everywhere, to be found from Florida to Alaska, and then across to Maine.

The sun fingers thru the eastern pines, and plays on the western slopes. All around the great indented rim of the lake, eighty-foot trees are looking down, and studying their crowns in the water. It is a gem of a lake, just half a mile across. Blue herons sit on the fences around, or flit with quiet ease, watching everywhere for food. Here and there the white egrets are fishing quietly, where the banks are reedy, and the small perch are plenty. These beautiful creatures know that hereabouts they are safe, and always will be safe, so long as Gladys and I can

govern conditions. Rising on the first soft breeze that begins to whisper across the lake, one of these waves his white pinions, but without breaking the silence, and drops down to his breakfast on the opposite shore. I do not wish, just now, to think there is an honest woman in the land who would have that beautiful creature shot to help out her personal adornment.

We have our rods ready, and are already dipping hooks into the water. Yes! Yes! I understand! You need not suggest it to me! that I have had preliminary qualms about fishing, and have mentioned it in *The Independent*. Truly I do not believe in unnecessary killing, and that one word "necessary" need not cover a whole page. But we have tried to settle it in this way: to catch only that which we can use for dinner. It is an old argument, and chock-full of selfishness. It leaves a crack for all that the sportsman can claim of pleasure with his gun. We also drop back into the lake the little fellows (after the hook has galled their mouths). The "we" is made up of Gladys, Hal, and myself; and I am more responsible than both the others counted together; only what are we to do about dinner?—and there are also five or six handy neighbors—old maids, widows, and others, who are glad to absorb any surplus. Mark it.



that fishing is not half the pleasure it would be, if we could not share the results with somebody. The other day there were five two-pounders, and that was two that we could spare for Maggie and her mother, over in the orange grove. We added some guavas and figs; and when the basket came back, it was nearly full of delicious ginger cookies.

Dear stomach! what a wonderful affair you are! You have been with me from the very first of my suckling days! You stood by me in pumpkin-pie days, and in the strawberry short-cake reign, and when there were peach turnovers to be disposed of. How ever could I have got on without you? How you do bind people together sometimes; for really civilization could hardly get on, without picnics and clambakes and oyster parties; and what would the minister and his family live on if there were no more cooking sales and remnants of chicken pies? Only of late, we have had to add a professional caterer; and there is too much paprika. Give us back the simple cooking of our mothers (I refer more particularly to doughnuts), and stomachs that could be filled full three times a day—(a plate of apples and another of butternuts being added just before going to bed). Dyspepsia is an abomination, an abnormal outrage; as is everything else that undertakes to sever the stomach from the soul, and digestion from salvation.

Why cannot one conscientiously gratify his stomach? I am not so sure of that etherealization called the soul, that undertakes to lord it so egotistically over the body. I am sure that when Nature carved us, inside and out, she did not despise her own work. So it is that, after all, I am not ashamed of fishing because a well-broiled trout pleases the stomach. There is not one thing on the globe more wonderful than the making of the human body, by the process of eating and drinking, every day of one's life. I wish every one could understand that he need not tinker so much with the work of the Creator; and yet there is a deal of recreating that must all the time go on. I think I can see a worldwide difference between recognizing the right of the stomach to safe enjoyment, and the ruin of both body and mind thru intemperate gratification. The one word that ought to meet a boy, when he sits down to his first meal between his parents, or picks up the first pears under the harvest tree, or otherwise engages in the job of keeping himself whole, is temperance—absolute self government. That is the whole of it. Yes, the whole of

it. Be a master of yourself; mind stomach, hand and brain, tongue and toe.

But instead of temperance our boys learn that most of their ills are providential; and from their religious and ethical teachers, as well as their physicians, the law of abstinence takes precedence; and some of their organs must be suppressed altogether. I believe in giving the stomach its due. Do you realize how much civilization has been marked by the evolution of knives and forks, and then by the development of potatoes and pears? The glory of appetite it is, that has led to such improvement as the McIntosh apple, the Seckel pear and the Marechal Neil rose; all these in the rose family. Dear me! but when I walk thru my garden of eighty kinds of apples and more than a hundred of grapes, besides plums and peaches and strawberries, everyone climbing higher and higher in world life, I wonder what they are climbing for, and climbing to. It is just here that every one of them is appealing to the stomach of man, and every one of them is guided by the soul of man. I will not despise either Burbank or St. John. I think we have put our physical nature quite too much to shame. One might as well abuse his mind, which has its crotchets and its bigotries and its prejudices and its fads. Yes, Dr. Hutchinson! you are right about it—what we want is common sense all around, in our thinking as well as our digestive organs.

"But, Dad! there is so much fun in fishing; and you have such a way of making sport of things." I had noticed of late that Miss Gladys was getting more interested in the rod, and when either of us pulled out a good-sized trout, she did not sigh as distinctly. As to the weight of our relative catches we still have our opinions, as all fishermen will have until the end of time. I think I am to be credited with the biggest fish, but what is one to do about it! It is not very nice business, this bragging with girls; not at least with your own daughter; they are likely to know your weaknesses too well. So I lost this part of fisherman's fun. It is curious how morals drop down into a matter of ounces and pounds. But as for throwing up the job altogether, I had a better excuse. I cannot stay long on the water after the sun gets hot, and after the fish stop biting. But I have openly compromised, as my neighbors and friends know, by refusing to kill animals out in the open, and indulging only in fishing. There are signs up all around our lots, warning trespassers not to

shoot our quail; no, not even to disturb them. In fact, I hate a gun as badly as ever. I do not like to see this matter quite so naked; but that is often the trouble with truth, that it dislike clothes.

So I answer Gladys, in due time, that we are only to catch our dinner, and really we are not allowed to take one bit of fun out of the whole thing. The dear girl looks puzzled, and says that she believes we have made a great advance in ethical decency, by using canned clams instead of putting live worms on to our hooks. The private fact is that there are no angleworms in this country, only grasshoppers, and borers, and smaller fish. The ethics of the case becomes rather pinched. The truth must be faced that we are growing a little more fond of these morning "excurts." We stay out a little longer; we get a little more impatient when the bites are not prompt; we endure a little more of the sun's heat, and use up twice as much time in order to cover a good catch. I think it takes just twice as many fish to constitute a dinner as it did a month ago. Bless my soul! but what is one to do about it? Which way are we drifting? I do not think less of that heron for catching his breakfast out of the lake; but I am not really satisfied to have a heron's conscience, nor even to have a white egret's way of looking at things. Perhaps we had better go home; and have beefsteak for dinner; and not give a thought as to who was the butcher.

Gladys quietly slips in the suggestion that the Master told Peter to cast in on the other side. Evidently she thinks one may be a good fisherman and at the same time be a good Christian; her conscience is working. I am not so sure that there are not lots of Christians whom I should not like to have her imitate. And again I am not quite sure that if the Master stood on the banks of Lake Lucy, we should not haul in to him, and breakfast with him on figs and guavas and dasheens. Gladys was putting on the bait; and we were discussing the relative value of grasshoppers and Gloucester clams, when I looked at my watch, and found that we had used up two and three-quarters hours, and just then we could hear the stroke of the seven o'clock bell. The sun was making fun of us, as it went up higher into the great overhead amphitheater, and was pulling after it every plant, for blossom and for fruitage. There was a deal of work to do on land, and the hoes and pruning knives had been long enough idle. A morning had been sacrificed.

I was not quite happy; and Gladys said in her quiet way, "I could just



as well have finished my winter garden." You understand that here in Florida we make one garden in September or October, and another in February or March. It is just about now that we sow for chard and turnips and petsai and lettuce and collards, and in the spring we add our eggplants and a lot more of vegetables like sweet corn and peas. Only potatoes and lettuce and carrots and cabbage, and a few more we have all winter and all summer. Petsai is one of the new things sent us by the new Republic of China, and the dasheen is the rival of the potato, that has just come to us from some of the archipelagos of the Orient. The rainy season is nearly over now, and our gardens will not brook much delay. The dear girl was quite right; she could have had a big start on her winter garden. Whether it was conscience or not, I was not quite easy myself. That is a queer thing about fishing, that one will sit all day, or half a day, under the redhot rays, on a stone or a log perhaps, waiting for bites. I think the word blockhead came from this kind of business. As civilization ripens sporting naturally dies out. Anyhow, a community of hunters is not likely to be fond of Thoreau and Emerson, nor of Edison and Burbank. Really it was what we had lost that most disturbed us. What a grand achievement to have fitted in with Nature, and this morning to have just rowed around and across Lake Lucy, while the water beamed with silver, before the harvest moon had quite slipt down behind the western pines.

We could have had this baptism of the dawn; and have got our work done before the sun came, full-blooded, to drive us indoors. The whole

forest rim of pines was now looking down into the lake, shaking its shadows with the breeze that always comes hereabouts just after day has fully dawned. The mockingbirds, who have a pleasant habit of mating the second time in our summers, were doing their nest building in the orange trees, and telling their loves, as they have a habit of doing by chasing each other and giving orders. Looked at from this angle, fishing had been a dead loss. The colors and sounds, the joy of being filled full of Nature's overflow—we had lost the whole of it; only we had fished. I am not quite sure that we had wasted our time altogether, but we were taking the joy out of innocence, and we were learning to be good natured about killing things.

Let us go out and paint those notices afresh, all about our lake and our two hundred acres, NO SHOOTING ALLOWED ON THESE PREMISES. "What absurd creatures are these humans!" In that I fully agree with you, Sir Turkey Buzzard! for you have scavenged all the morning, and you have killed nothing; but we who despise you and call you hard names, we have reduced the joy of the live world, and now we are not sure that we have added to our own. I wish I could make a single fish; there might then be some pleasure in restoring the balance of life. So it was that we drew near to land; quarreling not at all with each other, but each one not quite in harmony with himself. Harry's whistle comes down to meet us at the land—i.e., bringing out of the sweet-potato field that good cheer and joy that comes to one who is working just enough. Did you ever notice the difference in the sound of hoes? One

makes you think of Millet's serf (as Markham interprets him) pounding the clod, and gaping abroad as a slave of toil; but another interprets him as looking up in the world, tools in hand and hope in his eye. Hal's whistle indicates the triumph of body and soul together.

How well land and water complement each other! A New England brook is the most beautiful thing in this world; its music the most delicious; its ways the most full of poetry, and with all its mill-whirling and pool-filling and meadow-nourishing, it never stops singing. We in Florida miss hardly any other one thing to make our world complete, except brooks. I long to hear one laughing thru the pines. But lakes we can have; lakes just big enough to own one of them; large enough to repeat the sunsets and double the rainbows, and relieve monotony at all hours. If you go to Florida get a lake, or part of one. All about Lake Lucy we have not only the great pine groves, and here and there the orange groves, but gardens of velvet bean and kudzu vine and Natal grass; all of them newcomers, gifts of other lands to our semi-tropic home. It is a world of wonders hereabouts, and it is growing more wonderful with these complementary fruits and trees from abroad. They will grow here, and nowhere else in the United States. Florida, some day, and that before long, will be able to feed the whole nation. Well, at that time our lakes will be stocked by the Government, while we go fishing with good conscience; skimming the golden mornings for our poems, and taking our dinners without toll of toil.

*Sorrento, Florida.*

## THE WATCHERS

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

With eerie cadence hoots the owl;  
The moon is on her silver throne;  
(The lions peer, the lions prowl,  
About the pillars proud or prone.)

From desert wastes an ancient song  
Upon the wind drifts out and in;  
(The lions they are lean and long  
And sly and sinuous as sin.)

Enscrolled entablature and plinth  
Are shattered or are toppled things;  
(The lions search each labyrinth  
Above the swathed dust of kings.)

Here sounded once the Luxor lyre,  
Or high flutes shrilled the Theban lay;  
(The lions are man's fell desire  
To grasp, to gain, to filch, to prey.)

Here Joy was fluent as are birds,  
Or like a lissome stripling ran;  
(The lions are the lying words  
That undermine man's faith in man.)

Here there were warlike triumphs; here  
Of old the whole world made its mart;  
(The lions are those forms of fear  
That batten upon Honor's heart.)

And shall the stature of our state  
To shards be riven thus and rent?  
(The lions, greed, re-incarnate,  
Are evil's base embodiment.)

We can but strive, beseech, implore,  
For faith, for foresight, and for power,  
Since ever, beside gate and door,  
The lions wait and watch the hour!



## A RUSH ORDER FOR CIVILIZATION

THE Maharajah of Mysore does not match the traditional type of an Oriental potentate—ruling a people of primitive life from a palace of barbaric splendor. He has the splendor, but it is strictly and even ultra-modern. Instead of an indolent, ignorant despot, the Maharajah is a young man of culture and refinement, abreast of the times and keenly anxious for his people to profit by all the progress of Europe and America. Think of a Hindu prince ordering a magnificent pipe organ for his palace in the city of Mysore — reckless of cost, for he paid \$30,000 for it to an American company. A talented musician, he sent for samples of American sheet music and, liking the "breeze" of it—particularly the band music—bought to the extent of a thousand dollars. Having acquired a taste for American goods, the Maharajah added a few luxuries not so common even in America. A Chicago firm was commissioned to install a complete electrical cooking outfit in the royal palace at Mysore.

In two senses of the word this very much alive rajah is electrifying the province. A telephone line connects the two leading cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and when the young prince rolls along the royal road in one of his eighteen automobiles he carries a portable telephone outfit so that he can keep in constant touch with affairs. Here is more real luxury than the moguls ever enjoyed. Electricity seemed to the prince the very essence of modernity, and naturally he looked about for a suitable power site. The Cauvery Falls, eighty-six miles from Bangalore, was forthwith equipt with a complete American power plant in 1900. Besides furnishing over 2000 horsepower to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore for electric lighting and industrial purposes, this hydroelectric plant sends 10,000 horsepower to the Kolar

gold fields, ninety-two miles away. The original installation cost \$2,866,667, and fully justified the wisdom of the Maharajah, for it nets the Government \$500,000 a year in profits. At the present time the capacity of the plant is being nearly doubled.

Another power development of note is now being planned for the

installation that the contract for the new addition was awarded to a United States company in spite of a lower German bid.

Mysore is a golden field for American enterprise. The country is rich in natural resources and the Maharajah is more than anxious to have Americans lead in their industrial development. An official statement to

the American consul listed the openings for capital and industrial experts from the United States. The young ruler hopes to employ Americans under government auspices to establish new industries and improve the out-of-date methods of milling, tanning, weaving and metal manufactures. Medical experts are earnestly desired to introduce American methods of sanitation and sanitary appliances, in order to stamp out malaria and kindred preventable diseases. Our wonderful sani-



MUSIC IN MYSORE

The Maharajah has a \$30,000 American pipe organ in his palace.

Cauvery River at a point only fifteen miles from the city of Mysore. This is to be a huge dam costing \$2,666,667 to furnish water power and irrigation. Such wet crops as rice and paddy are now grown by primitive irrigation in the Cauvery Valley, but this reservoir will add 150,000 acres to the irrigated area.

The young Maharajah is enthusiastic in his admiration of everything American. Experts, business and capital from the United States are received with open arms. Every inducement possible is offered to develop closer relations with this country. His pipe organ was made at Salem, Ohio, all the electrical equipment of the Cauvery Falls and lighting appliances made at Schenectady, and the iron poles for the new transmission system are to be made in Pittsburgh at a cost of \$200,000. Timber is abundant, but the depredations of white ants forced the selection of iron poles for the high tension line. So well pleased was the Government with the American goods in the first

tary record at Panama has convinced the Rajah's government of our ability in that line.

Mysore has rich forests, yet so slow is the present system of hand-sawing that ties for railroads had to be imported. An American timber expert can secure a splendid government position for the asking. Gold mining in the Kolar fields is more advanced; it ranks second to agriculture in importance. There are excellent deposits of asbestos, mica, iron ore and other minerals waiting for exploitation. Cheap electric power offers rich opportunities for factories in the small towns.

The Department of Agriculture is making every effort to improve the chief industry, and last year gave sixty demonstrations of the use of farm implements. A government experiment station and dairy is located near Bangalore. Immediate improvement is planned for their system of agriculture and the industrial and mechanical schools. The government offers traveling expenses to Mysore



and satisfactory salaries to any Americans employed.

Mysore is a province of no inconsiderable area. Located near the southern point of India, it covers nearly 30,000 square miles, and has a population of 6,000,000. The climate is tropical, but with a general elevation of 3000 feet it is not so hot as at Madras on the coast. The Neilgherry Hills on the south and east with an elevation of 8700 feet are much cooler and serve as a refuge when the heat becomes unbearable.

Life in Bangalore—100,000 population—is pleasant. England has 10,000 troops stationed there and the officers' families lead a social life very agreeable to foreigners. What a field for a young American with red blood in his veins and technical knowledge in his brains!

Eastward, Ho!

HOME-SIZE AND MAN-SIZE

ALL races will naturally build for themselves larger dwellings than short races.

But you would hardly expect the size of the dwelling to have a reaction upon the size of its occupants, would you? Yet there is apparently a profound connection between the size of the dwelling and the physical dimensions of the children who come out of it. Material for comparison is furnished by a special investigation made for the educational authorities of the Liverpool County Council, and by studies made in a number of "Garden Cities" in England.

The city garden of Bournville was established by the owners of the famous Cadbury chocolate works in Birmingham, not far from the city. A similar garden city, "Port Sunlight," was founded by Lever Brothers, soap manufacturers. The children of Port Sunlight were compared with those of Liverpool, and the children of Bournville with those of Birmingham. The measurements were made by physicians, and the populations are comparable because the two model villages were populated by workers and their families taken directly from the cities.

Measurements of 11-year-old boys:

	Birmingham	Bournville
Average height.....	4 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 9 in.
Average weight.....	53 lbs.	69 lbs.

The average chest measurement of the Bournville boys was three inches greater than that of the Birmingham boys.

Measurement of 14-year-old children:

	Liverpool	Port Sunlight
Average height.....	4 ft. 4.2 in.	5 ft. 2 in.
Average weight.....	71.1 lbs.	108 lbs.

Not only do the inhabitants of the crowded tenements differ from those

of the model homes in their bodily dimensions; they differ also in the same sense when we consider the length of the life. The reduction in the mortality on removal of a tenement population to a model village is almost incredible. The city of Birmingham, from which the population



THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE  
He revels in electricity and covets every product of American enterprise.

of Bournville was drawn, has an annual death rate of about 17.9 per thousand; the death rate of Bournville for the same period of six years was only 7.5. The infant death rate shows parallel differences; in the city it was 170 per thousand, in the garden suburb it was 78.8 per thousand.

The relation of the size of the home to the size of the children was first brought out in a striking way by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie of Glasgow, who had all the public school children of that city examined, and classified them according to the size of home in which the families dwelt

—that is whether they lived in one room, two rooms, three rooms or four rooms. The boys and girls were reported separately, and the large numbers involved (5922 in the smallest group) precludes the interpretation of coincidence:

	1-room homes	2-room homes	3-room homes	4-room homes
Total number of children .....	5922	43,100	17,648	7188
Percentage in each group .....	8.1	57.8	24.2	9.39
Av. height, inches—				
Boys .....	46.6	48.1	50.0	51.3
Girls .....	46.3	47.8	49.6	51.6
Av. weight, lbs.—				
Boys .....	52.6	56.1	60.6	64.3
Girls .....	51.5	54.8	59.4	65.5

The medical officer of Finsbury in London has made a similar comparison of death rates for four years with the following results:

	1-room families	2-room families	3-room families	4-room families
Annual deaths per 1000.....	32.39	22	11-14	64

Whatever we may believe about the inheritance of determiners for size or weight or longevity, we cannot overlook the tremendous influence of the physical environment upon the manifestation of the inherited qualities. We shall never know what the physical or intellectual capacities of a population are until we shall have established some standard conditions under which the children may grow up free to show all that is in them.

SMALLER FLEAS TO BITE 'EM

CHINCH-BUGS, the wheat destroyers, were until recently such common pests that entomologists have been deeply interested in methods to rid the earth of the scourge and to learn more of its proper place in nature. One of these students is Prof. James W. McCulloch, of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station. He has discovered the microbe that destroys, like the ten plagues, most of the pest's eggs.

Every day Dr. McCulloch searched for a fresh batch of chinch-bug eggs from various neighborhoods and studied them carefully. In the course of this investigation, he observed that certain of the eggs assumed a dark color instead of the normal red tint. When he separated these bad eggs from the others, he saw tiny parasites emerge from them to produce a fatal malady in the family.

Mr. A. B. Graham, the entomological expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, says this parasite is "entirely new and establishes itself as a special genius of its own." There seems no doubt that this discovery spells the doom of all chinch-bugs, because this parasitic microbe planted or scattered anywhere near the wheat-eater will annihilate it utterly.





#### TAKING ONE'S OWN PICTURE IN MID-AIR

People have been taking photographs of airmen as they started on a flight, and airmen have photographed the people and country below them; but in the first case the airman's features were lost in the distance as soon as the balloon reached a certain height, and in the second the aeronaut took everything except himself. But by attaching a camera to the balloon and operating it with extension tube M. Duprat, a French aeronaut, has been able to take his own picture at a considerable elevation.





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**THE THIRTEENTH WHITE HOUSE BRIDE**

On November 25 Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the second daughter of the President, will become the wife of Mr Francis B. Sayre.





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THE GROOM IN THE COMING WHITE HOUSE WEDDING

Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre is a graduate of Williams and an assistant in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York.





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#### A GOLF CHAMPION AT TWENTY

Francis Ouimet won the open championship of the United States, an honor to which all golfers, professional and amateur, American and foreign, are eligible, by tying for first place with two great English professionals, Vardon and Ray, and then beating them decisively. Vardon, five times open champion of Great Britain, is said to be the greatest living golfer.



## OPERA FOR EVERYMAN

FROM several points of view the operatic experiment which was successfully launched on the evening of September 15 at the Century Opera House (the fine building in Central Park West, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, originally named the New Theater) is a most interesting and significant venture. Perhaps it is the most important and the likeliest to succeed of all the attempts yet undertaken to make not only popular but also really democratic—the most aristocratic—because the costliest—of all the forms of musical entertainment.

This new venture is not a money-making scheme. It is new and different in that it is practically endowed opera for the masses. It is established on an assured basis for three years at least, thanks to the public-spirited generosity of members of the City Club

and certain gentlemen closely associated with the Metropolitan Opera Company, who have subscribed a liberal guarantee fund. It does not seek in any way to compete with the Metropolitan Opera, which is the highest-priced in the world because commanding the services of the largest aggregation of highest-priced singers. Rather, a spirit of coöperation between the two houses is to prevail. The purpose of the backers of the Century Opera Company is to popularize good opera, to appeal to those people who cannot afford opera at high prices. And the appeal is to be made not only by means of low prices (from 25 cents to \$2 a seat), but also by providing a higher standard of low-priced opera than has been possible heretofore, by having each opera sung in English (as well as in its native tongue) and sung in large part by American singers, and by performing only works of high artistic merit selected from the stand-

ard operatic repertory. The project is an ambitious one.

The Century Opera Company is under the management of Messrs. Milton and Sargent Aborn, who have had large experience in purveying cheap opera, but never before such opportunities as their present backing provides. They have gathered together a promising company of cap-

pany's initial offering, showed considerable managerial wisdom. That opera is generally considered the best and most popular of the works of the Italian master, the centenary of whose birth, on October 10, will be celebrated the world around, and indeed it is among the most effective of all operas in popular appeal. Its performance was more than credit-

able. There was nothing amateurish about it. It was spirited, energetic, enthusiastic, begun and carried thru with the vigor of youth; on the whole, surprisingly good. And it served to introduce to this public in the young Hungarian Aladar Szendrei a new conductor who is a born leader possessed of fine musical intelligence and capable of inspiring his cohorts to their best.

Instead of following the example of the Metropolitan in providing a change of bill at every perform-

ance, each opera sung in the Century will be given for a full week; all performances will be in English, except the final one of each opera, which will be in the language in which the work was written; this will always occur on a Monday evening. For the second week (September 23 to September 30) the opera given was Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." This week (September 30 to October 7) is offered Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffman." Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be sung thruout the week beginning October 7, and the fifth week of the season will bring the first novelty in Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna." "Parsifal" will close the season in April.

The new opera company has made an excellent beginning. If its future artistic achievements rank with this its success will be an affair of national as well as local pride. It is a noteworthy and altogether admirable civic project, worthy of emulation in other American cities.



THE CENTURY OPERA HOUSE

It was opened in 1909 as the New Theater, an endowed playhouse for the production of better drama. Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" was the most popular of the plays thus given. When the project was abandoned in 1911, the building was leased and has been used as the Century Theater for "The Garden of Allah" and similar spectacular performances. The fringe of Central Park is seen in the foreground of the picture.

able singers, a score or more of young and virile principals "whose reputations lie mostly ahead of them rather than behind them" (the "star system" is to be avoided), a chorus of one hundred voices, a ballet of forty members and a competent orchestra. While it is the aim of its founders to make the Century an American opera company in sentiment and policy, there has been no intention to confine its membership to natives of this country, for art knows no dividing lines between races or nations. The artists for the company were engaged wherever they could be found. It is significant, therefore, that three-quarters of the singers engaged are native-born Americans. Several of the others were engaged in England. A company so composed should be able to demonstrate the falsity of the oft-repeated but thoughtless assertion that English is an unsingable language.

Verdi's "Aida," as the new com-





*"Chamber from chamber parted with wavering arras of leaves,  
Cells for the passionate pleasure of prayer to the soul that grieves."*

## THE WOODLAND SHRINE

MANY an old-time garden had its shrine in some shadowy nook, where it was held in place against a bit of wall or a massive tree. A natural altar was made of fresh cut boughs and a simple rustic seat was placed nearby for rest and meditation. Even today the garden shrine is still seen. Here and there a grass grown path on a country place leads off to a sequestered spot where some sacred image stands among the shadows.

The shrine is the survival of one of the most ancient customs of the early Christian world. In the quaint, monastic gardens, some peaceful corner was set apart where the monks might make their daily prayer and offering. Much of the daily life of the holy men was spent in the garden, and there must always be a place for worship within the gray-walled grounds. Here some patient watcher kept his solitary vigil at night and hung the shrine with garlands of the fresh flowers that had been tenderly nurtured into bloom.

In the gardens of an antiquated house near Cornish, New Hampshire, the tradition is faithfully preserved. One of the garden paths, springy with the brown, aromatic needles which have dropt from the tall pines, leads over a rustic bridge covered with clustering vines, and thru woodland dells. Then all at once the way

turns sharply and there appears a gigantic pine tree standing like a sentinel across the path. Its drooping boughs, bent and twisted with age, sweep the ground.

Apparently the tree has made this barrier in order that the treasure it guards may be hidden from the irreverent, as there is no suggestion of what it is obscuring, and only with difficulty are the heavy branches parted to disclose the woodland shrine beyond. And when one is once within the sanctuary, they spring back into place and the world is almost completely shut out.

It is an ideal setting for the shrine. The great pine tree and the heavy growth of cypress and rhododendron close about it like a wall; overhead the branches meet in a mass of foliage. Luminous shadows shroud the whole interior; the under parts of the boughs are screened by the heavy mesh of the branches, and the path below is carpeted with a thick covering of pine needles and the tendrils of the vines which have dropt from a nearby wall to creep along the ground.

The only shaft of light which penetrates thru the barrier strikes in past the marble niche which holds a bas-relief and falls directly upon the figures of the Virgin and Child. It is almost as tho Nature had placed an altar light before the shrine.

## SEEING THINGS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN

ACCORDING to a distinguished British scientist, we possess what might be called an "anticipatory sense of sight." In homely language, it might be said that we guess how a thing looks before we really see it. What we call "seeing" is, then, according to this theory, only a shrewd guess on the part of the brain of the truth that is later confirmed by the eye.

A round, yellow object is flashed before one's eyes, and he at once calls it an orange. But the decision has been reached before the observer's eyes have really had time to confirm his judgment. His brain, trained by long experience to associate "orange" with objects of spherical shape and yellowish color, jumps to the conclusion that the object flashed is indeed an orange. There is required another instant in order that the eyes may take in the object in detail and make it perfectly certain that it is an orange and not something else of similar shape and color.

Doctor Adolph Abrahams, of London, has adduced new and interesting evidence which he thinks demonstrates the truth of the contention that we possess this curious anticipatory sense. Even a photographer, says Doctor Abrahams, takes picture of an event before it occurs! When making your portrait his own eyes anticipate your movements before the photograph is taken. Ordinarily the time consumed "by one's nerves and muscles" (as the doctor puts it) before a picture can be snapt by the camera, suffices for the thing really to occur. If, however, there were no "resistance" in one's muscles and tissues, and one were able to do the impossible and snap a kodak the instant he thought he saw a horse gallop, a man fall, or a car stop, then one would in reality obtain a photograph of what seemed to have happened an instant before. To put it in another way, one's eyes always anticipate certain motions, and the supposedly instantaneous camera takes the picture of an event that the eyes have already seen "ahead of time."

Persons of a highly emotional temperament, such as musicians and poets, "whose optic nerves are stretched like an E string," not only see things before they happen, but things which were "switched off" and never do happen!

The anticipation of such persons are usually correct only in the case of the most usual occurrences.



## ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF FLOWERS

ONE of the sights in Southern California that excites the wonder of tourists is the vast fields of flowers raised much like vegetables. There are carnation fields, sweet-pea fields, chrysanthemums, violets, daisies and so on thru the long list of flowers that grow readily in a warm climate.

At the last census in California, taken in 1909, there were 442 farms planted to flowers covering one thousand acres; the product was valued at over a million and a half dollars. That the industry is a paying proposition is shown by the fact that ten years before there were only about half the number of acres.

Altho there are other states that can boast of a larger total acreage and value in the floral industry, California has the largest single fields

of one kind of flowers. A field of sweet peas planted near Redondo a few years ago had an area of 350 acres and contained all varieties. A twenty-acre field adjoining was planted to carnations. At one time over ten thousand carnations a day were shipt from this field.

The raising of the California Christmas flower, the poinsettia, has figured largely in the floral industry. Reaching perfection in the holiday season when other plants are not in bloom, these rich, velvety red flowers, often a foot in diameter, command a high price. One woman in San Diego has made a specialty of the poinsettia and, by learning the art of packing them successfully for shipping, has built up a country-wide business for herself.

Not only in sunny California is

the raising of flowers increasing, for in the United States, during the ten years preceding 1909, there was an increase of over 75 per cent. The total acreage was about 19,000 and the product from the industry about thirty-five million dollars.

Southern California is not only a splendid country in which to raise flowers; it also affords a good market for the product, on account of its many floral festivals, like the Pasadena Rose Tournament, in which many tons of cut flowers of all kinds are used every year.

The industry is carried on in this state quite largely by the Japanese, who seem to get excellent results from flower raising. On the farms owned by Americans, Japanese gardeners and pickers are usually employed.



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# THE NEW BOOKS

## THE McMASTER HISTORY—A NEW VOLUME

Since the first volume of Mr. McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* went to press thirty years ago there has been a revolution in historical writing in the United States. The predecessors of Professor McMaster, almost without exception, looked at history thru the windows of patriotism or literature. They focused their attention upon the romantic or the moral, and stayed close to the level that marks the history of the well-born. Many of them were ignorant of the meaning of the word "people," for history was the pursuit of wealth and leisure. No great history had been written around the people as a whole, and none had been the work of a busy teacher laboring daily with his classes.

The writing of history has gone into new hands in the last generation, and its spirit has changed. Gentlemen of leisure, like Adams, Rhodes, or Justin Smith, continue to block out large tasks for themselves, but the college professor has succeeded to the post of historian *ex officio*. The person or writer, with time always broken into and with means too limited to permit freedom in the pursuit of facts, has forced historical works to become brief and minute. The college men who are today at work upon comprehensive tasks are few. One has brought out three volumes of a general history of the United States; another is at work upon a definitive history of the revolution; only McMaster has completed a book so important as the one before us.

Thru eight great volumes the *History of the People* has kept to the course plotted in 1883, and today historical writers are generally in sympathy with its spirit. The relation of the people to their environment has been a constant theme for McMaster: he has lived to see economic interpretation of history threaten to drive out the political. The workers have been multiplied by scores since volume one appeared, as American history has become a basic study in school and college. McMaster was almost the first professor assigned to American history in the United States; today there are literally hundreds of chairs so called. But the multiplication of points of view and of detailed studies in the

field has added little that makes fundamental change in the scheme that he outlined. He has made his pioneer tracks so carefully that his successors have followed it with slight detours or cut-offs.

Accepting in general his conclusions, American historians are divided in their estimate of his work. To many, he appears to have built with straw—to have drawn his facts from ephemeral and trifling sources. His use of newspapers was a novelty in volume one, and remains a characteristic of volume eight. Inaccuracies, attributable to his materials or methods, are numerous in his books, and have inspired much unfriendly criticism. But he has remained unrepentant and serene. The proved lapses have been invariably in connection with subsidiary, not with salient conclusions. And his supporters have often pointed out that with the "people," errors may be as influential as truths; that it is of greater consequence to know how the public mind was shaped than to know precisely what occurred. To know both would be desirable, but if either must be sacrificed, it had better be the latter. The dispute upon his methods will long endure, but there is already general agreement upon the high value of his work as a summary of three American generations.

The history covers eighty years (1781-1861). The eighth volume begins with the compromise of 1850 and ends with the inauguration of Lincoln. It gives only half the space to this decade that Rhodes allows, but it gives a wider view of life. Two of the chapters, on "Social Foment" and "On the Plains," bring new topics into the traditional story. A society is shown, active, tentative, and restless, in which the incipient struggle with the South is portentous but not overwhelming. Earlier historians, and even Rhodes, make out of slavery a history of the United States, between 1850 and 1875; McMaster is correcting the perspective.

In the long run, the monument that McMaster has reared to himself will become more and more impressive. It is unlikely that any other student will be industrious enough to equal his learning on his chosen range. His general conclusions appear to be founded in unusual sanity. And those who endeavor to correct his errors

in detail by a sounder study of his sources will, in the process, become aware of the breadth and depth of his erudition. He will remain in that small group of historians that includes such men as Bancroft, Parkman, Rhodes and Adams.

*A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. In 8 Volumes. Volume VIII. By John Bach McMaster. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.*

## AN OFFICIAL PANAMA HISTORY

The latest addition to the large library of Panama literature is *The Panama Gateway*, which may be regarded as the official history of the enterprise. Not that it is at all like a public document in dryness of style, but its author, Mr. Bishop, has served from the beginning as Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission and as editor of that detailed history which has been issued serially from week to week, *The Canal Record*. His opportunity, therefore, for getting complete and accurate information is unrivaled. Most of the writers of books on Panama have only a brief acquaintance with the Isthmus and confine their attention to the few phases of the work that they have found most interesting. But this volume is distinguished by its comprehensiveness. It treats of the Spanish epoch, the French undertaking, the diplomatic negotiations, the American administration and the engineering operations with great fullness. The pages being heavily laden with statistics do not make such easy and lively reading as the more journalistic accounts of the Panama Canal, but the volume is more valuable for reference. It is interesting as well as disappointing to note that Colonel Gorgas does not figure in its pages to the same extent as he does in other books on the subject.

*The Panama Gateway*, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

## A CENTURY OF PEACE

*One Hundred Years of Peace* is a compact volume by one of our greatest scholars in politics, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. It is a history and interpretation of the relations of England and the United States for the past century. Sane and scholarly in tone, it is especially timely just now when preparations on a magnificent scale are nearing completion for



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*One Hundred Years of Peace*, by Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

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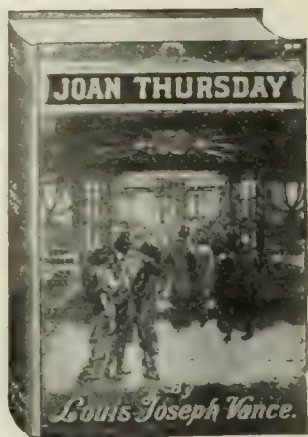
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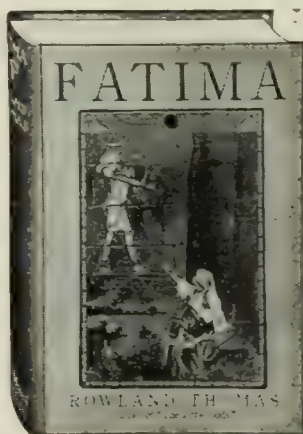
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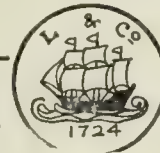
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Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin gives people a chance to see the scenes of her stories and many of the characters at the Dorcas Fair which is held every summer at Quillcote, her summer home. About a thousand visitors take advantage of this opportunity every day.

Those who maintain that one cannot portray a life which one has not lived, will be interested to know that N. C. Wyeth, whose bucking broncho and other Western pictures are so full of life, was once a cowboy himself. His gigantic physique and his ardent support of Roosevelt have gained for him the epithet of a two hundred and fifty pound bull-moose.

Confusion has existed in the minds of some persons between Gouverneur Morris, the contemporary short-story writer, and his great-grandfather of the same name, whose memoirs have recently appeared. Admirers of the present writer will find that his most fantastic tales are surpassed in romance—to say nothing of spice and humor—by the actual facts of his ancestor's life.

Mr. Owen Johnson deplores the sensational treatment of the present day sex drama because he foresees the swinging of the pendulum to an opposite extreme. He fears that the revulsion of feeling will "do the greatest harm to the responsible and serious writers of modern fiction." After reading two instalments of his new serial, *The Salamander*, the thought is irresistibly suggested that Mr. Johnson need not worry if it is only "responsible and serious writers" and not those addicted to sensational treatment who are to suffer.

The *Dial* quotes a London paper whose name it suppresses to the effect that the "moderately successful" English author earns £10 an hour of his working time. If he is enterprising to the extent of selling dramatic or photo-play rights he materially increases that amount. We suspect that few of this class of workers observe an eight hour day. If they did, "moderately successful" would hardly describe them.

The same paper reports that Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, *The Woman Thou Gavest Me*, is being printed in fourteen languages, including Japanese and Yiddish. The Hottentot, however, has been spared the necessity of its perusal, for which he may be duly grateful.



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"That ought to be enough for this month."—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

"These magazines are so helpful."

"What's the latest?"

"Here in the home hints they tell you how to make a lovely suffraget bomb out of an old tomato can."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

We've stumbled on the limit now, in awful days like these,  
And Woman wears a Balkan Blouse  
with waistband at her knees.

—*Galveston News*.

"I've just returned from abroad, you know. How is your poor father?"

"We lost him."

"Dear, dear!"

"Yes, the nurse married him."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

New Yorker (at box office window)—  
Have you two orchestra seats in the fourth row, center, for tonight?

Ticket Seller—Yes, sir.

New Yorker (after recovering from the shock)—I guess I don't want them—the show can't be any good!—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Counsel—The law presumes you are innocent until you are proved guilty.

Prisoner—My goodness! What a difference there is between the law and the district attorney!—*Town Topics*.

Eighteen more cadets have been punished for hazing at West Point, so it may be taken for granted that hazing has been permanently stopped again.—*Indianapolis News*.

A woman may learn fishing from some Izaak Walton book,  
But calls upon a man to take the catfish off her hook.

—*Galveston News*.

Warden (to new prisoner)—What work can you do? What was your occupation?

Prisoner—I was 'cellist in an orchestra.

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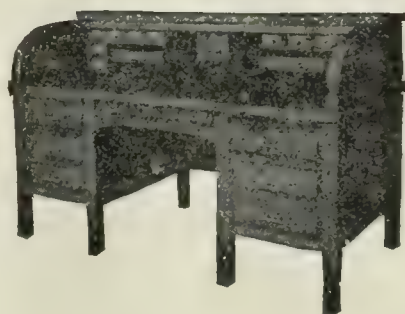
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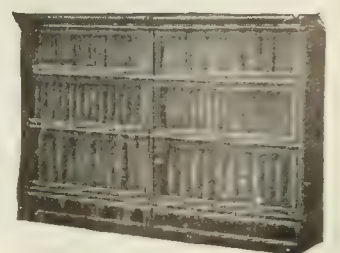


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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Read some Catholic papers and you would think that The Independent was one of the most bigoted and intolerant of anti-Catholic periodicals. On the other hand, some of our readers seem to suspect that the editor has become a sub-rosa Jesuit and that The Independent is subsidized by the Pope with a corruption fund paid out of Peter's Pence. We do not recognize our likeness in either of these portraits. We aim to treat the Roman Catholic Church as we treat the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Christian Science or any other, not to be denounced or approved as a whole, but to be criticized for what is bad about it and praised for what is good.

This policy naturally subjects us to criticism from those who think that it is "none of our business" what goes on inside the churches. Of course the easiest way and the way adopted by most of our contemporaries is to ignore church affairs as too insignificant for mention or too ticklish to touch. But it appears to us that religion is still a power in the world and that it is a matter of public interest what forms it is taking.

This, however, is not the place to talk about ourselves, but rather to give our readers a chance to talk back at us, as does a New Mexican friend, who objects to the irenic tone of a recent editorial.

### A PROTESTING PROTESTANT

In your editorial on Pax Catholica, issue of September 18, are found these words: "There are dark corners of the world, like Ulster, and tales and lies of insolent ignorance like the *Menace*, that still cultivate brutal bigotry," etc., which I regret to see in so widely a read paper as The Independent.

In the present temper of the Roman Catholic Church is it not clear that the *Menace* would be put out of business if "tales and lies of insolent ignorance" were its chief stock in trade?

Is it possible for two systems so opposite as Romanism and Protestantism to "walk together?" You say it is, but where is your proof from history, the world round? Is not what we read in Maria Monk in the 30's a picture of what is going on in our day in Washington, District of Columbia, in Silverton, Oregon, and Camden, New Jersey, and are we to look at this picture, write under it Pax Catholica, hang it on our walls, and gain inspiration from it?

I have not personally investigated all the above cases, but I have the Silverton, and find it is no "tale nor lie."

I have read The Independent for a good many years, and I think I know your position. Be patient; today's ignorance will be dispelled by tomorrow's wisdom. But in that case, why has not today's wisdom dispelled yesterday's ig-

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norance; and where, in what country, and age, can you point to the proof of your philosophy?

In the face of what Romanism is, and has been, and from its nature is bound to be, the position of *The Independent* and other papers is strange beyond expression.

But just in time to cheer us up after this reproof comes a message of approval from an Ohio correspondent:

I wish to heartily commend you for the editorial in the issue of the 18th in regard to Catholic and Protestant prejudice. The *Menace* is a menace to the United States. It influences the mind of the ignorant making them believe the Catholics are a body to be feared politically. I am a Methodist of the Methodists, but I despise rank prejudice coupled with ignorance as is shown in this publication. Keep up the battle against ignorant prejudice and especially religious prejudice.

#### CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE VS. PERNICIOUS PUBLICITY

Our editorial condemnation of two recent plays which have introduced scenes of vicious life apparently for the sole purpose of making melodramatic material out of them, has met with the approval of a New York lady, who also questions whether the newspapers are not doing more harm than good in giving details of sensational crimes:

The calm of a beautiful Sunday afternoon is suddenly broken by the raucous noise of the "extra" news vender. He has no need to whet the curiosity of his prospective customers by indistinct mumblings. He cries in clear-cut staccato tones: "Priest murders girl . . . on Hundred and Twenty-fifth street," and the thoughts of thousands of people, unduly preoccupied for over a week with the harrowing facts of a brutal murder, revert instantaneously to the grewsome theme.

Every vocation has its language and its literary organ. Trade journals appeal to particular interests. Murder is, fortunately, a very specialized vocation. Its discussion ought to be confined to the people directly concerned with the upholding of public safety, the police, law courts, alienists, etc.

Is it meet, is it judicious, that the young, that mothers, that all other decent women and men should be steeped in the noisome details of murder and rapine? Is there no limit to what is fit to print, except what steel presses can stand without flying to pieces? Do not the newspapers illegally trade upon the morbid curiosity of a vast majority of people whose finer sensibilities they are systematically blunting? And is not this newer conspiracy of open discussion as perverting to morals as are the unsavory plays now before the public? And would not a "conspiracy of silence" more effectually kill off the evil tendencies of that unwholesome curiosity that afflicts many persons than the frantic agitation for a frank discussion of all sorts of intimate problems?

Women are the natural arbiters of what is fit to print or to play. As Goethe says in *Torquato Tasso*:

*Wo Sittlichkeit regiert, regieren sie,  
Und wo die Frechheit herrscht, da sind  
sie nichts.*

They do not need to wait for the ballot for this. They can now help to raise the standard of taste in decent dress and decent press, in clean paper or clean play. And if they cannot impress their ideals on their contemporaries by public speech or political action, they can at least join in a "conspiracy of silence" and do good by doing nothing. They can refuse to buy the lurid newspaper or to patronize the lewd play.

Too many things are being dragged into public consciousness. Crime in all its phases, scandal, divorce proceedings are not fit to be the daily breakfast food of thousands of newspaper readers. Official corruption is the theme of weeklies and monthlies. Sex problems and the shameful trafficking in womanhood have become delectable bits of playhouse amusement, flourishing rivals of musical comedies. And the minds of the immature are forcibly directed to such atrocities by the publicity given to them. Better the suicide conspiracy of silence than this veritable slaughter of innocent thoughts, the gradual breaking down of all reticence, the final corruption of good taste.

#### THAT CAMEL EXPERIMENT

In our "Survey of the World" for September 4 we alluded to the attempt made before the war to introduce camels in our southern deserts. An Arizona correspondent calls attention to another practical obstacle to their use, which is, of course, real, altho it is not insuperable. The Arab's horse and camel form parts of the happy family of his tent without any incapacitating incompatibility. In the northern tropical portions of Australia camels are used under conditions similar to those of Arizona.

But the modern "ship of the desert" is the motor car, which can go longer without watering than the camel and can make better time. The French are making great use of automobiles in their penetration of the Sahara and now that Tripoli is opened up to civilization, we may expect soon a motor road along the Mediterranean coast of Africa from Tangier to Cairo, an ideal run, outrivaling the Riviera opposite.

Your camel story on page 579 seems to be accurate enough except in its omission of the one great reason why the introduction of those beasts wasn't a success, that was the fact that whenever the camels appeared they invariably caused a stampede of horses, mules and burros. Every Arizona person who professes to know anything about the matter will tell you this.

From all I can learn of the matter, I am inclined to accept the Arizona version. The allegation that ill feeling against Jeff Davis, who made the innovation, prejudiced the experiment, is rather amusing in the face of the fact that a majority of the early Arizonans were Southerners and Confederate sympathizers.

## Teachers and Superintendents Should Read these Letters

THE INDEPENDENT gave very satisfactory results in a great many schools last year. Here are just a few of the many recommendations we have received since the beginning of the school year:

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Yours truly,  
EDWARD AYRES,  
Professor of English, Purdue University.

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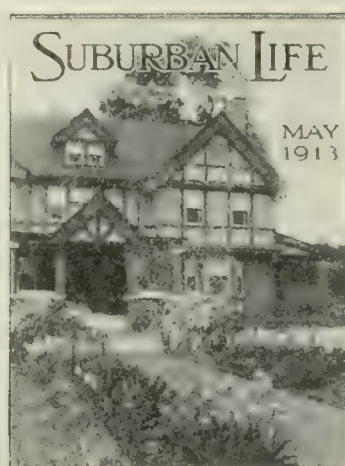
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### APPLIED ELECTRICITY

An electric fireless cooker recently put on the market requires so little current for its operation that it can be connected to any electric lamp socket.

The feasibility of electric lighted tennis courts has been abundantly demonstrated in America, several tennis clubs in various parts of the country having installed a system of electric lighting which makes their courts as popular in the evening as in the day-time. The idea has now been adopted in England and extended to the cricket field so that play may go on after daylight fails.

Even the circus is now lighted by electricity. This year two of the largest tent shows in the world, those of Barnum & Bailey and the Ringling Brothers, have their own portable power plants for flooding their tents with electric light. The apparatus used in each case is a gasoline-electric generator set specially made for the purpose. This outfit supplies enough energy to light 18 arc lamps, two 25-ampere spotlights for the stage, and several strings of incandescent lamps.

The Woman's Anti-Suffrage Association of Brookline, Massachusetts, has stolen a march on the suffragists by putting up a large electric sign, facing the Village Square transfer station of the Boston Elevated Railway, which reads "Women neither WANT nor NEED to vote. ANTI-Suffrage Association." Various and often curious are the comments overheard among the thousands of travelers on the rapid transit lines who pass this negative sign.

A battery-driven three-wheel vehicle has been used successfully by a Brooklyn laundry for several months past. This vehicle is of the ordinary type of small laundry wagon, and when loaded to capacity it will carry 200 pounds and attain a speed of eight miles an hour. Its battery is charged by means of a mercury-arc rectifier at a cost per charge of about 16 cents, with the price of energy at six cents per kilowatt-hour. The distance it is able to make on one charge, while collecting and delivering laundry, averages from twenty-five to thirty miles. Its builder estimates its total running cost at 4 cents a mile.

The Northwestern Electric Company, backed by San Francisco and Portland (Oregon) capitalists, recently completed and put in operation a large hydro-electric power plant on the White Salmon River, at a point about three miles above the mouth of the river where it empties into the Columbia. From the dam to the power house site the water is carried in a wood-stave pipe 13½ feet in diameter, which is said to be the largest pipe of the kind ever known. The power house is situated on the river bank and a working head of 177 feet is secured. A large part of the energy developed is to be carried by pole line into the city of Portland.

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### CONTENTS

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# Deep Breathing

By D. O. HARRELL, M.D.

I believe we must all admit that deep breathing is a very desirable practice. Furthermore, we know it to be a fact that not one person in twenty, or perhaps one person in a hundred, really breathes deeply. Every physician can verify the statement that we are daily called upon to prescribe drugs for ailments that owe their cause directly to insufficient and improper breathing.—Oxygen Starvation.

Breathing is the Vital Force of Life. Every muscle, nerve cell, in fact every fibre of our body, is directly dependent upon the air we breathe. Health, Strength and Endurance are impossible without well-oxygenated blood. The food we eat must combine with abundant oxygen before it can become of any value to the body. Breathing is to the body what free draught is to the steam boiler. Shut off the draught, and you will kill your fire, no matter how excellent coal you use. Similarly, if you breathe shallowly, you must become anaemic, weak and thin, no matter how carefully you may select your diet.

I might continue indefinitely to cite examples of the great physiological value of deep breathing. For instance, it is a well known fact that worry, fear, and intense mental concentration practically paralyze the breathing muscles. This depressing condition can be entirely overcome through conscious deep breathing.

The main benefit of physical exercise lies in the activity it gives the lungs. What we term "lack of healthful exercise" in reality means insufficient lung action. Exercise that does not compel vigorous deep breathing is of little real value. Unfortunately few persons have the strength and endurance to exercise violently enough to stir the lungs into rapid action. This is especially true of women and also of men who have permitted their muscles to become weak. Common sense, therefore, dictates that the lungs should be exercised independently through deep breathing gymnastics.

Recently there has been brought to my notice a brochure on this important subject of respiration, that to my knowledge for the first time really treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific and practical manner. I refer to the booklet, entitled "Deep Breathing," by Paul von Boeckmann, R.S. In this treatise, the author describes proper breathing, so that even the most uninformed layman can get a correct idea of the act. The booklet contains a mass of common sense teachings on the subject of Deep Breathing, and "Internal Exercise." The author has had the courage to think for himself, and to expose the weaknesses in our modern systems of physical culture.

I believe this booklet gives us the real key to constitutional strength. It shows us plainly the danger of excessive exercise, that is, the danger of developing the external body at the expense of the internal body. The author's arguments are so logical it is self-evident that his theories must be based upon vast experience. Personally I know that his teachings are most profoundly scientific and thoroughly practical, for I have had occasion to see them tested with a number of my patients.

The booklet to which I refer can be obtained upon payment of ten cents in coin or stamps by addressing Dr. von Boeckmann directly at 1992 Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., New York. The simple exercises he describes therein are in themselves well worth ten times the small price demanded.—Adv.

## CONCERNING COLLEGES

The trend toward limited and highly selected student bodies is evident in the decision of the faculty council of Oberlin to admit no more than 1000 students to the College of Arts and Sciences.

Princeton University, which gave President Wilson to the nation, is also the loser by the appointment of Henry Van Dyke to be Minister to The Netherlands. Dr. Van Dyke was Murray professor of English literature at the university, and has been a part of Princeton life for many years.

Is Yale to have a Bowl? That is the name informally given to the athletic field now being constructed, with its sunken arena and its circling stands. Alumni in the *Yale Alumni Weekly* are debating the fitness of the term. Those in favor urge that it is a unique title, and hint that Harvard and Yale should not both use the word *stadium*.

One hour a week times thirty-six jackies equals thirty-six hours per day of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, history and geography. That is what the enlisted men of the cruiser "Des Moines" have been getting since Commander Andrew T. Long organized a school on board. The work of the thirty-six volunteers was so satisfactory that other ships will follow suit.

A real "city room"—with a "city desk," plenty of typewriters, and telephones for taking and sending stories over the wire—was turned over to the cub reporters and copy-readers of the Columbia School of Journalism when college opened last week. The building, the only one in the country devoted primarily to teaching journalism, has also a big "morgue" and a model reference library.

Wisconsin graduate farmers are going back to their fathers' farms. After a course in the university the expert agriculturalists are in great demand, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$2800, but very many of them, according to university authorities, are refusing these offers and deciding to work at home. Eighty-five per cent of the men who take the short courses in agriculture stay on Wisconsin farms.

Austria, Holland, France and Germany are now sending instructors to Columbia University. The Kaiser Wilhelm and Theodore Roosevelt professorships are of several years' standing. This year M. Perrin, of the University of Paris, will lecture in New York in physical chemistry, and William D. Guthrie will go from Columbia to talk about American Constitutional Law in Paris. Prof. G. S. Fullerton, of Columbia, will give lecture courses in philosophy and university administration in Vienna, while Leonard Charles Van Noppen will be Queen Wilhelmina professor, lecturing at Morningside Heights on Dutch literature. The Austrian visitor has not yet been designated.

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Frontispiece from "The Trail to Yesterday"

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES

While "thin" negatives may readily be intensified, with the plates used for color photography such processes result simply in increasing the density without effecting the color contrasts. A device marketed in England consists of delicately tinted films which may be bound between the color plate and the cover glass, thus accentuating any color desired.

A new process of transferring designs to copper for engraving purposes and taking advantage of the sensitiveness of cuprous salts to light consists in exposing a polished copper plate to chlorine gas for a few seconds, thus forming a sensitive layer of copper chloride. The plate is exposed under a negative and fixt in a weak bath of "hypo." The result is a positive image of brownish tone.

Nowadays one can buy anything thru slot machines, from peanuts to postage stamps; the latest is a device which automatically takes your photograph for five cents. You simply step upon the platform, gaze into a little mirror mounted on the front—which is directly over the lens—assume your pleasantest expression, and drop a nickel in the slot. Promptly follows a whirring of machinery and in a few seconds a finished "tin type" drops from a lower chute into your hand. The machines are said to be well patronized and the likenesses good.

A method which will largely frustrate the efforts of bank-note counterfeiters has been invented by an English woman, a process of waterproofing fabrics which so affects the fibers that it is absolutely impossible to photograph them. As the usual course of such gentry is to photograph the original note and then thru the processes of photo-engraving form a plate from which other notes may be printed, it is obvious that with the use of paper treated by this process for the legitimate notes the work of the counterfeiters would at least be made more difficult.

An enterprising German photographer operates a studio in which the subject poses himself, and is in fact entirely unaware that he is being photographed. This is accomplished by having the room in which the camera is placed, and which is completely darkened, separated from the brightly lighted reception room by means of a long panel of plate glass; the panel is thus given the reflecting properties of a mirror, while the camera and operator remain invisible. When the subject enters he is invited to survey himself in the mirror, and unconsciously assumes his favorite expression. The camera is snapt and the negative quickly developed, a proof being taken from it while still wet. Just about the time the subject is getting ready to be photographed, these proofs are handed to him—much to his astonishment. The device is said to work to the satisfaction of all concerned.



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## THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The late Gustav Mahler's eighth symphony, which requires a thousand players and singers for its performance, is to be heard in both London and Paris this coming season. It has not yet been performed in America.

A revival of Reginald de Koven's tuneful operetta "Rob Roy" sung by a competent troupe in which Miss Bessie Abott is the bright particular star is meeting with great and deserved popular approval at the Liberty Theater in New York.

Paderewski is coming for another American tour, in the course of which he will travel from coast to coast and give between eighty and ninety concerts. He is due to arrive here on October 7, and will begin his season in Trenton on October 13. It is reported that he is in better health than for years.

In order to help American composers to obtain a suitable libretto for the \$10,000 prize competition offered by the National Federation of Musical Clubs, the *Musical Courier* (New York) offers a prize of \$200 for the best libretto on an American subject. The writer must be a citizen of the United States. The libretto must be in English, and must be submitted before October 31.

Fritz Kreisler, whom many consider the foremost of living violinists, will sail from Bremen on October 7, arriving in New York a week later. His first concert will be given in Brooklyn on the evening of October 16. On the following Sunday afternoon he will give a recital in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, returning thence to appear in concert in Philadelphia with the Philadelphia Orchestra. In the course of the winter Mr. Kreisler will play with every symphony orchestra in the country, traveling to the Pacific coast and back.

Giuseppe Verdi, greatest and most popular of Italian operatic composers, was born on October 10, 1813. One of the most novel and interesting of the numerous celebrations of his centenary will take place at Verona, where an open-air performance of "Aida" will be given in the old Roman Amphitheater. To make the performance realistic, palms, flowers and live animals peculiar to Egypt will be imported. About one thousand persons will take part in the opera, which will be conducted by Serafin, the eminent Milanese leader.

Italian musicians resident in New York who are not identified with any of the opera houses are planning for a Verdi centenary concert at Carnegie Hall on the evening of October 19. The Italian Orchestra Society of one hundred musicians and several popular singers will take part, under the direction of Cesare Sodero. It is the hope of its promoters that the festival will produce sufficient funds for the perpetuation of the Italian Orchestral Society in New York.



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## FIFTY YEARS AGO

From *The Independent*, October 8, 1863.

### EDITORS' BOOK TABLE

The book trade sale at New York the last week has been very prosperous; large attendance, and heavy sales at higher prices—in all about 100,000 books have been sold, including 3000 of Webster's Dictionary, and the same number of a church book.

The first edition, an uncommonly large one, of Hawthorne's "Our Old Home," Gail Hamilton's "Gala Days," and Rev. H. W. Beecher's "Freedom and War," were all sold in three days after publication last week.

The demand for Senator Sumner's recent speech on "Our Foreign Relations" is almost universal.

The following is Nathaniel Hawthorne's dedication of his last book: "For other men there may be a

choice of paths; for you but one; and it rests among my certainties that no man's loyalty is more steadfast, no man's hopes or apprehensions on behalf of our national existence more deeply heartfelt, or more closely intertwined with his possibilities of personal happiness, than those of Franklin Pierce."

There are three parties, says *The Hartford Post*, who know that the fine sentiments of this dedication are all gammon. One of these parties is the public, one is F. Pierce, and the other, Mr. Hawthorne. *The Post* is a little rough, but at least two-thirds right. *The Salem Register* sharply observes on the same passage, "Mr. Hawthorne is good at fiction!"

Every once in a while grandpa gets excited about some mistake that General Scott made during the Mexican War.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.



# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### TARIFF REVISION AND BUSINESS

That sharp reduction of protective tariff duties which many foresaw in 1910, at the beginning of the political revolution caused by the Republican sham revision of 1909, is now at hand. In the fields of general business and manufactures there are no signs of paralysis or great alarm. Prices remain substantially unchanged. Trade reports show a prevailing conviction that business prospects are bright. Some speeches in which senators recently predicted calamity are regarded as fossils, even by many earnest advocates of protection. The Democratic revision is not a perfect one; it is not wholly and absolutely just; but it does not spell ruin or severe depression.

Many industries have outgrown tariff protection. There have been more than three years for preparation to meet the inevitable. In those years processes have been improved, economies have been devised and efficiency has been promoted. Many duties will continue to be protective. There are protected manufacturers whose interests will be served by the free listing of raw materials. It may be that the end of the long contest will be followed by an increase of profitable industrial activity.

### OUR BEEF SUPPLY

The tariff duty of 1½ cents a pound on beef must still be paid, but imports are growing rapidly. Why? Because in the last seven years the number of beef cattle in the United States has decreased by 30 per cent, while the increase of our population has been about 11 per cent.

At New York, a few days ago, arrived the first cargo, 200,000 pounds, of chilled fresh beef sent directly from Argentina. The meat was promptly taken and distributed by wholesale dealers. Reports as to market results are not yet complete, but it is known that the beef was sold to consumers, and that 40,000 pounds of it were carried to Philadelphia, where the retail price of it was from 1 to 1½ cents a pound below the price of domestic beef. The difference in wholesale price is said to be about 2½ cents. The approaching removal of the tariff will probably cause a further reduction of 1½ cents.

This was the first direct shipment from Argentina, but the beef of that country has for some time been coming in by way of England, and considerable quantities of Australian beef have been received on the Pacific Coast. Until a few months ago our imports of beef, mainly from Canada, were very small. We have now the official record for the three months ending with August, and the figures (meaning pounds) are as follows:

	Total	San Francisco	New York
June .....	567,205	396,913	143,013
July .....	642,333	201,317	410,232
August .....	824,342	404,138	397,355

These totals include small quantities received at Seattle from Canada. The beef imported at New York came from Argentina by way of London, where there has recently been a surplus, owing to large shipments which followed the dissolution of a combination of the Argentine packers. It is said that a cargo of nearly 1,000,000 pounds is now on the way to New York by the direct route from Buenos Ayres; and that provision for large regular shipments will soon be made by a supply of additional refrigerating space on steamships. This is to be done also on ships plying between Australia and San Francisco. The average reported value of the beef received from Australia in the three months was 6.9 cents a pound, while that of the Argentine beef shipped from England was 9.6 cents. To these figures the cost of transportation and the tariff must be added.

With the beef received from Argentina came 560 pounds of butter. More will be sent. A shipping merchant says he is ready to import 1,000,000 pounds if our market calls for it. It is understood that the retail price will be about equal to that of the best domestic product.

The supply of South American beef for export is to be enlarged. In the annual report of a Brazilian railroad company, whose president passes a part of his time in New York, it was stated (last week) that the company had bought 8,163,081 acres of grazing land in four Brazilian states, already had 200,000 cattle had made a contract with well known American beef merchants, was planning ranches, and would begin early in 1914 to seek the market. At the same time we see that the approaching sale of 600,000 acres of "college" lands by Oklahoma will end in that state the open range, where cattlemen have bought the grazing privileges for 3 cents an acre. In the near future, settlers will own this land and fence it.

At the recent annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, each owner of a small farm was urged to raise every year two steers for beef. By unanimous vote \$500,000 was appropriated to promote by an educational campaign the production of beef on farms.

### BANKS FOR FARMERS

The commission that examined the farm credit systems of Europe during the past summer is preparing its report. This will be the basis of legislation at Washington in the coming regular session. Advocates of such legislation asked, some weeks ago, that it be

attached to the Currency bill, then in committee or caucus. President Wilson preferred that the farm credit bill should stand by itself and be prepared with the help of the commission's report. Therefore the subject was temporarily laid aside. But he promised that it should not be neglected.

It now stands first on his list of topics for the regular session, and a bill is to be prepared by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The members of this sub-committee, accompanied by a member of the commission, will make a tour of the country to ascertain whether farmers' needs would be served properly by the plan or system which the commission is about to recommend. At last week's session of the Farmers' National Congress, in Plano, Illinois, a resolution was adopted asking for the establishment of rural banks which should not be connected with the national and other banks now in existence. The commission's inquiries in Europe proved that in this field our country has much to learn.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS

Railway net earnings do not increase in proportion to the growth of gross revenue. In July, according to returns compiled by *Bradstreet's*, the increase of gross receipts (as compared with July a year ago) was 4.7 per cent, but, owing to a considerable addition to operating expenses, there was a decrease of 5.4 per cent in net profits.

For the seven months ending with July the gross revenue, \$1,710,500,860, exceeded that of the corresponding months in 1912 by about \$148,000,000, or 9.4 per cent. The increase of net in the same months was about \$21,500,000, or 5.3 per cent.

### FINANCIAL NOTE

The copper output of the United States in 1912 was the largest ever known. The estimate of the Geological Survey is 1,249,000,000 pounds, against 1,097,232,749 in 1911. Its value, at an average price of 16 cents, was nearly \$200,000,000, while that of the output in 1911 was \$137,154,092.

### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

The following dividends are announced:—

American Malt Corporation, preferred, semi-annual, 2 per cent, payable on and after November 3, 1913.

Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, quarterly, 5 per cent, payable September 30.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company, quarterly, 4 per cent, payable October 1, 1913.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable October 15; common, 1 per cent, payable October 30.



**Redmond & Co.**

33 Pine Street, - New York

Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business and allow Interest on Accounts subject to Sight Draft.

Letters of Credit and Travelers' Cheques available in all parts of the world.

### High Grade Investment Securities

*Lists on request*

## Five and One Half Per Cent

of the amount outstanding is a large Sinking Fund for a First Mortgage Bond.

We are offering a closed First Mortgage Bond to yield

# 6%

on which the annual Sinking Fund for the past five years has averaged  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the outstanding bonds, and will retire the entire issue before maturity.

*Circular on request.*

**Hornblower & Weeks**

Boston, Chicago, Detroit  
42 Broadway New York

**BLAIR & CO.**

24 BROAD STREET  
NEW YORK

### Domestic and Foreign Bankers

### Investment Securities

### Travelers' Letters of Credit

JAMES W. BOWEN  
Member of Boston and New  
York Stock Exchanges

HARRY M. STONEMETZ

**J. W. Bowen & Co.**

25 and 26 Exchange Building  
Boston, Mass.

Specialists in  
American Telephone &  
Telegraph Co.  
and Subsidiaries

# 6%

## Earning Money— Or Just Spending It?

THERE are two familiar types of men in everyone's acquaintance: the one who makes plenty but never has any money, and the other who earns moderately, but always has plenty.

One spends money; the other saves it. One lives ahead of pay-day; the other lives sanely, with pay-day ahead of him.

Saving money, even in small amounts, and investing it carefully is bound to lead to financial independence. By setting aside a small part of your income, and purchasing dependable securities, you safeguard your own future and provide for those dependent upon you.

The 6% Bonds of the American Real Estate Company offer the ideal investment for large or small savings. They are based upon its ownership of New York real estate, and have back of them a great real estate operating Company with a record of more than a quarter of a century, during which it has returned to its investors over \$11,000,000 in principal and interest. These Bonds are issued in two convenient forms:

#### 6% Coupon Bonds

In denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1000 and upward, paying interest semi-annually by coupons attached. Principal payable in 10 years.

#### 6% Accumulative Bonds

For those who wish to save \$25 or more a year, and accumulate \$1000 and upward in 10, 15 or 20 years. Purchasable by annual, semi-annual or quarterly instalments. These instalments bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which is compounded, accumulated and paid with the total instalments at the maturity date.

Printed matter fully describing both forms of Bond, map of New York City, etc., will be sent on request.

#### American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 Assets \$27,202,824.19  
Capital and Surplus \$2,188,805.50  
527 Fifth Ave. Room 506 New York

Both the bonds and stocks of our very best Railroad and Industrial Companies are at abnormally low figures and yield an income of from  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ . We will be pleased to submit list of such as we favor.

Correspondence invited.

**DOMINICK & DOMINICK**

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway, New York

200 5th Ave., cor. 23d St.

**John Munroe & Co.**

30 Pine Street, New York  
4 Post Office Sq., Boston

**LETTERS OF CREDIT**

In Sterling, Francs and Dollars for Travel  
in this and Foreign Countries

Commercial Letters of Credit, Bills  
of Exchange and Cable Transfers

MUNROE & CO., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris



CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,025,643.12

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary  
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

## TRUSTEES

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
ALEXANDER E. ORR  
WILLIAM H. MACY, JR.  
WILLIAM D. SLOANE  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board  
JOHN CLAFLIN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD  
LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP  
GEORGE L. RIVES  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
EGERTON L. WINTHROP  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.  
HENRY W. de FOREST  
ROBT. I. GAMMELL

**If you have  
\$100 to \$1000  
or more earn-  
ing less than  
six per cent. in-  
terest, write  
to-day.**

Just ask for  
Booklet 49

### NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.

Assets over \$17,000,000

42 BROADWAY NEW YORK

## 6 PER CENT Certificates

A thoroughly sound and  
convenient form of invest-  
ment—available to the man  
or woman of limited means.

Issued in amounts of \$100. Run for two  
years and payable on demand at any time  
thereafter. Amply protected by first mort-  
gages on improved real estate.

This company has been in business 18 years  
and has never been a day late in the pay-  
ment of interest or withdrawals. Write for the book  
**THE CALVERT MORTGAGE COMPANY**  
1048 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.

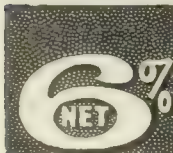
### FREE OFFER

"Official" card description on ANY security  
will be sent you upon request.

What description do you want? Sent gratis.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BUREAU, Inc.

Willis D. Porter Edward W. Shattuck  
66 Liberty Street, New York



For 36 years we have been paying our custom-  
ers the highest returns consistent with con-  
servative methods. First mortgage loans of  
\$200 and up which we can recommend after the  
most thorough personal investigation. Please  
ask for Loan List No. 510. \$25 Certificates  
at 6% interest for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

### Prepayment of Debentures

Debentures of Series E43

DUE OCTOBER 1st, 1913

Will be paid at par with interest to  
date of payment upon presentation.

**The Middlesex Banking Company**  
Middletown Connecticut

### The Merchants National Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Surplus Earnings - - - - - 902,114.16

M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

This bank will receive direct from banks, man-  
ufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time  
items drawn on Providence, and remit upon pay-  
ment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

## DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION,  
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-  
annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the  
Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and  
after the 3d day of November, 1913, to stock-  
holders of record at the close of the transfer  
books on the 16th day of October, 1913.

HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.  
September 24, 1913.

### American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be  
paid on Wednesday, October 15, 1913, to stock-  
holders of record at the close of business on  
Tuesday, September 30, 1913.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,  
60 Broadway.

New York, September 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared  
a Quarterly Dividend of Five per cent. on the  
Capital Stock of this Company, payable Septem-  
ber 30th, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the  
close of business September 25th, 1913.

The Transfer Books will not close.  
L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

## DIVIDEND NO. 128.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
New York, September 18, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held  
this day, a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR (4)  
PER CENT. was declared, payable at the Office  
of the Company, HANOVER BUILDING, Nos.  
34 and 36 Pine street, on the first day of October,  
1913, to Stockholders of record September 22d,  
1913. Transfer books to be closed from Septem-  
ber 22d to October 2d, both dates inclusive.

JOSEPH McCORD, Secretary.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY,  
BOSTON.

Preferred Dividend Notice.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and  
Three-Quarters Per Cent. has been declared by  
the Directors of this Corporation, payable October  
1, 1913, to preferred stockholders of record Sep-  
tember 25, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

## INSURANCE

### WOMEN AND LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance should be, and prob-  
ably is, a subject of peculiar interest  
to most women, particularly those who  
are mothers. As yet we have not  
reached the point in our economic de-  
velopment which renders the wife and  
mother of the family wholly indepen-  
dent of the support and protection of  
the husband and father. In greater  
numbers every year women are becom-  
ing wage-earners, but as compared with  
the masses who, with their offspring,  
are wholly dependent upon men, the  
showing is insignificant. But makers of  
their own fortunes, or sharers in the  
fortunes won by their male relatives,  
the protection which life insurance af-  
fords is all but an essential. Not only  
are the benefits which it confers on  
them as insured persons open to them,  
but its extension to other persons of-  
fers thru them an occupation of a most  
honorable and profitable character.  
This opportunity was recognized by a  
few enterprising women a number of  
years ago, and the small army of wom-  
en agents has been steadily increasing  
in strength. Occasionally we hear of  
one whose achievements have reached  
to more than average proportions. Of  
that class is the case of Mrs. M. T.  
Rodgers, of Dallas, Texas, which we  
briefly recount for the encouragement  
of those women of enterprise and en-  
ergy as are casting about for a line  
of work that of itself is interesting and  
which offers substantial rewards for  
industry, perseverance and the exer-  
cize of intelligence and tact. We would  
emphasize the possession and use of  
this last gift—tact. It is a natural attri-  
bute to women, most of whom do not  
bring it to a high degree of cultivation.  
Men recognize its value, and a few use  
it with rare skill; but most men have  
difficulty in acquiring it.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Rodgers and  
her four children were deprived by  
death of their breadwinner, and she was  
compelled to go to work in a business  
office for a small weekly wage. "I  
worked there for seven years," she  
said, "and by that time I learned what  
every office woman learns soon or late,  
that the pay is small." She and her son  
—the other children are girls—went to  
a business school at night. Undecided

### HOME TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Brooklyn, New York, September 9, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held  
this day there was declared out of the surplus  
profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of  
3% upon its capital stock. Said dividend to be  
due and payable on the 30th day of September,  
1913. The stock transfer books will be closed  
at 4 p. m. September 23, 1913, and be reopened  
October 1, 1913, at 10 a. m.

G. W. MAYNARD, Treasurer.

## WESTINGHOUSE

Electric &amp; Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the PRE-  
FERRED stock of this Company will be paid  
October 15, 1913.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON  
stock of this Company for the quarter ending  
September 30, 1913, will be paid October 30, 1913.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of  
record as of September 30, 1913.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, September 24, 1913.



as to the line of business she should enter, chance made her a solicitor of life insurance. "From that day to this my way has been easy," she continues. She has educated her four children, her son is established in life and two of her daughters are receiving a musical training. Asked if it is harder for a woman to succeed in insurance than a man, she said:

"No, I don't think it is. A woman is as well adapted to solicit life insurance as a man, and the beauty of it is that in life insurance she gets the same pay as a man. This is not true of any other business in which women work. I always wonder why more women don't go into it. I think it is one of the noblest professions, and that life insurance goes right along with a woman's religion. She comes in contact with only the best people; in fact, she can select those with whom she wants to deal. I have never met with insult or rebuff in the thirteen years I have been selling life insurance. I have always been treated courteously. That can't be said of many businesses in which women engage for far less than they would receive in life insurance."

From this statement it must not be concluded that any woman who thinks she would like to earn the pay would succeed as a life insurance agent. Most of the men who follow the business for a living meet with only indifferent success. But this is true of all lines of endeavor. The great majority of us have to be content with our average five feet six of height and 140 pounds of weight, however much we envy our handsomer brethren of six feet and 180 pounds. On the other hand there cannot be the slightest doubt of the existence of thousands of women earning salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1000 a year who, with a little proper training of the abilities possess, could fit themselves to earn from \$3000 to \$5000 a year soliciting life insurance. The number is not inconsiderable of those now doing it, and a few of them net as high as \$20,000. It seems naturally woman's work. There is a sentimental side to life insurance which a woman is peculiarly fitted to present, both to men and to other women.

### FIRE INSURANCE EXPENSES

The fire insurance companies as represented in their organizations, the Western Union and the Western Insurance Bureau, are to be commended for the start made toward reducing agents' commissions in their territory. It is natural that agents should oppose such a movement. Men are never enthusiastic supporters of any proposition which aims at reducing their incomes. But agents and principals would do well to note the trend of popular opinion in respect of fire insurance company expenses. The companies do realize that, more and more every year, the public eye is fastened on their disbursement accounts and that there is unexpressed dissatisfaction over what Superintendent Emmet recently termed "acquisition expenses."

No one contends that the trade of

fire insurance agent is productive of royal rewards. A few nabobs in the half dozen largest cities of the country are not a standard by which the rank and file are to be measured. The country over, 99 per cent of the local agents don't support their families on their fire insurance earnings, supplementing them by others accruing from commissions on real estate transactions, notarial fees and the like. Some are employees in banks; some struggling lawyers; others combine fire, life and casualty insurance, and then die poor. But the fact remains that the ratio of expense to premium is too high in the business of fire insurance, and that good judgment in the managers calls for its reduction. The start has been made. There should be no faltering on the way.

### PREVENT STREET ACCIDENTS

Coroner Hoffman, of Chicago, has made a suggestion which, if adopted generally by the public, will result in a heavy reduction in the number of street accidents due to vehicular traffic. "The thing to do," observes Mr. Hoffman in a delightfully Milesian way, "is to prevent the accidents before they happen." But that remark is only prefatory to the suggestion itself. The coroner has been studying the problem of street accidents, particularly those caused by recklessly driven automobiles and trolley cars, and has enlisted the cooperation of a few prominent citizens constituting a committee of safety to receive reports, compile a record and issue bulletins containing the names of drivers who are found to be violating the speed regulations. "All rattle-brained, reckless, joy-riding maniacs should be catalogued," he says. "All careless, 'to-Cain-with-the-public' street

(Continued on page 55.)

## LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH and LIABILITY INSURANCE



Paid Policyholders Since Organization in 1850:  
**\$233,131,650.21**

Paid Policyholders during 1912:  
**\$13,912,631.09**

An Average Payment Per Day in 1912 of  
**\$38,012.65**

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

### THE MONTHLY INCOME POLICY

will enable you to provide for your wife or any member of your family a definite sum each month for a period of 20 years, or if you prefer the income to continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary after the expiration of 20 years, the policy provides for this option.

Write to

**HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Geo. E. Ide, President  
256 Broadway New York



1865

1913

TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT OFF

## C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

### STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

are now exhibiting the  
latest Parisian and Vien-  
nese models in all fash-  
ionable furs.

126 West 42nd St.  
NEW YORK





## "HERE'S MY BURGLAR INSURANCE"

That sense of security which banishes care accompanies the use of  
Corbin Locks  
**P. & F. CORBIN**

Division

*The American Hardware Corporation*  
**NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT**

P. & F. CORBIN  
of Chicago

P. & F. CORBIN  
of New York

P. & F. CORBIN Division  
Philadelphia



Assets Dec. 31, 1912 \$92,463,921.96  
Liabilities - - - 84,977,263.06  
Unassigned Funds - - 7,486,658.90

**Roland O. Lamb**  
President

**Arnold A. Rand**  
Vice-President

**Walton L. Crocker**  
Third Vice-President and Secretary

New York Office - St. Paul Building  
William N. Compton - General Agent

### THE FIRST MUTUAL

Chartered in America 1835

## NEW ENGLAND

Mutual Life Insurance Company

**BOSTON, MASS.**

### Financial Statement

Assets, December 31, 1912....\$61,418,397.99  
Liabilities ..... 57,329,587.56  
Surplus ..... \$4,088,810.43

Sixty-nine years of honorable dealing with policyholders has placed the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in the front rank of Life Insurance Companies of the country.

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President  
D. F. APPEL, Vice-President  
J. A. BARBEY, Sec'y  
WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Ass't Sec'y  
J. G. WILDMAN, Ass't Sec'y

### NEW YORK CITY OFFICES:

E. W. ALLEN, Manager, 220 Broadway  
L. E. BALDWIN, Manager, 141 Broadway  
C. H. STRAUSS, Gen. Agent, 200 Fifth Ave.

### BUFFALO:

PARKER & HINKLEY, General Agents

### ROCHESTER:

HENDERSON & MANN, General Agents.

## National Life INSURANCE COMPANY

PURELY MUTUAL CHARTERED 1848  
JOS. A. DE BOER, President

The following significant figures are quoted from the Company's sixty-third annual report:  
**DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS**

1908	\$279,808.14
1909	530,213.19
1910	771,254.39
1911	878,739.07
1912	1,038,802.11

Accounted for in liability and reserved for dividend payments in 1913 ..... 1,058,174.50

This demonstrates low cost protective service and is sustained by a strong asset and insurance composition. If interested, address  
**EDWARD D. FIELD, Supt. of Agencies,**  
Montpelier, Vermont.

1866

1913



46th ANNUAL STATEMENT  
January 1, 1913

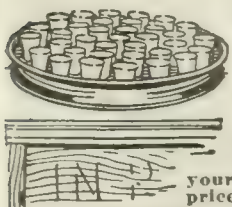
Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,925,594.88
Reserves	2,211,732.44
Assets	5,337,014.72

It should be borne in mind that in contracting for steam boiler insurance one is primarily contracting for the performance of a certain amount of expert mechanical service

### THE HARTFORD'S SPECIALTY IS THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS

the cost and value of which (if actually rendered and skillfully performed) are no more subject to competition, or to a variance in rate, than are the services of two equally competent engineers

L. B. BRAINERD, Pres. & Treas.  
F. B. ALLEN, Vice-Pres. CHAS. S. BLAKE, Secretary  
L. F. MIDDLEBROOK, Asst. Secy. W. R. C. CORSON, Asst. Secy.



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INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO.

1701-1703 Chestnut Street

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# The Independent

VOLUME 76

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913

NUMBER 3384



*Photograph by G. V. Buck.*

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN



## PRESIDENT WILSON, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE NEW "COMPETITIVE" TARIFF

**P**RESIDENT WILSON and the Democratic party have accomplished the chief task with which they were entrusted by the American people a year ago—the revision of the tariff.

The Underwood bill—it is an almost irresistible temptation to call it the Wilson bill—became law at the end of last week, nearly six months after its introduction in the House.

Two facts stand out clearly in relation to the new tariff. The first is that the Democrats have gone sincerely and consistently to work to meet the demand which the people of the United States have been uttering with increasing emphasis during the past five years. The people have demanded a revision of the tariff downward. The Republicans, in the Payne-Aldrich law, made a miserable failure at complying with the demand. The Democrats have been wiser. Whatever else they have or have not done, they *have* revised the tariff downward. They have put dozens of important articles upon the free list. They have made sweeping reductions in scores of rates.

The other important fact is that the Democratic party has modified its historic theory of tariff making. Tariff for revenue only is no longer pure Democratic doctrine. To be sure, it has not always been Democratic practise in the past, for the Wilson bill of 1894 departed so far from the principle that President Cleveland would not approve it, but allowed it to become law without his signature.

But now the tariff for revenue only has been abandoned not only in practise, but in theory. The Democratic National platform last year introduced the words only once, and then apparently as an afterthought. President Wilson, in his address to Congress calling upon that body to revise the tariff did not use the words at all. What is more important, he did not give expression to the idea.

Nor has Congress constructed the new tariff law on the basis of a tariff for revenue only. The new Democratic principle of tariff making has four parts. The first is common to all tariffs, for tariffs are laid primarily to raise revenue.

The other three are these: Tariff schedules so adjusted as to reduce the cost of living; tariff schedules so adjusted as to encourage competition and break up monopoly; tariff rates so fixed as to favor the farmer.

On another page we present in graphic form some of the provisions of the new law which give effect to each of these three purposes. To reduce the cost of living Congress has put many food-stuffs, such as wheat and flour, cattle and meats, fish, eggs, milk and cream, and sugar (in 1916) on the free list. It has reduced the rates of duty on many others, butter, rice, beans, peas, chocolate, vinegar. It has decreed free lumber, free wool, free boots and shoes. It has made drastic cuts in the woolen schedule and the cotton schedule.

In order to encourage competition and break up monopoly, Congress has made the deep cuts already referred to in Schedule K, the woolen schedule, to say nothing of making wool free; it has put steel rails and

iron ore, the supplies of which in this country are largely controlled by the Steel Corporation, on the free list. It has taken the duty off harvesters, typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, and shoe machinery.

To aid the farmer Congress has put into the new law the Farmers' Free List which was past by the last Congress and vetoed by President Taft. The list includes many articles used by farmers—agricultural implements, bagging, band iron for baling cotton, harness, nails, horseshoes, barbed wire.

The completeness with which President Wilson and his Democratic associates have deserted their party's old principle of tariff for revenue only is shown by the fact that they have faced boldly and frankly the certainty that the new tariff will produce much less revenue than the old. To make up the difference they have established an income tax. Of the wisdom and justice of the income tax there may be two opinions. But its establishment at this juncture is an admission that the theory of a tariff for revenue only has past into oblivion. For surely a tariff for revenue only which does not produce nearly so much revenue as a protective tariff is a poor stick.

The fact is that all parties in the state—in spite of the solemn declaration in the Democratic platform that "the Federal Government, under the Constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue"—are agreed that in framing a tariff other considerations may have equal place with revenue. Republicans and Progressives believe that the tariff should be used to keep elevated the standard of living among American workingmen thru the protection of American industries. Democrats believe that the tariff should be used to bring about, in the words of President Wilson, "effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world." Two parties believe in a protective tariff; one party believes in a "competitive tariff." The Democratic party, in addition, believes in a tariff in which revenue is sacrificed to two ends, the reduction of the cost of living and the assistance of the farming class.

The Democrats in Congress, assisted and guided by the President, have, in as far as it is possible to judge before experience has shown how the new law will work in practise, succeeded admirably in their undertaking. They are to be congratulated upon the spirit in which they have prosecuted their great task and the unanimity with which they have done their work. They have done much to remove the grounds for the criticism which has been consistently and justly leveled against their party in the past, that it is incapable of effective and constructive action. Especial credit is owing to President Wilson for his leadership in his party's first important work.

As we have said, it is too soon to express an opinion as to the wearing qualities of that work.

We entertain grave doubts whether the cost of living of the average household will or can be appreciably affected by any change in tariff schedules. The high cost of living is a phenomenon worldwide in extent.



We entertain grave doubts whether any change in tariff schedules will or can offer any adequate solution of the evils of monopoly. We have come into an age of combination, and the solution of the evils which accompany combination does not lie in an attempt to return to a bygone age of competition.

And we cannot but express our regret that the Democratic Party has seen fit to lay aside two invaluable methods of dealing with the tariff which had been in a fair way to become established in our national practise when that party came into power. We refer to the revision of the tariff schedule by schedule, and the employment of a scientific tariff commission. Without these two methods we do not believe that the tariff can be in the long run maintained and adapted to changing conditions so as to serve best the best interests of the whole American people.

But this is not a time for extended criticism. It is a time to congratulate the President and his associates in Congress, especially Mr. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on the completion of their task and on the thoroughgoing way in which they have fulfilled the demand of the whole country—a demand for the revision of the tariff downward.

## THE PRICE

Everybody knows about "The System." It has been described in the magazines and analyzed in all its ins and outs by the newspapers. It is the scheme and method by which "they get him." The person called "him" is anybody who tries to reform politics, improve morals, or lower the cost of living. The parties called "they" are otherwise known as "the interests," including both legitimate business and the organized exploitation of such forms of vice as gambling, illicit liquor selling and the white-slave traffic.

"The system" is as old as human society, and there has been no real change in the ways and means by which "they get him" since the most ancient political records were inscribed on bricks in Babylon.

One day or another every human being finds himself in trouble that he cannot get out of by his own unaided efforts. Accident overtakes him, illness invades his family, his crops fail, his debtors cannot pay, or his estate is ravaged by the enemy. Men for the moment more fortunate than he can help him, and especially men more powerful than he. They can help him and they will, for a price.

Everybody knows this. But "everybody" includes two kinds of individuals, the unsophisticated and the sophisticated. The unsophisticated imagine that the price paid for protection or help in time of trouble is a mere commercial consideration, a rate of interest, perhaps, at the worst extortion or confiscation. The sophisticated know that "the price" includes another item, of a different kind. The protector, or friend in need, expects the person helped to become "his man," always ready to return favors, above all, refraining under all circumstances from meddling with the ways and means whereby the benefactor gains wealth and power.

This is the system in its simplest form. The friend in need and "his man" are in "practical" politics what the cell is in the living body. If, however, we should

offer this fact as an adequate explanation of all the corruption in politics and in business, we should be met by the skeptical and proper question whether the proportion of hard luck in the lives of men is ordinarily so great that a majority of citizens must at all times be in bonds of servitude to protecting overlords, and politics, therefore, always be rotten.

The answer to this question is: "Under ordinary circumstances, no." If misfortune were the only cause of moral and economic bondage, and therefore of political servitude, there would be a corrupt and corrupting element in politics, but it would not dominate the political life of a normally prosperous, vigorous people. When corruptness dominates, and the efforts of the reformer are for the time being wasted because invariably "they get him," it is because men put themselves unnecessarily into economic and moral bondage. They want things that they cannot pay cash for, and so get into debt. They want to do things that are contrary to law and to be shielded from prosecution. They want to indulge themselves in illicit pleasures, and so make terms with those who provide them.

The "practical" politician and the "practical" business man are right when they claim to know the actual workings of human nature and of human society better than the preachers, the moralists, and the reformers do. When these various sorts of "good" people mournfully ask: "Why is it impossible in our Christian civilization to stamp out commercialized vice, protected gambling, and wholesale corruption in legislative bodies, and to maintain a reasonably clean and efficient government?" the "practical" business men and politicians could give a scientifically as well as a morally truthful answer, if they would.

The answer would be this: A Christian civilization can have the blessings you desire whenever it is ready to pay the price that will command them. The price is this: More than fifty per cent of the citizens of your Christian civilization must preserve their personal and political independence, so that "they" cannot "get" them. And to preserve their independence, men must abstain from four indulgences, namely: gambling, consuming things illegally made and sold, consorting with lewd women, and buying things they cannot pay for.

When a Christian civilization stands ready actually to abide by these four abstinences, some of the most familiar types of "practical" men will disappear from business and from politics.

## THE THREATENED REVOLT IN ULSTER

The British Unionists in their attack on Home Rule for Ireland have come to the last ditch. Only one stage more remains, and then the bill will become a law. The next session of the present Parliament is near at hand, and Parliament has the majority to carry it overwhelmingly. England is apathetic; the rest of Ireland is quietly waiting, but the Ulster Unionists are scaring the sky with their threats and howls, and hope by their noise to scare the Government into some retreat that will postpone action. Yet Asquith is wisely silent, and Lloyd-George laughs at the rhodomontade.

But see to what lengths the Ulster men are going, and observe with what calmness the Government looks



on. Ulster, or a portion of Ulster, is raising an army of many thousands of men, with experienced officers, to resist Home Rule when imposed on Ulster; and \$5,000,000 is being raised to finance the war. This is sedition, rebellion, nothing less, both in words and in action. A rival government for Ulster has been organized and is all ready to be set up in opposition to the government created by Parliament and desired by Ireland as a whole. This is just what South Carolina and Mississippi did at the beginning of our Rebellion. They did not like the result of the election which seated Abraham Lincoln as President and created a Republican Congress. They refused to submit and organized an army and a rival government. If the British Cabinet considered these spoutings and shoutings and musterings seriously it would arrest and imprison, before he enters on actual hostilities, Sir Edward Carson, who is to be the Jefferson Davis of the Ulster Secession.

Do the British Unionists who are encouraging the Ulster rebels understand what it all means? Opponents of reform always hoodwink themselves, and these are stark blind. They have been demanding that the Government dissolve Parliament and get a fresh "mandate from the people" on Home Rule, as if the present Parliament were not created by such a mandate. Now that they see that the Liberal party will consent to no such thing, will not throw away all its advantage on the very eve of success, they are organizing a monster petition to the King, asking him to refuse his signature to the act, and by his own power dissolve Parliament, dismiss his ministers and choose others. That would be a revolution indeed. He has no right to go contrary to the advice of responsible Ministers and the Parliament which supports them. Do they not see what would be the result? Immediately a more radical issue would be presented than any yet raised since Charles I was beheaded and the Commonwealth established under Cromwell. "We want no King" would be the cry. Switzerland, France and Portugal have learned to do without kings, and there is in England an immense amount of democratic feeling among the masses, not over-fond of the exercise of power by kings and lords, that would endure no revival of the royal veto.

### A FAILURE OF SITTlichkeit

"Different nations excel in their *sittlichkeit* in different fashions." This is not the aspect of that "customary conduct which it is bad form to depart from," that the Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, most emphasized in his interesting address to the American Bar Association, but it is one that Americans will have to think about seriously if they are to escape penalties more elemental than any which the social will inflicts.

The late Prof. William Graham Sumner, of Yale University, wrote a whole book about *sittlichkeit*, for which he revived the good old Latin term, the "mores," and he explained with matchless clearness that this objective morality of a people is merely a part of a larger body of usage, to which he gave the admirable English name, "the folk ways."

There are folk ways, including *mores* or *sittlichkeit*, nearly as widely dispersed as the human race over the

earth. Among these are various forms of hospitality and of courtesy. But also, each different people in each stage of culture thru which it has passed has had characteristic folk ways. These have embodied whatever has been distinctive of their own particular savagery or barbarism or civilization. The unique value of Professor Sumner's book is found in his discriminating account of the characteristic differences among the folk ways of different ages and of various climes.

*Mores*, as everybody knows, are enforced not by courts and executioners, but by public praise and blame, by popular discrimination, aloofness, coldness and ostracism, and by the thousand ways in which one's neighbors can make it hard for a man to live in a community and earn his bread. Back of these sanctions, however, are the more elemental penalties to which we have referred and which nature imposes upon individuals and communities that fail to keep themselves "fit" in the unending struggle for existence.

Now the aspect of our folk ways in America, including our *mores*, which ought to provoke serious reflection, is their peculiar difference from the folk ways, and in particular from the *mores*, which have hitherto characterized the highest developments of civilization. Our folk ways are an unorganized welter of ideas and practices, brought hither by the incoming millions of immigrants from all the nations of the earth, and representing every stage of culture from the intellectually highest down thru grades of half civilization and barbarism to primitive savagery. In some distant age, perhaps hundreds of years from now, selective processes will have eliminated usages that are inconsistent with one another, and will have blended the worthy ones in a harmonious whole. Individuals then will adjust their conduct to standards that all men, or at least all decent men, will approve.

But now any conduct "goes." Rudeness, brutality, callous indifference to everything honorable and fine, jostle good breeding, considerateness, unselfish social service. Everything goes because our mixt population offers to every sort of human being a group within which his particular kind of conduct actually flourishes as a folk way of that group. There are groups and strata of our society in which gunmen are heroes, and gangsters are admirable persons. There is a moral middle class in which the most admired individual is he who "gets away with the goods," never mind whose goods they are, or by what route he gets away.

Fundamentally this is the explanation on the one hand of the sickening popular interest in a man like Thaw and on the other hand of the irresponsibility of great business men in their capacity as directors of vast corporate interests. We have folk ways in every stage of evolution, but no dominating, controlling *sittlichkeit*.

And for this failure we pay and must continue to pay. As the Lord High Chancellor said: "If this power fails or becomes weak, the community degenerates and may fall to pieces."

### THE MYSTERY OF THE DIVINING ROD

That the international convention held at Halle, Germany, last month to establish the scientific value of the divining rod should have come to the conclusion that it was established is not surprising. Most of the three hun-



dred and forty-five members were doubtless convinced before the convention. The divining rod has been used in Germany for the discovery of minerals for four hundred years and is now apparently under the official patronage of the Chief Government Mining Inspector, the Colonial Office and the Kaiser himself. But some form or use of the magic wand is common the world over even in this twentieth century, and not a few reputable scientists and "hard-headed business men," as they are called, put faith in it.

In this country almost every community has its water wizard who will locate wells by means of a forked stick of witch-hazel, held in both hands, which turns down on passing over a water course sufficiently near the surface to be dug for. In Australia the dowser is not so timid. He locates artesian wells two or three thousand feet deep. If any one doubts it let him read the official report of Mr. Despeissis, Commissioner for Tropical Agriculture of Western Australia, who recommends the method, altho he says it is "considered yet empirical." From this we learn that a Queensland firm employing dowsers takes artesian contracts on the understanding of "no water, no pay," a risky thing in the Australian hinterland.

This is one of the suspicious things about the divining rod, its marvelous adaptability to any demands that may be made upon it. It used to be employed to discover heretics and thieves. Nowadays it is used to unearth potash and lignite. How curious that the wand knows so well what is wanted in every case! There are certainly heretics in Halle; also, presumably, thieves. Why did not the magic fork turn to one of these instead of pointing out a potash bed like a trained hunting dog?

A further reason for skepticism is found in the fact that it is generally impossible to determine the evidential value of the demonstrations. Let us illustrate. Suppose we take the elevator to the twenty-third story of our building, point a revolver down into Broadway, shut our eyes and shoot. A man is hit. Does that prove that the person exerted a magnetic attraction on the bullet and drew it to him? If not, what explanation can be given? Obviously none. No explanation can be given because there is nothing to explain.

But some one calculates that the man occupied, say, two square feet of space and the street within range of the revolver has an area of 20,000 square feet. The chance of hitting him was then only one in 10,000. With such odds against it, is it not marvelous that he was hit? Not at all; the ball had to hit somewhere and it is just as likely—and no more—to hit the man as an equal area of the pavement.

But suppose we go on shooting, a dozen times in succession, assuming that the police in their well known toleration of gunmen permit us to continue the experiment. These blind shots bring down a man every time. Have we not here evidence of some guiding force? No more than before, if it is noon or five o'clock, for then it would be easier to hit people than pavement.

There is no more need for an explanation of the successes of the water wizard. He walks over the ground where a well is desired. His *virgula bifurca* suddenly points down. A well is dug there and water is found. Sometimes, of course, it isn't but we will, in accordance with custom, leave the misses out of consideration. Now

nobody knows where the water courses run nor how much of the ground is underlaid by them; otherwise there would be no need for employing the divining rod. Therefore one hit or even a dozen hits in succession would have no evidential value and require no consideration.

To the cases where a hidden object is sought or where the water runs thru pipes whose course is known, tho not to the finder, this criticism does not apply. But there is very little of such evidence. It is said that water in pipes is not detectable by the divining rod and "explanations" of course are forthcoming, that the magnetism of the iron interferes with the electrical current or vice versa or something else.

The real mystery of the divining rod is why people have believed in it for three thousand years without proving it.

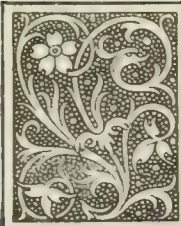
### WHAT BOOK DO YOU WANT?

American publishers offer you over ten thousand books every year. That is plenty, certainly; still you are not always satisfied. Your favorite author may not appear in this year's list or, if he does, perhaps he has not written the sort of a book you had every reason to expect from him. It is enough to make you wish that you were living back in the good old days of patrons, yourself the patron, of course, with power to order poem or play, story or history, from the writing retainers who thrive by your favor. Just so Queen Elizabeth is said to have ordered Shakespeare to show Falstaff in love and the *The Merry Wives of Windsor* was forthcoming. King George has the right to order poems, night or day, from Robert Bridges, his court minstrel, tho so far as known he has not yet exercised his royal prerogative.

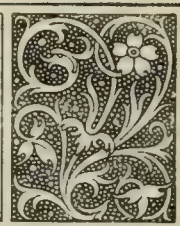
Much of the literary work of the world and some of the best of it has at all times been done "to order" or at least "by request." Cowper wrote *The Task* on a dare and Drake *The Culprit Fay* for the same reason. Dickens wrote *Pickwick Papers* to fit a set of sporting sketches, and it was the need of some text to go with a group of photographs that started Marion Crawford on the trail of *Dr. Isaacs* and other treasures of India.

In these democratic days it should be the public, rather than patron or publisher, that instigates authorship. Let us boldly ask for what we want. Imagine yourself the autocrat of all the authors and say what books you want and why. Write to us, not later than November 15 next, and tell us, in not more than a hundred words, what subject the world most needs a new book about and who, if you have any one in mind, should write it. Perhaps you are anxiously awaiting a sequel to some novel; perhaps an autobiography, a history of some event by one who knows; or it may be a volume of practical information on some industrial household or commercial topic. Sign your name, of course, but if you really object to seeing it in print, say so, and we will leave it out. We do not offer a prize for the best nominations, for how can we tell which is best? But who knows what may come of it? The expression of a wish often tends to bring about its own fulfilment, and if five thousand of our readers should demand a book from the same author it certainly would incline him favorably toward the idea.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## The New Tariff Law

Altho there were 670 Senate amendments to the tariff bill as it had been past in the House, the conferees easily reached an agreement as to all but one, and on the 29th their report was submitted to the House. The exception was the Senate's severe tax on cotton sales for future delivery. For this the House proposed a mild substitute. After four and a half hours of debate, the bill was past in the House on the 30th, by a vote of 254 to 103. Four Democrats—Broussard, Morgan and Lazaro, of Louisiana, and Donohoe, of Pennsylvania—were counted in the negative, and three Republicans—Cary and Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Manahan, of Minnesota—in the affirmative. The mild substitute for the Senate's cotton futures tax was supported by a vote of 171 to 161. In the debate Mr. Underwood pointed out that the average rate, 26 per cent, was the lowest imposed by a tariff law for 75 years. Mr. Payne, on the Republican side, predicted disaster and was confident that the cost of living would not be reduced. Speaker Clark congratulated the President, Mr. Underwood, and the Democratic party.

In the Senate there was a slight delay owing to the demand of Mr. Reed and a few others for a caucus. Each of these Senators desired change in some comparatively unimportant paragraph. The caucus was held, and in it the revolt was suppressed by a vote of 33 to 6. It was also decided that the Senate should not insist upon its cotton futures tax. Therefore, on the following day, this tax was excluded from the bill. Unexpectedly, the Senate debate was brief and perfunctory. The conference report was accepted and the bill past by a vote of 36 to 17. There had been no change in the attitude of members, but 14 Republicans were absent. Senators La Follette and Poindexter voted for the bill; the two Democratic Senators from Louisiana voted against it, because of its provisions concerning sugar.

On the 3d the House finally agreed to the conference report, and there were cheers as Speaker Clark signed the bill. The Vice-president's signature was affixed a few minutes later, and then the bill was sent to the President. In signing the bill he used two pens. Writing "Woodrow" with one, he gave it to Representative Underwood, and the other, with

which he completed his signature, was given to Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate committee.

The bill was introduced in the House on April 7. It was past there on May 8. The Senate past it on September 9, and it was in conference for nearly three weeks. For almost six months it occupied the attention of Congress. But it really was born more than three years ago, after the unsatisfactory Republican

revision of 1909. The new law is composed largely of the bills which were past by the Democratic majority sent to the House by the political revolution of 1910, and which were killed by a Republican Senate or a Republican President's vetoes.

Significant comments upon the bill are made by Mr. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company. As every one knows, tariff battles have raged around Schedule K, "the citadel of protection." Mr. Wood is by no means pessimistic. Free wool, he says, "is of inestimable value to the manufacturer of cloth. It will give him a wide field for the employment of his ability and will be helpful." Altho the protection for manufactures is "very slender," he will make the best of an inevitable situation, and he believes that "eventually, after adjustment to the new conditions, and with economy," his company "will be able to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad."

## Another Dynamiter

A new chapter in the dramatic history of the great dynamiting conspiracy that has been responsible for the destruction of countless bridges and other structures, is opened by the remarkable confession of George E. Davis, who has just been arrested by the Federal authorities. After having been followed for more than a year, he gave what is presumably a complete confession to the man who followed him, and allowed himself to be given over to the authorities. He is now in Indianapolis awaiting trial.

Davis confesses to have committed a long series of crimes, all of them directed against non-union men, and declares that he acted in accordance with directions of the executive committee of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association, which has its offices in Indianapolis. His operations in the East correspond to those of the notorious McNamara brothers in the West. He describes in detail the blowing up of eleven bridges, gives accounts of a number of elaborate plans for other "jobs" which never materialized, and shows how all these movements were directed from the central offices. Among the attempts at destruction of which he claims to be guilty are those on the Scherzer drawbridge at Pelham, New York; the Baltimore and

## THE TARIFF AND THE COST OF LIVING

In its National Platform the Democratic party declared, "We . . . charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws . . . and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced. . . ."

In fulfillment of the pledge implied in this declaration the new tariff law includes the following provisions, calculated to have a favorable effect on the market basket of the ultimate consumer, otherwise the average man.

### FOOD

Sugar—after May 1, 1916.  
Wheat.<sup>1</sup>  
Wheat Flour.<sup>1</sup>  
Cattle.  
Swine.  
Bacon and Hams.  
Fresh Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork.  
Eggs.  
Herring, Mackerel, Halibut and Salmon.  
Milk and Cream.  
Oatmeal.  
Potatoes.  
Rye and Rye Flour.  
Cornmeal.  
Bread, Biscuit and Wafers.

### FREE

<sup>1</sup>Except in the case of wheat and wheat flour imported from a country which imposes a duty on American wheat and flour.

Reductions in the rates on other articles, as follows:

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Butter.....	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Rice.....	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Beans.....	45c. bu.	25c. bu.
Honey.....	20c. gal.	10c. gal.
Peas.....	25c. bu.	10c. bu.
Onions.....	40c. bu.	20c. bu.
Cranberries...	25%	10%
Evap. Fruits..	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Chocolate.....	21½%	8%
Vinegar.....	7½c. gal.	4c. gal.



Ohio bridge near Bradshaw, Maryland; Pier 58, North River; and Slades Ferry Bridge at Fall River, Massachusetts. His boldness in the carrying out of these deeds seems to have been phenomenal, and yet strangely mingled with his brazen criminal nature were strong scruples against the taking of human lives.

The affair naturally takes us back to the McNamara-McManigal case, the trial of which came to a sudden and dramatic ending with the confession of the McNamaras on December 1, 1911. Following the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times, the most serious of their depredations, a number of outrages occurred which implied the complicity of many other conspirators. After the McNamara confession came the indictment and arrest of forty persons who had been involved in these plots. The arrest of Davis shows that the affair was by no means concluded with these indictments, and his confession implies the complicity of another great army of organized criminals.

**Earthquakes in Panama**

Five days after the first passage of a tugboat thru the great locks at Gatun, when the successful use of them gave much satisfaction to Colonel Goethals, there were earthquake shocks at Panama,

THE TARIFF AND THE COST OF LIVING

CLOTHING

Free Wool.

Free Flax.

Free Boots and Shoes.

Free Leather.

The following reductions:

	Old Rate	New Rate
Woolen Cloths and Knit Fabrics.....	94%	35%
Woolen Stockings...	94%	20%
Flannels .....	93%	25-30%
Woolen Dress Goods...	99%	35%
Ready-made Woolen Clothing .....	79%	35%
Woolen Underwear...	93%	35%
Cotton Clothing.....	50%	30%
Cotton Collars and Cuffs .....	64%	30%
Cotton Stockings....	75%	40%
Cotton Underwear...	60%	30%
Trimmed Hats.....	50%	40%
Linen Handkerchiefs...	55%	40%

NOTE.—In the wool and cotton schedules, many of the rates are so complicated that it is extremely difficult to make accurate comparisons. In these cases we have adopted the approximations prepared by the New York Sun and the New York Times.

SHELTER

Free Lumber.

Hewn timber.

Sawed lumber.

Clapboards.

Laths.

Shingles.



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OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD  
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which framed the new tariff law.

Colon, and neighboring places. At first it was feared that the locks had been injured. The shocks, more severe than any that had been known in the vicinity since our Government began work on the Canal, were first noticed in the afternoon of the 1st. They culminated a little before midnight. The people in Panama and Colon were panicstricken. Houses swayed and furniture was upset. There were prayers in the churches.

But no part of the Canal structures was injured. The records show no serious earthquake disturbances on or near the Canal route, altho there have been many such in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. One argument for the Panama route was that it would be free from earthquake shock, while the route in Nicaragua was exposed to shock disturbance. Even if there should come greater shocks than those of last week, the engineers rely upon the modern reinforced concrete construction, whose strength was shown in and near San Francisco, at the time of the very destructive earthquake there.

**The Refrigeration Congress**

The world will be comforted to know as a result of the International Congress of Refrigeration, held last week at Chicago that "cold storage foods are just as healthy, if not healthier than those not subjected to refrigeration." This, at least, is the assertion of Prof. E. Lamson Scribner of Washington, who had charge of the refrigeration exhibit.

The menu of the excellent cold storage dinner boldly eaten by the delegates included caviar, salmon,

shad roe, turkey, beef, pullets and ice cream. The butter, one year old, had been kept longer than any other constituent of the meal (except, of course, the Roquefort cheese) and next in age came the pullets, which were killed last December. All these facts were printed (contrary to the policy of many of our restaurants which serve the same fare) on the menu, which appeared in three languages.

Among the many exhibits of the industry was the largest refrigerator in the world. In this, there were twenty-eight rooms, containing, in cold storage, practically every sort of food in existence. Other exhibits dealt with different phases of refrigeration, such as the liquefaction of gas, the preservation of fruit seeds, the application of cooling apparatus in the laundry, the manufacture of artificial ice, and the curing of various diseases.

**Disastrous Floods**

Southern Texas is suffering as a result of recent rains from the heaviest river floods in the history of the state. At San Antonio eight inches of rain fell within twenty-four hours and at Houston twenty inches in fifteen days. The

THE TARIFF AND MONOPOLY

"Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list."

"We . . . charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws . . . from trust and criminal conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until . . . these criminal conspiracies [are] broken up."

The Democratic National Platform.

Free Wool and greatly reduced rates on Woolen Goods under Schedule K—aimed at the "Woolen Trust."

Free Steel Rails, Free Iron Ore and reduced rates on other steel products—aimed at the "Steel Trust."

Free Harvesters and other Agricultural Instruments—aimed at the "Harvester Trust."

Free Cash Registers, Linotype and Typesetting Machines, Sewing Machines and Typewriters—aimed at manufacturers who sell their product abroad at lower prices than at home.

Free Shoe Machinery—aimed at the "Shoe Machinery Trust."



THE FARMERS' FREE LIST

Free Agricultural Implements.  
Plows.  
Harrows.  
Harvesters.  
Reapers.  
Threshing Machines.  
Wagons.  
Carts.  
Cotton Gins.  
Free Cotton Bagging, Gunny Cloth,  
Burlap.  
Free Hoop or Band Iron for Baling  
Cotton.  
Free Harness and Saddlery.  
Free Nails and Spikes.  
Free Horse-shoes and Horse-shoe  
Nails.  
Free Barbed Wire.

TWO ADMIRABLE EXCLUSIONS

The importation of white phosphorus matches—whose manufacture is accompanied by the dreaded disease "phossy jaw"—is prohibited.  
  
The importation of aigrettes, osprey plumes and the feathers, heads, wings and tails of wild birds is prohibited.

rice fields, to which the low lands are being increasingly devoted, have suffered severely and the corn and cotton crops no less. The total loss will probably amount to many millions. Owing to the rapid rise of the rivers many houses and bridges were swept away and twelve women and children are reported drowned. Some of the San Antonio streets were flooded to a depth of from four to six feet. At Houston, San Marcos, Georgetown and other cities traffic was suspended and the electric light and power cut off.

With almost journalistic timeliness the War Department at Washington has just issued the report of the board of army engineers appointed to investigate the Ohio Valley floods of last spring. The board finds that one of the causes of the flooding was the impeding of the current of the tributary rivers by narrowing the channel. Bridge abutments, buildings and railroad embankments have been permitted to encroach upon the river, thereby increasing its velocity as well as preventing it from carrying off the waters of a freshet.

The board warns the people of the Ohio valley that there is nothing to prevent at some future time even worse floods than that which devastated Dayton and recommends that the Federal Government exert

the authority which it possesses over navigable rivers, and hence over the non-navigable upper reaches of such rivers, for the solution of the problem of flood prevention.

A Loan for  
Nicaragua

It will soon be announced by the State Department at Washington that Nicaragua has negotiated a temporary loan of \$2,000,000 with Brown Brothers, of New York. The relation of our Government to this loan, like Secretary Bryan's additions to the Taft treaty with Nicaragua, indicates continued support of the Taft policy (sometimes called "dollar diplomacy") with respect to the republics of Central America and the West Indies. It will be recalled that Secretary Knox negotiated two conventions, or agreements, with Nicaragua and Honduras, which would have enabled them to procure large loans in New York upon the security of their customs revenue, which was to be collected under the supervision of persons approved by our Government. These conventions our Senate declined to ratify. At a later date Mr. Taft negotiated with Nicaragua the treaty giving to the United States exclusive rights over the Nicaragua interoceanic canal route, with a naval station and two or three islands. No action upon this was taken by the Senate.

Secretary Bryan negotiated important additions to this treaty, additions which would virtually establish a protectorate. A majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations expressed disapproval of these additions and asked that they be withdrawn. They were opposed by several of the Central American republics. Nicaragua is sorely in need of money, and now, with the help of our Government, is about to borrow \$2,000,000. Without this aid the money could not have been obtained. It is said that our Government will be concerned in supervision of the collection of the customs revenue, which is to be the bankers' security. The method will closely resemble that which was proposed in the Honduras and Nicaragua conventions. It remains to be seen whether the treaty, with or without the protectorate additions, will be ratified at Washington.

Four Tickets  
in Mexico

In preparation for the approaching election in Mexico, several tickets have been placed in the field. The first nominations, made by the Catholic party, were those of Gamboa and Rascon. It is expected that these nominees will have the

support of Huerta and his Government. Gamboa was recently the head of Huerta's Cabinet. General Felix Diaz has been nominated by the Labor party. It will be recalled that he was the leader of the revolt which Huerta, as Madero's military commander, attempted to suppress; that he made an alliance with Huerta before Madero was killed; that Huerta

THE INCOME TAX

NORMAL TAX

Assessed upon the amount by which the net income of each citizen exceeds \$3000, at the rate of..... 1

ADDITIONAL TAX

Assessed upon the amount of the net income

Between \$20,000 and \$50,000, at the rate of..... 1

Between \$50,000 and \$75,000, at the rate of..... 2

Between \$75,000 and \$100,000, at the rate of..... 3

Between \$100,000 and \$250,000, at the rate of.. 4

Between \$250,000 and \$500,000, at the rate of.... 5

Above \$500,000, at the rate of ..... 6

THUS

A man with a net income of

\$2500 will pay No Tax.

5000 " " \$20

10,000 " " 70

21,000 " " 190

60,000 " " 1070

78,000 " " 1640

200,000 " " 7520

350,000 " " 16,020

650,000 " " 26,050

FURTHER EXEMPTIONS

In the case of husband and wife living together, the amount exempted from their joint income is.....\$4000

In the case of a parent, the amount exempted for each minor, not exceeding two is..500

NET INCOME is computed by making the following deductions:

Expenses of Carrying on Business.

Interest on Indebtedness.

Taxes.

Business Losses.

Worthless Debts.

Allowance for Wear and Tear of Property used in Business.

Income upon which the Tax has been paid "at the Source."

Corporate Dividends (these are now taxed and will be under the Corporation Tax law).

Interest upon state, county or city bonds.

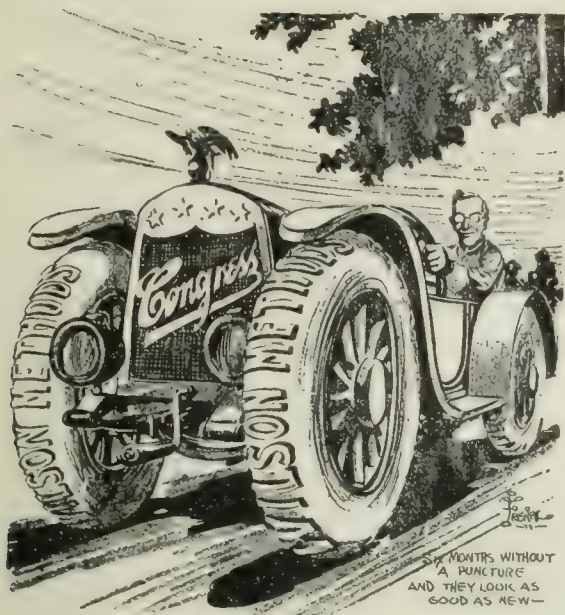
Interest upon United States Bonds.

Salary of present President during present term.

Salaries of United States Judges now in office.

Salaries of officers of states or subdivisions of states.





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NONSKID

sent him to Japan as a special ambassador; and that he was recalled while on his way to Japan. He sailed from France for Mexico on the 30th ult. He recently commended Gamboa. The candidates of the Republican Liberals are David de la Fuente (recently a member of the Cabinet) and Dr. Mendizibal. The Liberal party has named Manuel Calero (formerly ambassador at Washington, and afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Jesus Flores Magon, now a senator and formerly in the Cabinet of Madero. The Carranza Constitutionalists, now in revolt, will not take part in the election, but will regard the successful candidate as a traitor who should be shot.

The strongest parties are those which have named Gamboa and Calero. It is asserted by the latter that the Liberal movement is distinctly one against control of the Government by the Catholics. Huerta's War Minister has asked Porfirio Diaz to return for active service, offering him any command he may prefer to take. The ex-President, now eighty-three years old, is in France. Probably he will remain there. He says he will return only when Mexico is attacked by a foreign foe. Huerta promises that there shall be a free and fair election, but present conditions seem to be those of political chaos.

Carranza's rebels in the north have recently suffered reverses. They evacuated Piedras Negras (across the river from Eagle Pass), but at last accounts the Federals had not taken possession of the town. More than 3000 refugees have been trying to enter American territory at that point. At the end of last week battles between the Federals and the Carranza Constitutionalists were in progress, and it was expected that the rebels would be defeated. It is reported that at a recent conference

in Hermosillo the rebels of Sonora, Durango, Coahuila, Sinaloa and Chihuahua decided to secede and to set up a confederation composed of these five states.

#### The Balkans Still Unsettled

Altho the Balkan States have officially come to an agreement and made peace with one another, yet it appears that the trouble is by no means over, and even the danger of a renewal of the war not entirely averted. The question of the Albanian boundary is now the chief cause of disturbance. The Great Powers have in a general way outlined the new principality of Albania which they have created, but the extent of the territory to be taken away from the old Albania and added to Greece, Serbia and Montenegro respectively, satisfies the people of none of the three states. So, before the boundaries are definitely fixed, all three parties are trying to gain the territory in dispute by forcible occupation in the belief that the will of the Powers will be forced to accommodate itself to an accomplished fact, a belief to which the course of events in the Balkans during the past year gives all too much justification.

We will consider these boundary disputes in turn, beginning at the north of Albania, where the International Commission is about to begin the delimitation of the frontier. Greater Montenegro, as already outlined by the Powers, is to be about twice the size of the old. It will divide the Sanjak of Novibazar with

Servia and include a considerable area to the southeast occupied by Albanian tribesmen, the Malisori, who fiercely resent being brought under Montenegrin domination. Once before a part of this territory was accorded to Montenegro—by the Congress of Berlin in 1878—but the Montenegrins were unable to take possession because of the hostility of the clans, so the Powers were obliged to grant to Montenegro compensation in coastal territory. It remains to be seen whether Montenegro, exhausted as it is by the desperate effort to capture Skutari, will be able to conquer the territory which it was forced to relinquish in 1880.

Next come Prisrend and Dibra, both commonly regarded as Albanian towns, but now allotted to Servia. The Albanians, who have been comparatively inactive during the recent wars, have now taken the field armed with modern weapons, assisted by the Turks, and commanded, it is said, by Sandansky, the Bulgarian brigand, who made himself notorious some years ago by kidnapping Miss Stone, an American missionary. The Albanians have captured Dibra and other towns just over the border and have attacked Prisrend. The Serbs have again mobilized on the frontier for the purpose of driving back the Albanians to the limits assigned to them, tho it is suspected that the Serbs may take advantage of the opportunity to gain more territory at the expense of Albania and so come closer to their aim, the Adriatic.

On the south the Greeks, incensed

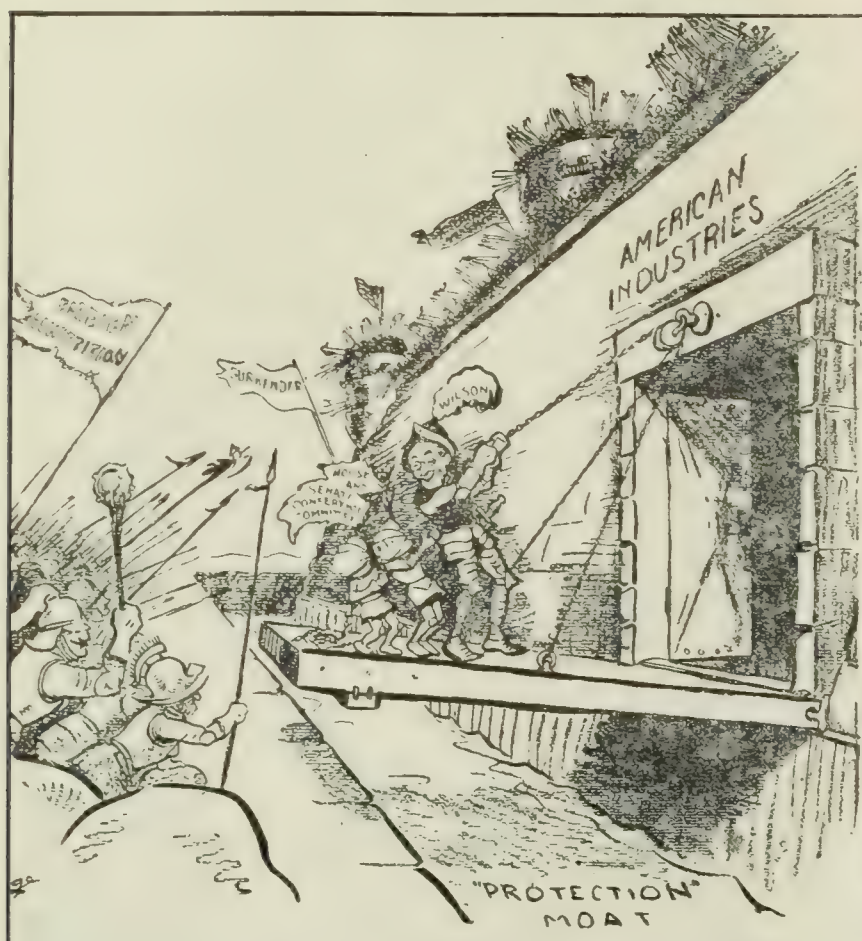


Photograph by American Press Association.

#### A CONSTITUTIONALIST MASS MEETING

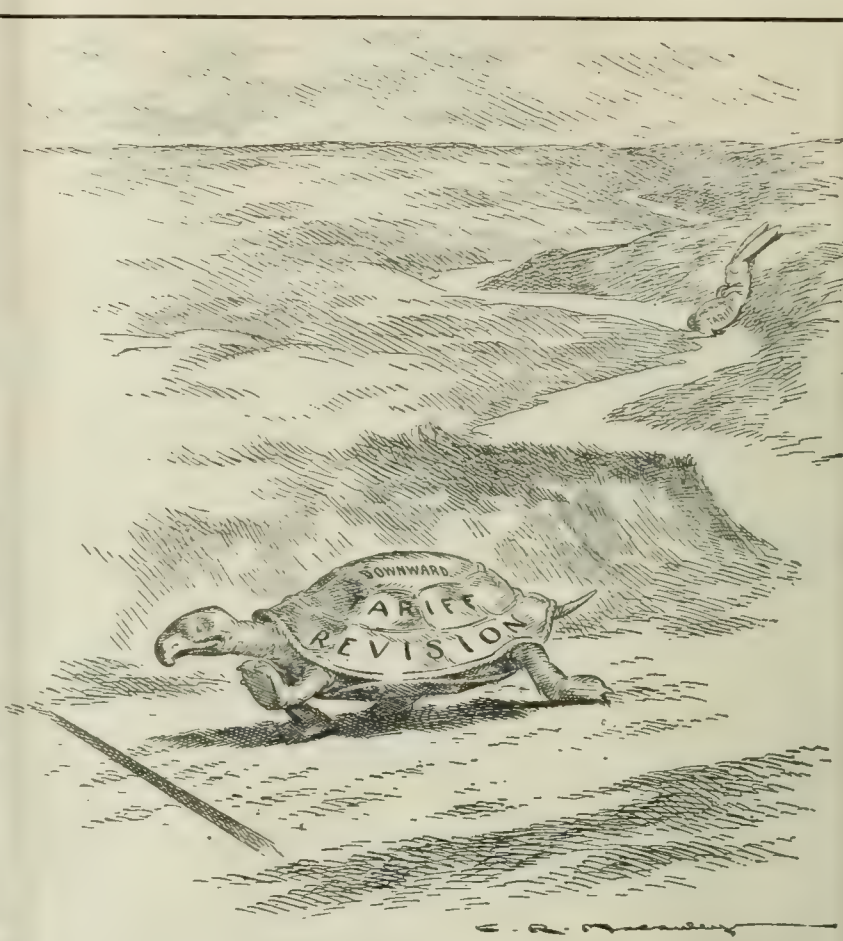
Carranza is exhorting his followers to stand by him. Sharpshooters on the roof are keeping watch for the Federals.





Reprinted from the Philadelphia Press by the New Orleans Picayune.

THE TARIFF—ENEMY OF INDUSTRY OR VICTOR OVER MONOPOLY?



From the New York World.

by the inclusion of the Koritza district in the new Albania, have occupied the territory and even seized the American school for girls at Koritza. This school is supported by the Congregational Church and is temporarily in charge of Phineas B. Kennedy and his wife. The house-keeper on refusing to give up the keys of the building was severely beaten by the Greeks and then put into prison.

King Constantine has hurried home from London to put himself again at the head of the remobilized army. The Turks openly boast that with the troops now being brought from Anatolia they will seize the port of Kavala which Greece took away from Bulgaria. The Greeks believe they are confronted by a Bulgar-Turkish alliance.

#### China Apologizes

Altho the rebellion in China has been suppress and Nanking, the southern capital, retaken by the northern troops, China is not yet over the trouble resulting from the attempt to overthrow President Yuan Shih-Kai. The siege of Nanking lasted from August 15 to September 2 and might have lasted longer if the Merchants' Gild had not saved the city from further bombardment by paying \$100,000 cash to the rebel leaders to evacuate. The negotiations with General Chang Hsun, the commander of the besieging army, were conducted by Dr. Maclean, an American missionary, who had helped Chang to escape from

Nanking two years ago when the revolutionists were besieging the city. Chang promised Dr. Maclean that there should be no killing or looting done by his soldiers when they entered Nanking, but the promise was far from being adhered to, and numerous atrocities are reported by the missionaries.

The killing of Japanese under the protection of their consular flag so angered the Japanese people that even the prompt demand of the Government for a formal apology and an indemnity from China could not restrain them from riotous demonstrations against the Foreign Office. The Chinese Government readily acceded to the Japanese demands, but General Chang for a long time refused to make the required public apology to the Japanese consul and the Peking Government was hardly in a condition to enforce such an humiliating condition against a victorious general. A naval demonstration of three Japanese cruisers and four destroyers in Chinese waters brought matters to a crisis and finally General Chang consented to make an official visit of apology, and later in the day paraded his bodyguard of 800 men before the Japanese consulate. This practically complies with the Japanese demands and should put an end to the affair.

Drafting the Chinese Constitution

Amid all the turmoil of rebellion and foreign aggression, the Constitutional Convention at Peking keeps steadily at work

constructing a constitution for the new republic. The members in fact show themselves rather too conscious of the historic rôle they are playing. Much of the time of the first session was taken up with the consideration of the question of how best to preserve the mementoes of the convention for posterity. One member pointed out that the pens, paper, chairs and table used in drafting the American Constitution are now valued as historic relics and he recommended the appointment of a committee to see that the accessories in this case were carefully preserved for the admiration of future generations. He went a step further in suggesting also that a phonograph record be kept of all the speeches. Our American historians would certainly have been saved some trouble in research, and the Supreme Court some speculation, if they had had a phonograph record of the debates of the fathers on the constitution.

The question of a suitable meeting place was also discussed at length. The suggestion of the Peking Zoo was rejected and the choice finally settled on the Temple of Heaven as the only building worthy of the occasion.

The debates on the various clauses of the constitution show careful study on the part of the members and considerable knowledge of foreign systems of government. They have also the benefit of the advice of the distinguished foreign jurists which the Chinese Government has called to aid in the drafting of the



constitution, among them Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia.

American and English precedents seem to be the dominating influence. For instance, in considering the veto the American system was followed exactly, that is, the parliament has the power to pass any bill over the president's veto by a two-thirds majority. The president is given power to dissolve the House of Representatives, tho once only and with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. The president is empowered to issue urgent orders without parliamentary authority under certain extraordinary conditions. They may be issued only when it is necessary to maintain public peace or to guard against unusual calamity, or when the parliament cannot be convoked on account of unavoidable obstacles. It is further provided, in order that the dangers of despotic use of the executive power may be minimized, that such orders must not be antagonistic to the constitution, that they shall be referred to the parliament for recognition during the first week of the following session, and that all the cabinet ministers shall affix their signatures thereto, and share the responsibility for them. The presidential term is fixt at five years with only one re-election.

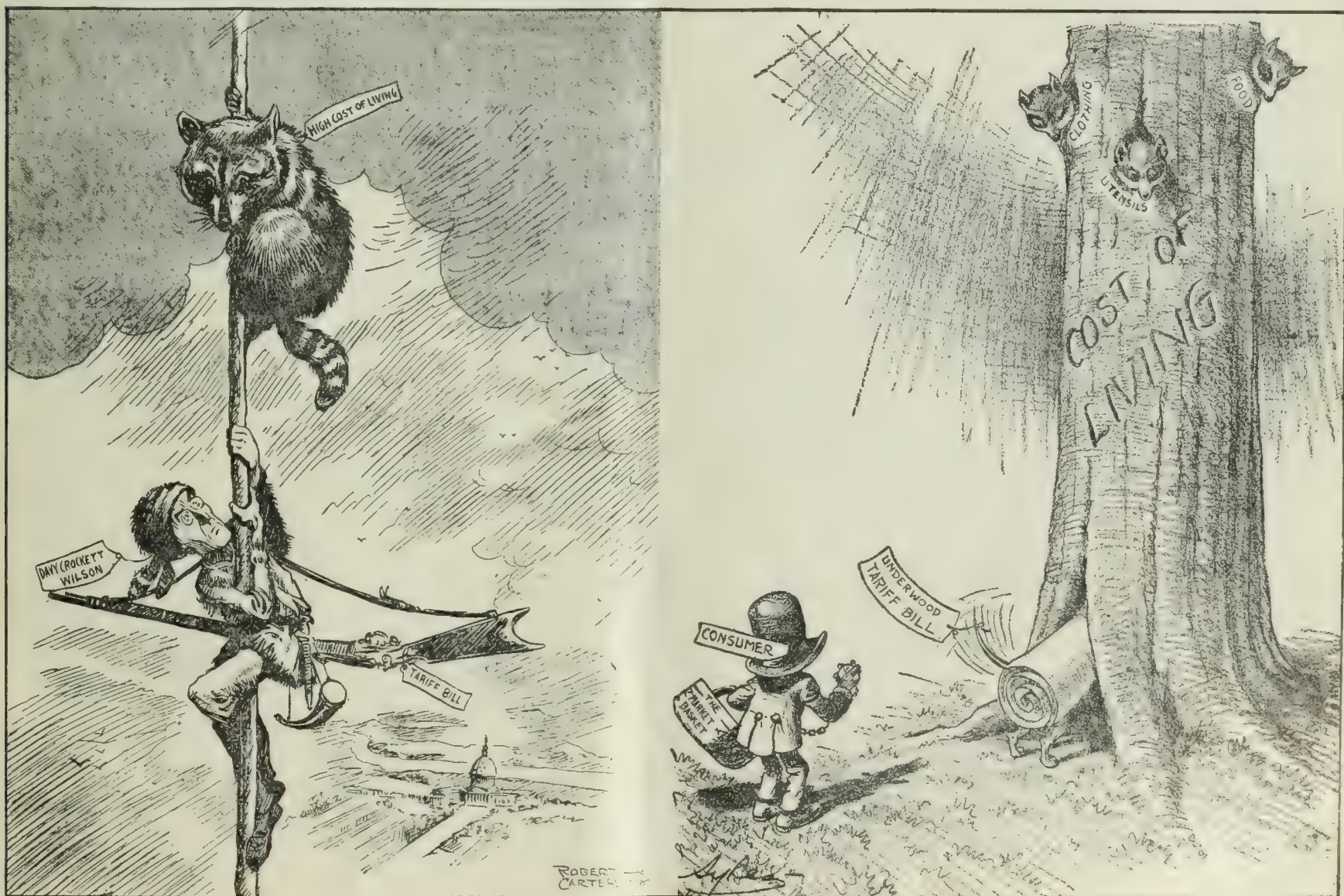
### The Currency Bill

Important provisions of the Currency bill (as past by the House) are opposed by a majority of the Senate committee to which it was referred. Only four of the Democratic members—Senators Owen, Pomerene, Shafroth and Hollis—support the bill in its present form. The three Democrats in opposition are Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Mr. O'Gorman, of New York, and Mr. Reed, of Missouri. These, with the Republican members, are a majority. The eight opponents are in two groups. One, which includes Mr. O'Gorman, would have a central bank. The other holds that there should be a direct issue of currency by the Government to individual banks. Mr. Hitchcock, whose opposition is quite emphatic, says enactment of the bill as it stands would cause a violent contraction of credit. He thinks the bill gives too much power to the Central Reserve Board at Washington, and he objects to retirement of the 2 per cent bonds and displacement of the bond-secured currency.

For nearly three weeks the committee has been taking the testimony of bankers and financial experts. A majority of the members would have the hearings continued for a consid-

erable time. It is now understood that they will not be ended in less than two weeks. Afterward the committee may consume four weeks in making amendments and preparing a report. Mr. Bristow, one of the members, predicts that no bill will be passed at this session.

President Wilson greatly desires that final action shall be taken before adjournment. In the short speech which he made when he signed the tariff bill he said that this tariff legislation was "the accomplishment of only half the journey." The business of the country, he continued, had been freed from conditions which made monopoly not only possible, but easy and even natural. But the power to create monopoly must be taken away, and this power was financial rather than economic—the power to control and guide and direct the credits of the country. "We shall take the second step," said he, "in the Currency bill, which the House has already past, and which I have the utmost confidence the Senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe." He regards with some anxiety the delay and the disagreement in the Senate committee, and is inclined, it is said, to make public addresses on the subject in



From the New York Sun.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### WILL THEY COME DOWN?

Two views of the efficacy of the new tariff in bringing down the cost of living.



the states of the Democratic Senators who insist on prolonging the hearings and who demand radical amendments.

#### Candidate Defies a Convention

The meeting of the Massachusetts Republican State Convention in Boston last Saturday presented two interesting phases. The first showed itself in the fact that in the adoption of the State platform four planks supported by the candidate for Governor were rejected by the convention. At the recent direct primaries Congressman Augustus P. Gardner was selected as the Republican candidate for Governor. In his campaign over the State for the primaries he had laid especial emphasis upon four progressive planks. But none of these received the approval of the convention. In commenting upon the action of the convention Mr. Gardner said:

I went thruout this commonwealth and I advocated four cardinal points of reform. To all these things I am committed, and I cannot consent to go before the people and take one position before I am nominated, and another position after I am nominated.

I was asked what I would do if this Committee on Resolutions did not put those planks in the platform. I said I would make my own platform and run on that. I can't do anything else. These 46,000 people voted for me on the supposition that I meant what I said, and I am not going to make any change.

The action of the convention illus-

trates the uselessness, not to say the folly, of having the candidate of the party selected in one way—directly by the people at a primary—and the party platform drawn up by a convention. The voters of a party, in voting for their candidates at the primary, should be voting for platform planks at the same time. In fact, under the direct primary system, it is extremely doubtful whether a party platform is necessary at all. In reality the candidates in their pre-primary campaign make the platform as they go along. The four planks upon which Mr. Gardner proposes to stand are as follows:

1. We favor a minimum wage for women and more power for the Minimum Wage Commission.

2. We favor the restriction of immigration, but not on racial lines.

3. We favor the use of state credit to assist suburban homeseekers.

4. We favor compulsory publicity of the facts when demanded by either party to an important dispute.

"If the Republican party," Mr. Gardner said, "stands for liberalism and progressiveness it will win, and the Progressives will go into oblivion. But if the party becomes stagnant, the Progressives are bound to succeed." Mr. Gardner's comment is not only significant; it is profoundly true. In "liberalism and progressiveness" lies the only hope of the Republican party.

#### New Records in Flying

In the aeronautic world, every week brings some wonderful event to mark a new departure. In our last issue we reported the remarkable flight of M. Garros across the Mediterranean—the longest over-sea flight ever made. Since then two records have been broken; one by another Frenchman, Maurice Prevost, who increased the speed record to 125 miles an hour, the other—the aeroplane passenger record—by Noel in London, who took nine passengers to a hight of 600 feet and kept them in the air for twenty minutes.

It was in a contest at Rheims—a contest which could hardly be called international as France and Belgium were the only competitors—that M. Prevost carried away the so-called international trophy for France by a dangerous and "painful" flight. In covering the 124.28 mile course in the extraordinary time of 59 minutes, 45 3-5 seconds, the aviator suffered a great deal from the air pressure which forced his head back; and his landing was made particularly dangerous by the fact that the wing surface of his machine had been cut down to about ninety-six square feet in order to attain greater speed. Such difficulties as these seem to indicate that the limit of possible speed for aeroplanes has nearly been reached.



PLAYING WAR IN PRUSSIA

An "attack" near Schweidnitz, in Silesia. The maneuvers were witnessed by the King of Greece as guest of the Kaiser. The French and English armies have also been put thru "war exercises" within the month.



# OUR FOREIGN POLICY

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

SECRETARY OF STATE

**W**AR is a matter of feeling rather than a matter of logic. It cannot settle anything that could not be better settled in a better way. There is no more reason why nations should fight out their differences on the battlefield than why individuals should settle their differences by physical force. If there is such a thing as a sense of justice, and we cannot doubt it without inviting chaos, the substitution of might only delays the final settlement, which must come at last with accumulated interest. As nations differ greatly in size and strength, it is obvious that war cannot be relied upon to establish justice any more than a fight between two individuals can be relied upon to determine which is in the right.

Personal altercations have been decreased in number by the establishment of courts and courts have grown in value as men have learned to restrain themselves. We are coming to understand the truth stated in Holy Writ, namely, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he who ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." The conquest over the evil impulse in one's self is the greatest of conquests.

The growth in the arbitration of disputes among nations keeps pace with the growth of courts in influence; and with growing intelligence, coupled with development of the heart, the dominant forces in nations move toward a peaceful solution of international problems. It was a step in advance when duelling was substituted for shooting on sight, duelling giving time for reflection and for friends to intercede, but even duelling is passing away because physical encounters offend the universal conscience.

## THE INVESTIGATION OF DISPUTES

The plan recently proposed by President Wilson contemplates investigation in all cases, and is a step toward the substitution of reason for violence, altho it leaves each party to act independently at the conclusion of investigation. It is a long step toward peace, because it gives time for passions to subside and for friends of peace to intercede. The time will doubtless come when all questions will be settled peaceably by means of arbitration, but as that time is not yet here we are justified in making use of the plan providing for investigation of all difficulties of whatever character.

In the first place, we shall seek to establish justice as a national policy. In the second place, we stand ready to hear any complaint that may be made, and be ready to investigate it, ready to let the world know what our reasons are. Because we have a sense of justice and a desire for right, and because we are proud of both that sense and desire, we shall not fear to expose our good purposes.

Only a few months ago we welcomed, in the United States in general and at Washington in particular, the British peace delegates, who came to this country to arrange for a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English-speaking nations. That visit was marked by renewed evidences of the close feeling of friendship between two countries which are bound together by one mother tongue, but the occasion also served to show that the same friendship and the same common progress of peace is not confined to English-speaking nations, but includes others. In some quarters it is regarded as deeply significant that Great Britain and the United States should remain for so long at peace, and also deeply significant that so many different nationalities have remained at peace, during several generations, in which ethnological and racial traits might clash, within the borders of our country. But it is not so strange when we stop to analyze the situation; when we realize that the peaceful invasion of the United States by people of all religions, races and habits was for the purpose of bettering, collectively, their respective condition, under circumstances that guarantee equality and fair play to all.

## REASON INSTEAD OF WAR

The feeling of the United States toward all nations is most friendly. Looking backward upon past events, more or less recent, we do not find any occasion, no matter how great its stress, where the United States evinced a desire to resort to arms in order to obtain satisfaction. We must set before the world higher ideals than those of war. We must substitute the spirit of peace for the spirit of war. Universal peace is the goal toward which we are moving. There is no cause that cannot be settled better by reason than by war. I not only do not expect to see the United States at war in my term of office, but I do not expect to see our people at war during my lifetime.

War is in the interest of a few people—not of all. The world is learning that back of much of the furore of war, back of much of the stirring of the passions of people, is the interest in armor plate, battleships and ammunition on the part of those persons and corporations whose business it is to build these battleships and make the necessary armor plate and invent powerful projectiles to destroy. It has even been found out that men in one country will spend their money to stir up in another country the feeling against their own country. In other words, there are men who have commercialized and are commercializing war for their own private benefit, without stopping to measure the results nor count the cost to humanity in general of their base propaganda. It is because the people in general are beginning to understand how trivial are sometimes the causes that lead to a disastrous war that they are moving away from any cause that might excite war; increasing intelligence is a safeguard, in that it is one of the forces working for peace.

There is, too, a growing disposition to bring governments nearer the people. With a greater intimacy between the people governed and the powers that are elected to govern, the bulk of the people have had, and will continue to have, a better opportunity to learn that armed struggle with fellow beings does not and cannot benefit either, and that those who pay the taxes and then shed their own blood are doing so for the benefit of those who look for personal profit.

It has often been said, and by our greatest philosophers, that thinking peace means resting at peace, whether it be in the case of an individual, a group, or a whole people. In the same ratio, therefore, preparation for war encourages war, and those nations that spend most of their time, energies and resources getting ready for war stand the best chance of going to war.

But is it not just as easy to consider those differences in the light of peace instead of harboring the passion for war? And war means only one method of solution in the least efficacious way, because at war people are dominated by their basest feelings, which destroy that sense of humanity and justice so necessary in times of stress to weigh both sides of a question. On the other hand, by avoiding war there are any number of attractive methods for the peace-



ful solution of whatever differences may exist, each method more or less adapted to a given case. But the result—the final result—will always be the desired result.

#### THE TRIVIAL CAUSES OF WAR

Generally speaking, the world is more at peace today with itself than at any other time in history. Let us consider, too, that problems, whether individual or national, have multiplied and intensified, and that at no other time have there been so many questions, for the welfare of the whole world, to settle. History will readily show us that trivial causes have been responsible for some of our bitterest wars. Had we not progressed toward an ideal state of international quiet, the world would be at war with itself more than ever. As it is, the likelihood for a serious war is not promising—that is to say, it is not promising to those who might find it advantageous that such a war be waged. European nations and the United States have resorted to arbitration on many occasions during the last decade; it is only a few weeks since a special commission settled, in fifteen days, differences between France and Italy arising from the seizure, by the latter country, of some French ships—a reason that a belligerent press considered worthy of a battlefield. The time taken for settling the question, amicably and satisfactorily, was less than that which would be required for the exchange of ultimatums and the formulation of a declaration of war.

The canal of Panama with which we shall soon divide the isthmus will connect us with the western shore of South America—a section of the continent that, geographically near, has been beyond practical reach of New York for time unknown. Whether we will or no, we must be neighbors, and it is to our mutual advantage to make the most of this proximity. We can increase to a maximum the beneficial results that flow from mutual helpfulness. We are nearer to each other than we are to the lands across the seas. All the countries along the northern coast of South America are nearer to us than Europe.

#### OUR POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

The Latin-American republics are awaiting their most profitable development, because they have been only partially developed. Their resources, actual and estimated, are such as to make that field the most attractive for mankind to devote its energies toward its best and most useful exploitation. They await the enterprise and the activity that have

during the last few decades elevated the United States from a colony to a world power. We have capital in abundance and it is but logical that our neighbors should turn to us for such assistance as can be legitimately rendered. We have constructive ability and we have the experience necessary. This experience and this capital can be successfully employed to mutual advantage.

It is evident, however, that in some quarters the policy of this Administration toward our Latin neighbors, as well as other countries, is misunderstood. Yet I feel that the President has by speech outlined and by act illustrated his conception of fairness. American enterprise should have every proper encouragement, and this encouragement he is prepared to give, but knowing that commercial intercourse rests for its value as well as for its permanence upon mutual advantage, he will insist that American business men shall carry into every country where they expect to do business the highest conceptions of honor and good faith. Every dollar collected should be the compensation for a dollar's worth of service.

#### A CAMPAIGN OF INSTRUCTION

All of this can be done only after a systematic campaign of instruction. Readiness to understand one another is an absolute necessity, and the marked increase thruout the United States in the study of the Spanish language, as well as the readiness with which our Southern neighbors are acquiring English, augurs well for a closer intimacy. It will be then but a step to an intellectual exchange between the American republics. The intellectual life of all countries should be quickened by acquaintance and a comparison of views. Every effort should be made to stimulate an interchange of thought and an inspection of methods of instruction should be invited. A part of increasing stream of travel that has fertilized the old world should be diverted to South America. In this wise we find ourselves returning to the one basic proposition—namely, that we must deal with one another sympathetically. The consciousness of this relation—of kinship, for such it is—is the first step toward friendly relations between nations.

#### THE WILSON-BRYAN PLAN

Quite recently I had the honor of being the agent of the President in presenting a proposition in the interest of universal peace, which I submitted to the members of the diplomatic corps assembled at the State Department. The arrangement

is to supplement arbitration with a plan providing for the investigation of difficulties of whatever character. This agreement is an enlargement of existing arbitration treaties, and such as may hereafter be entered into, closing the gap left open by all such treaties, namely, the subjects withheld from arbitration. Under the proposed agreement no subject of dispute shall be excepted from its provisions, altho it allows each nation utmost freedom in considering the matter. By accepting the principle of investigation and correction of the evil wherever possible the purposes of the plan are fully met, there remaining nothing except the method of investigation to settle.

The draft of the agreement, as I submitted it to the representatives of the foreign nations, is as follows:

The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature, in dispute between them, shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon) and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and the report submitted.

The investigation shall be conducted as a matter of course, upon the initiative of the commission, without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be submitted within (time to be agreed upon) from the date of the submission of the dispute, but the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter in dispute after the report is submitted."

#### THE PLAN AND ITS RECEPTION

The principal points of the agreement which the President is willing to enter into, with the consent of the Senate, with other nations, are embodied in the foregoing draft. The fact that the draft does not go into detail can best be explained by stating that details are matters of secondary agreement between contracting nations and will be different in different cases. As presented to the foreign diplomats the statement presents only the main proposition; that is to say, that the President of the United States stands in readiness to enter into respective agreements with foreign countries upon a further method of settling possible disputes, particularly embracing those questions that would not be embodied within the scope of ordinary arbitration treaties. Arbitration treaties always except some question from arbitration, and even if they did not, a loophole might be found in the fact that arbitration is not compulsory, and cannot be made so, generally speaking. It has been suggested that the provision of this draft be included as part of the arbitration treaties of the future, thus covering



the objections raised against the proposed treaties including questions affecting the national honor, but whether as a separate agreement, or as a general agreement of arbitration and investigation, the latter provision will always have a beneficial influence. At the time of writing this article, twenty-six nations have favorably considered the President's suggestions.

The time within which the report

is to be made is a detail to be agreed upon, but any time, however short, furnishes an opportunity for investigation and deliberation, and it is hoped that the period provided will be sufficient to secure a settlement without resort to war.

In conclusion I would say that taken altogether, conditions promising world peace and prosperity were never more favorable than now, and in saying this I have special ref-

erence to those wars that might occur between great powers, which sooner or later would involve other powers—wars that would cost hundreds of millions in money, the lives of hundreds and thousands of men, and in time would consume months and perhaps years. The point is, after all, to convince one another that we desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of dispute, for "where there's a will there's a way."

Washington.

## FATHER AND SON

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS

*We have received from Charles Battell Loomis, 3d, a posthumous poem which seems to us of unusual interest and beauty. Charles Battell Loomis died on September 22, 1911. His son is quite convinced that, tho found unsigned, the verses are original with his father and he writes us as follows as to the circumstances of their discovery:*

*"While going thru some of my father's papers I found the enclosed poem. It was written in his hand on the fly leaf of his check-book for the spring of 1910 and opposite it was the address of the place he was aiming for, New Paltz, New York. From these evidences I conclude that Mr. Loomis wrote the verses while on the train. My grandfather, also Charles Battell Loomis, died when my father was a boy and he had very wistful memories of him, from which I judge that he had been thinking of his own father when he wrote the poem. The scene is not inconsistent with the lay of the land at Norfolk, Connecticut, where Mr. Loomis spent some of his vacations when a youngster. This is not positive proof that the verses are of his composition, but the fact that no name is signed to them is conclusive to my mind that he had not copied another man's work, for in the few instances when he was sufficiently struck with a piece of work to copy it, he invariably gave the author his due credit. Tho not generally known as a poet, my father's first published work was a collection of 'Just Rhymes'—now out of print, and The Independent has published verses by him."*

On Summer Saturday's long afternoon

I used to climb, barefoot, on throne-like knoll,  
Soliloquizing, "Father's coming soon."

The gray pike billowed eastward like a scroll,  
And vanished in the apex of a hill

One world-long mile away. Around me played  
The shifting sunbeams, magically still,

Tiptoeing from each ever-lengthening shade.

I knew that when he crept into my ken

Above the hill-brush, I should know the span—  
White-stockinged bay, head-tossing gray, and then

The strong, familiar figure of the man.

I'd know them, know them! Leaping with their joy

My swift feet from their cairn would take me down,  
A carefree, zephyr-hearted, eager boy!

To welcome home my father from the town.

Once on a time he went away again,

Perhaps the sun shone, but we could not see—

I have not climbed that little knoll since then:

For Father is not coming home to me.

Somewhere he waits upon a sun-kissed hill

And softly says, "My boy is coming soon."

He'll know me from afar—I know he will!

When, world-tired, I trudge home some afternoon.



## TWO INTERPRETERS OF SHAKESPEARE

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "FAMOUS ACTOR-FAMILIES IN AMERICA," "HENRIK IBSEN, THE MAN AND HIS PLAYS," "THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST."

AMERICA'S contribution to the stage history of Shakespeare has been by no means a meager one, and there are still those who are striving to carry on the traditions. In the life time of the oldest of us, Forrest, MacCullough, Booth, Barrett, Davenport, Charlotte Cushman, and Mary Anderson are still bright memories and difficult to relinquish in the light of later effort. Nearest to these in training and experience comes Robert Mantell, who has faithfully and unswervingly upheld the ideal, even tho his technique may not be the best. Within the memory of another generation, there are the Daly revivals, which took liberties with texts, but amply contributed to a public love of Shakespeare. And since then there have been varied opportunities given by others.

Theatergoers can remember the slow and steady rise of Julia Marlowe in the delineation of Shakespearean heroines, many years before E. H. Sothorn essayed the poetic drama. When the two combined forces, Miss Marlowe was already established as a rich reader of blank verse, and as an actress in whom there was a beautiful blend of comedy and tragedy in such rôles as Juliet, Viola, and Rosalind. Her stage career was one of struggle and of varied experience in the standard drama and in those lighter pieces typified in "When Knighthood Was In Flower" and "The Cavalier." Happy, therefore, for herself and for the public when the Marlowe-Sothorn combination came into effect during the season of 1904. Since that time their Shakespearean repertoire has steadily increased, until now, thruout the country, they have familiarized American audiences with seven of the plays.

When Mansfield played Shakespeare, he was a tradition unto himself; when Maude Adams gave "Romeo and Juliet" and "Twelfth Night," we enjoyed Miss Adams's personality without finding any illumination in her characterization. Kyrle Bellew and Eleanor Robeson succeeded in maintaining the high poetic quality in their revival of "Romeo and Juliet." And only yesterday, so to speak, John Drew, returning to Shakespeare and reminiscent of his Daly days, gave us "Much Ado About Nothing" with some zest, but with little high irony.

Of all our recent American devotees of Shakespeare, Mansfield and Mantell have been the most experimental in repertory. They both have given us "Richard III"; the former presented "Henry V"; the latter appeared adequately in "Lear" and "King John."

But Marlowe and Sothorn have remained consistently within the safe and popular track of Shakespeare. That was best, no doubt. When the New Theater presented them in "Anthony and Cleopatra," the interpretation was beyond them, and the public stayed away. When the same defunct institution gave "The Merry Wives of Windsor," it was unable to give us a Falstaff comparable to the tradition which the historian has handed down of the elder Hackett. When "A Winter's Tale" was presented, the archeology mixt with it made it cold and unyielding in appeal. So that our love for Shakespeare confines itself to the romantic element in his plays. Creditable tho William Faversham's "Julius Cæsar" is, with its excellent sense of chronical movement and conspiracy, it is an educational dose for the American audience. The real truth is that, nowadays, we are only willing to sit thru an evening of "Julius Cæsar" when we can be entertained as Bernard Shaw entertains us in his delightful comedy, "Cæsar and Cleopatra." Here we are given a greater figure of the Roman Emperor than Shakespeare drew, and a droller picture of Cleopatra—a piquancy hardly to be found in Shakespeare's picture of the same. In his farewell repertory, Forbes-Robertson presents this Shaw drama, and it is worth while seeing. For, without meaning to, Shaw has created better than he intended. He set out to poke fun at Shakespeare's manner, and he excelled it in all seriousness. And his answer to the general surprise was characteristic: "I always knew I was greater than Shakespeare."

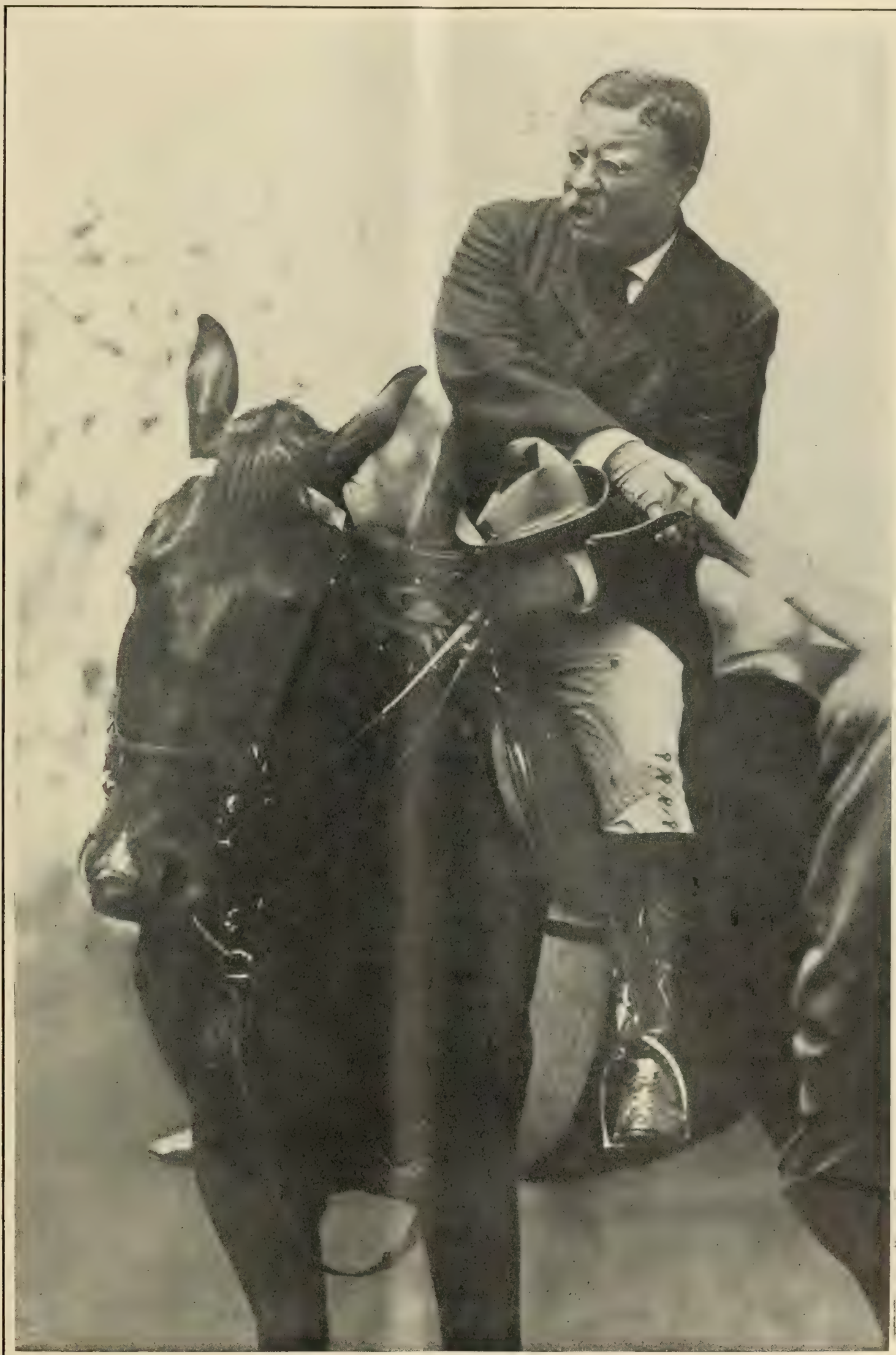
In America, Sothorn and Marlowe have deservedly won their way without being too experimental, for they find that experiment does not pay. In her repertory Miss Marlowe is temperamental; her Juliet is one of moods, and is variable in its range and quality. But it is always excellently romantic. Her Katharine to Sothorn's Petruchio has nothing of Ada Rehan's high-born temper—it is

more petulant than it should be, while Sothorn is more the braggart than the man of will having fun. Her Viola is poetic, and full of beautiful readings. But however variable her mood, her work is ever intelligent and in good taste. Instead of Miss Marlowe's, were Mr. Sothorn's figure opposite to that of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, we might justly say, "Look upon this picture and on this." In their persons they continue English and American traditions. Tho Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet is a temperamental study based on intellectual keenness and his own psychology; it was Irving who first persuaded him to play the part. Sothorn has been a close student of Booth and the consequence is his Hamlet is less sensitized, as all copies must be. Sothorn is sincere, but Forbes-Robertson is convincing. Sothorn is careful, Robertson is vibrant. The latter comes to America on a farewell tour. Let no one miss his Hamlet, for he is the greatest of Hamlets that we have today. He has no repertory of Shakespeare, tho he has played Shylock and Romeo. It is the spiritual quality in the actor, whether in "The Light That Failed" or in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," that finds its classic and highest expression in "Hamlet."

On the whole, the stage history of Shakespeare shows that the English have been more experimental than the Americans; no longer in this country have we an opportunity of seeing the histories. We are given an occasional "Midsummer Night's Dream" with a lot of incandescence in it, but with little poetry. But the unusual in Shakespeare is never given us. Is there room for it? We will be able to answer this question more satisfactorily after we have heard how America has received F. R. Benson, who is to tour this country and play in California during the Pan-American Exposition. It will be remembered that Mr. Benson awarded the Stratford Prize of £300 for the best play to Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody) for "The Piper" (1910). He is bringing with him a repertory of sixteen of Shakespeare's plays. And he likewise brings with him the reputation of having given at Stratford all but three of Shakespeare's plays. These are "Titus Andronicus," "Troilus and Cressida" and "All's Well That Ends Well." He is the one experimenter that the present American will be able to see and to test. But as representative of the best work in Shakespeare today, Forbes-Robertson and Julia Marlowe stand highest.

New York City.





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#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Mr. Roosevelt sailed Saturday, October 4, for South America, where he is to make addresses in three capitals, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile and Buenos Aires, and to undertake a long journey of exploration and scientific investigation into the interior about the headwaters of the Amazon. Some of the region he will explore has never, it is said, been penetrated by white men.





FORBES-ROBERTSON AS HAMLET





JULIA MARLOWE AS JULIET





# CORDELIA AND LEAR

The mural painting by the late Edwin A. Abbey, which has just been purchased by Mr. George A. Hearn and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON IS OPEN



# MRS. EDDY AND MRS. STETSON

BY AUGUSTA E. STETSON

The Christian Science Church has attained a position of sufficient importance in this country to entitle it to the consideration given to other denominations, and the outside public, even those least in sympathy with it, may take an interest in its future development. It was for that reason that we discussed the possibility of a division in the Christian Science Church in our editorial, "A Projected Schism." To this we received replies from both sides, one of which we published August 28. We now give space to a response by Mrs. Stetson herself, in which she breaks her silence and brings forward some of the documentary evidence in her possession to prove the trust and confidence with which she was regarded by the founder of her faith. The letter from Mrs. Eddy which has been shown to us is here reproduced in facsimile, so that all may judge of its bearing on one of the chief points at issue, Mrs. Stetson's relation to The Mother Church and to First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. It is quite evident, as we said in the editorial referred to, that Mrs. Stetson has a very different idea of the meaning of the message of Christian Science from that held by the men in control of the organization, but it would be presumptuous in us, who understand so little of Christian Science literature, to decide between them.

**W**ILL The Independent kindly grant me space to reply to the comments of Mr. Campbell MacCulloch on your editorial of July 10, in regard to my book, *Reminiscences, Sermons and Correspondence*, recently published by Putnam's.

Your critic assumes that you had not informed yourself of the facts before you reviewed the work. As one competent to correct any false impression which your headlines might convey to the reader, if you will permit me, I will explain the facts.

The expression which has been questioned, "A Projected Schism," I do not think was meant to imply a schism in the common acceptance of

the word, viz., a division of the members of a church who cannot work together in brotherly love, but a mental emergence from the material organization of those who, having spiritually advanced, were ready to respond to the request made by Mrs.



MARY BAKER G. EDDY

The miniature painting from which this photograph was taken was given by Mrs. Eddy to Mrs. Stetson. The frame, as will be seen, is surrounded by forty diamonds.

Eddy in her letter published in the *Christian Science Journal* of February, 1909, which I quote as follows:

When my dear brethren in New York desire to build higher, . . . they must begin on a wholly spiritual foundation, than which there is no other. . . .

Spirit is infinite; therefore *Spirit is all*. "There is no matter."

Those who had risen to the spiritual interpretation of the Bible and the text-book of Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, by Mary Baker Eddy, were ready to *begin* to build on a "wholly spiritual foundation," viz., that Spirit is the only reality, and that man is a mental, spiritual being, an emanation of divine Mind, therefore that man's real nature is divine. This does not imply that the human so-called fleshly mind is divine.

This understanding *mentally* separated them from those who continue to believe in the reality of death—that matter is alive at one moment and dead at another. Christian Science teaches that "All is infinite

Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," including His individual divine ideas, which compose the body of Christ (*S. & H.*, p. 468). Consequently there is no reality in a so-called mortal or human mind and its false manifestations, or temporal phenomena. Immortal consciousness or the divine nature of the spiritual or real man is the only verity of being. There *seemed*, to those not instructed in divine metaphysics, to be a schism. Instead there was a mental spiritual progress, as in a school, from one grade or department of education to a higher.

Those who had advanced to the apprehension that man is spiritual, and to the demonstration of genuine operative Christian Science, continued their work of proving Mrs. Eddy's words, "God will heal the sick thru man, whenever man is governed by God" (*S. & H.*, p. 495).

Your critic questions my position as spiritual head or demonstrator of my church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, which was the work of twenty-five consecutive years of personal preaching, teaching, and healing according to the

text-book of Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, and the personal and *impersonal* guidance of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

A *material edifice* "where mortals congregate for worship" (*S. & H.*, p. 595) is but type and symbol of the true Church, "The structure of truth and love," which is wholly spiritual (*S. & H.*, p. 583.)

The real Church or members of Christ's body is composed of individual ideas of divine Mind, God, with divine natures who possess a "wholly spiritual" consciousness. They are the real and eternal children of God. They coöperate with God, the Principle of being, and manifest His power and glory on the earth, as in heaven. This "wholly spiritual" consciousness in which is no so-called evil and its consequences—sin and death—is the goal which every genuine Christian Scientist strives to attain.



Progress out of the *material* sense of God, man, and the universe into the *spiritual* sense of *eternal reality*, and man as having dominion over all things, has always met opposition from the materialists, and crucifixion of the human in individuals.

Permit me to quote Mr. MacCulloch's words in regard to my position in my church:

I think that this lady, or any other person other than Mary Baker Eddy, has never yet been endowed with the position of the head of any branch movement and I hold to a very active doubt if such a situation can logically or even legally fall to any individual. . . .

I was "endowed" by Mrs. Eddy with authority to preach, practise and demonstrate Christian Science, (healing the sick and reforming the sinner thru the reflection of Truth and Love)—to teach divine metaphysics, and to demonstrate a so-called material edifice where the seekers for a demonstrable religion inaugurated by Jesus Christ, could congregate to learn of God and their relation to Him as sons and daughters.

The people whom I awakened to the spiritual understanding of the reality of scientific being and this church edifice, were *my* demonstration before I emerged from *material* organization. I formally resigned from the *personal* activities of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and began the higher demonstration of revealing the ideal church, the "wholly spiritual" consciousness—the Church Triumphant.

In case your readers may be in doubt as to the metaphysical position which I occupy, and the twentieth century student of divine metaphysics be, for a while, misled, I feel that I would not be true to the desire and efforts of Mrs. Eddy to es-

tablish Christian Science in its "orderly" line of *demonstrators* of Truth, if I did not state the scientific fact in regard to my relation to my church, which her words authorize me to defend. I therefore am moved to place in your hands an extract from a letter from Mrs. Eddy written to one of the former Directors of The Mother Church at the time she gave her church the name in the deed, "Mary Baker G. Eddy's Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts." The entire letter in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting is in my possession, the part which bears directly on the subject being reproduced below:

One thing in my haste was forgotten, namely, the designation of The First Church of Christ Scientist as *my* church. The question will be, is, asked whose church is it? We cannot say it is Mr. Herring's or the Board of Directors' church, for it surely is not. It was my church in the beginning as much as Mrs. Stetson's church is hers. We must be orderly in these things or it will lead into difficulties that you do not see but *I do see them*.

Lest there already has arisen a question as to whom *The Mother Church* belongs, I am convinced that this is the psychological moment in which her words should decide the question, since it has been raised, "to whom is due credit for the achievement of a visible demonstration of adherents to Christ's Christianity, and an edifice in which the people assemble to worship the Father in spirit and in truth."

Christ Jesus said: "Upon this rock [spiritual understanding of the allness of divine Mind, and the nothingness of the human mind and of matter] I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matthew 16:18). Christ Jesus was authority for Mrs. Eddy's

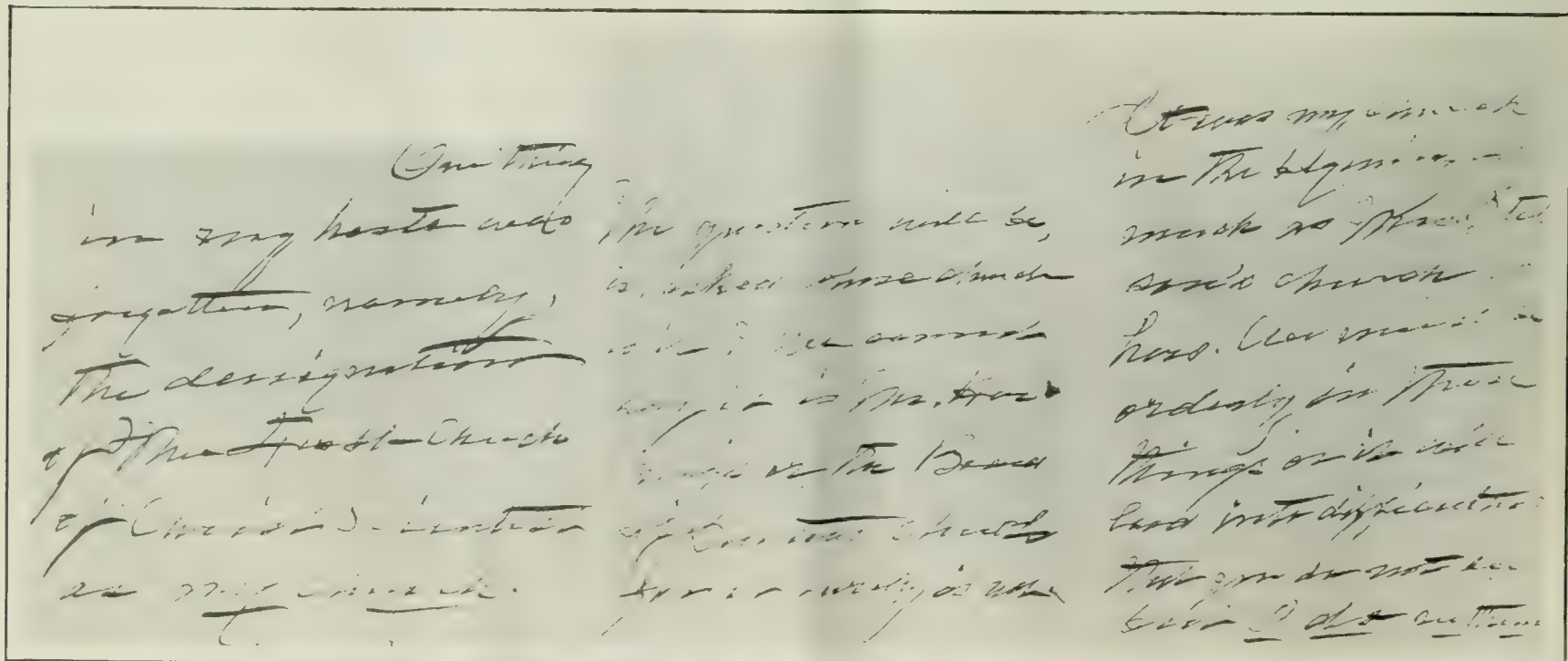
claim to her *own* demonstration, viz., a body of adherents to Christ's teachings, and a church edifice, or symbol of the Church Triumphant. This demonstration was the result of her faithful obedience to the law of God as taught by Christ Jesus, which builds character on a "wholly spiritual" basis.

Mrs. Eddy is the head of the Christian Science movement or Church of Christ, Scientist, symbolized in The Mother Church edifice, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, and her followers, who are loyal to Principle, God, and Christ's teaching.

Christ Jesus recognized his demonstration of a church or body of followers whom he taught to build on the rock of spiritual understanding when he said: "I have manifested Thy name unto the men which Thou gavest me out of the world" (John 17:6).

Mrs. Eddy followed the Master in his demonstration of disciples whom he sent into the world to heal, teach, and reform humanity by the application of truth to human illusions or the belief of life in matter, and *her* disciples, in *their order*, are required to bring forth fruit, a visible manifestation of their work. Then can all laborers in Christ's vineyard say with him, "my church," or the fruit of my work in its varied manifestations, and "I have manifested Thy name unto the men which Thou gavest me out of the world." "And he [Christ] is the head of the body, the church" (Colossians 1:18).

I am moved to repeat this scientific fact, that, altho Mrs. Eddy has risen above the material vision of her followers, and it is believed, by some, that she is "dead" and will not again manifest her individuality, yet I shall continue to proclaim and affirm



MRS. EDDY'S LETTER RECOGNIZING MRS. STETSON'S CLAIMS





"MRS. STETSON'S CHURCH"

First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, of which Mrs. Stetson was "spiritual head or demonstrator"

her teachings, viz., that she is *here*, *mentally* leading, and *spiritually* guiding, in the present as in the past, every one of the members of her church who has risen to apprehend *everpresent* divine individuality, or God and His infinite ideas, the spiritual identity or divine nature of every child of God.

The question has been asked, "Is Mrs. Eddy divine?" Mrs. Eddy's individual identity, her spiritual, conscious being was, is, and ever will be divine. This is the scientific fact of being and is true of every one. The human is the so-called mortal mind with its dream illusions which the divine nature or spiritual thought will finally dissolve into its native nothingness. Man, the divine image and likeness of divine Mind, is thereby revealed.

Mrs. Eddy says, "This Christ, or divinity of the man Jesus, was his divine nature, the godliness which animated him" (S. & H., p. 26). "Because of mortals' material and sinful belief, the spiritual Jesus was imperceptible to them" (S. & H., p. 314). "Because of mortals' material and sinful belief" that matter is man the spiritual, Mary Baker Eddy is "imperceptible to them."

Again Mrs. Eddy says, "The divine must overcome the human at every point" (S. & H., p. 43). Jesus understood his divine nature or his spiritual individuality and recognized his relation to God as His, God's, divine image and likeness. This understanding of his real being, his "divine nature" enabled him to wrestle with, and destroy the human or fleshly mind, which expresses itself in sin, sickness and death.

Mrs. Eddy enjoins Christian Scientists to emulate His example

and demonstration as the Way-show-er, to understand *their* divine nature as the reality of their existence and to reflect eternal Life, Love and Truth which overcomes, according to our possession of the Mind of Christ, "the human at every point" (S. & H., p. 43).

Mrs. Eddy discovered Jesus Christ's teaching and demonstration of the supremacy of his "divine nature" over the human so-called mind. This Christly understanding of *her* divine individuality—*her* real identity as spiritual, divine—enabled her to perceive the scientific fact, that the human, mortal or carnal mind with its material embodiment, or matter, is but the phenomenon of the belief of life in matter which the reflection of Spirit, through the divine nature of the real man, finally destroys, leaving man in the image and likeness of eternal Life, Love and Truth with "dominion" over all things.

True Christian Scientists are adhering to Mrs. Eddy's teachings and will not be "separated" from her spiritual identity as she follows Christ in her higher demonstration of an *everpresent* Principle or God who was once manifested in the re-appearance of the ideal man, and who will again be manifested, when consciousness is sufficiently spiritualized to recognize the everpresence of the ideal woman, Mary Baker Eddy, whose individuality or "divine nature" never died nor left the earth, since "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

Mr. MacCulloch further says that it was not my "understanding particularly" that was on "trial." I never had a fair "trial." I was not tried by my peers, nor according to the spiritual interpretation of the Manual of The Mother Church.

In November, 1909, I was called before the Board of Directors, composed of five men, and their representative, who questioned me during three consecutive days on my "understanding" of Christian Science, and present immortality or my spiritual individuality and practise. Not apprehending the spiritual import of the teachings of Christian

Science, they were unable to grasp my meaning. At the end of this questioning my knowledge of Christian Science was, by them, pronounced "*pretended* Christian Science," my name was dropt from the roll of membership of The Mother Church and was removed from the *Christian Science Journal* as teacher and practitioner, and I was "forbidden" to teach or practise Christian Science.

My "trial" was irregular, as I was not confronted by my accusers, whose affidavits were read to me in the presence of the Directors by their representative. I was ignorant of court procedure and no one then advised me that my accusers should have been brought before me. When called to Boston by the Directors of The Mother Church, I took my stenographer with me. She accompanied me to the church, but I was denied her services and no copy of the report of proceedings has ever been furnished to me.

This crucial experience was the beginning of a new era in Christianity. The hour had struck when Christ's higher demands must be met by Christian Scientists. I must record, for religious history, the conditions which attended my spiritual development at that moment.

With reference to Mr. MacCulloch's assertion that Mrs. Eddy "personally" warned me, it should read, corrected, advised or rebuked me. This was the experience of Mrs. Eddy's active loyal students, and evidenced the true Teacher's divine wisdom, loving watch-care and patient waiting on our immature understanding and demonstration of spiritual thought-force, for which every student with whom I have discussed this fidelity of our Leader, and her patience with our slow progress, has exprest the deepest gratitude.



THE MOTHER CHURCH EDIFICE  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.



Many students have told me that she has discovered that they were dividing where they should multiply, or has awakened them from mental apathy by sharp rebuke which has saved them from errors in the conclusions of their problems. She was as faithful in the discharge of her duty, as spiritual Leader and Teacher, as was Jesus, who always guided his disciples with watchful care. She says in *Miscellaneous Writings*, page 266:

The assertion that I have said hard things about my loyal students in Chicago, New York, or any other place, is utterly false and groundless. I speak of them as I feel, and I cannot find it in my heart not to love them. They are essentially dear to me, who are toiling and achieving success in unison with my own endeavors and prayers. If I correct mistakes which may be made in teaching or lecturing on Christian Science, this is in accordance with my students' desires, and thus we mutually aid each other, and obey the Golden Rule.

And if you will read my book, *Reminiscences, Sermons and Correspondence*, beginning with line 20 on page 201, and ending with line 32, from which I quote the following, you will see that with all Mrs. Eddy's loyal students who have received her teachings, I am, and always have been, profoundly and most lovingly grateful to her:

Looking back for a moment to the long years of your untiring watch-care of your disciples, myself, perhaps, the dullest of all, I recall your sublime patience during my slow progress Spiritward, your tender admonitions, your loving rebukes in the past to my ignorance of mental attacks of impersonal error, thru personalities, your timely warnings of hidden danger-chasms before me, and of how to handle malicious animal magnetism with the word of Truth and Love—in fact, your constant efforts to help those whom God has given you, that they might be one with the Father, even as you are.

Let Mrs. Eddy explain the "signs of the times" in the Christian Science Church:

Material organization is requisite in the beginning; but when it has done its work, the purely Christly method of teaching and preaching must be adopted.—(*Misc. Writgs.*, p. 359.)

When it has done its work in individual members, it is no longer necessary for them, but is necessary for all until Truth has developed, in them, spiritual understanding, or the Mind of Christ sufficiently to adopt "the purely Christly method of teach-

ing and preaching." To all individuals who attain this point of advancement Spiritward apply Mrs. Eddy's further words:

... whenever they are equal to the march triumphant, God will give to all His soldiers of the cross the proper command, and under the banner of His love, and with the "still, small voice" for the music of our march, we all shall take step and march on in spiritual organization.—(*Misc. Writgs.*, p. 138.)



AUGUSTA E. STETSON

This photograph shows the crown of diamonds brooch bequeathed by Mrs. Eddy to Mrs. Stetson.

On April 19, 1909, at a meeting of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, it was moved and unanimously voted that I should ascertain from Mrs. Eddy if she would permit this church to supply the sum necessary, \$1000, to provide for her a membership in the Association for International Conciliation, on its highest plane of membership, that is, a member Fondateur. Mrs. Eddy's letter of acceptance can be found in the *Christian Science Sentinel*, Volume IX, page 662, which reads as follows:

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.,  
April 22, 1907.

First Church of Christ, Scientist,  
New York City,

Mr. John D. Higgins, Clerk.

MY BELOVED BRETHREN—Your appointment of me as *Fondateur* of the Association for International Conciliation is most gracious. To aid in this holy purpose is the leading impetus of my life. Many years have I prayed and labored for the consummation of "on earth peace, good will toward men." May the fruits of said grand associa-

tion, pregnant with peace, find their birthright in divine Science.

Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies for all earth's woe. Sin is its own enemy. Right has its recompense, even tho it be betrayed. Wrong may be man's highest idea of right until his grasp of goodness grows stronger. It is always safe to be just.

When pride, self and human reason reign, injustice is rampant. Individuals, as nations, unite harmoniously on the basis of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in Love—or God's own plan of salvation. "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly" is the standard of Christian Science.

Human law is right, only as it patterns the divine. Consolation and peace are based on the enlightened sense of God's government.

Lured by fame, pride or gold, success is dangerous, but the choice of folly never fastens on the good or the great. Because of my rediscovery of Christian Science, and honest efforts (however meagre to help human purpose and peoples), you may have accorded me more than is deserved—but 'tis sweet to be remembered.

Lovingly yours,  
MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Later I presented to Mrs. Eddy, as a personal gift, a large mounted silk Peace flag, which she accepted and which was in her home for several months. Subsequently Mrs. Eddy decided that this flag should go to The Mother Church, as a reminder to the members of her church that "One in-

finite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

The following letter of acceptance of this flag was sent to Mrs. Eddy by the former Christian Science Board of Directors:

Boston, Mass., May 10, 1907.  
Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy,

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.

BELOVED LEADER AND TEACHER—The Directors have received the Peace flag which you so kindly sent to them to be held by The Mother Church for all the branch churches. They thank you for this memorable, beautiful flag, and for your loving words which accompanied it. They loyally accept the trust which you have reposed in them, and will keep the flag as a heritage of the Church. Your teachings have made all your true followers ardent disciples of peace, and thus you are recognized as a practical and consistent worker for the cause of universal brotherhood and for peace among nations.

Lovingly your students,  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, Secretary.



This symbolic, prophetic Peace flag points to the hour when *all* Mrs. Eddy's true followers will unite in adopting "the purely Christly method of teaching and preaching."

As Mrs. Eddy continues to rise to higher spiritual mental altitudes, her

words and influence are not restricted by material organization, but extend to sin-bound, suffering humanity thru universal channels.

True Christian Scientists are realizing the peace which comes from an understanding of God's presence and

power and man's oneness with eternal Life and Love.

Governed by the law of Spirit and "under the banner of His love" they are taking step and marching on in spiritual organization.

*New York City.*

## SETTING THE COUNTRY FREE FROM CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER MONOPOLY

### THE INTRODUCTION OF A NEW IDEA IN TARIFF MAKING

*The Speech of the President of the United States on Signing the Underwood Tariff Bill at the White House, October 3, 1913.*

GENTLEMEN:

I feel a very peculiar pleasure in what I have just done by way of taking part in the completion of a great piece of business. It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words adequate to express the feeling, because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service.

It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off into campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is one very profound—a feeling of profound gratitude that working with the splendid men who have carried this thing thru with studious attention and doing justice all round, I should have had part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember.

I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy, and I know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order that there might be justice in the United States. And so it is a solemn moment that brings such a business to a conclusion, and I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey.

We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible but in a sense easy and natural. But there is no use taking away the conditions of monopoly if we do not take away also the power to create monopoly, and that is a financial rather than a merely circumstantial and economic power.

The power to control and guide and direct the credits of the country is the power to say who shall and who shall not build up the industries of the

country, in which direction they shall be built, and in which direction they shall not be built. We are now about to take the second step, which will be the final step in setting the business of this country free.

That is what we shall do in the Currency bill, which the House has already past and which I have the utmost confidence the Senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe. Because the question—now that this piece of work is done—will arise all over the country, "For what do we wait? Why should we wait to crown ourselves with consummate honor? Are we so self-denying that we do not wish to complete our success?"

I was quoting the other day to some of my colleagues in the Senate those lines from Shakespeare's *Henry V*, which have always appealed to me, "If it be a sin to covet honor, then am I the most offending soul alive"; and I am happy to say that I do not covet it for myself alone.

I covet it with equal ardor for the men who are associated with me, and the honor is going to come for them. I am their associate. I can only complete the work which they do. I can only counsel when they ask for my counsel. I can come in only when the last stages of the business are reached.

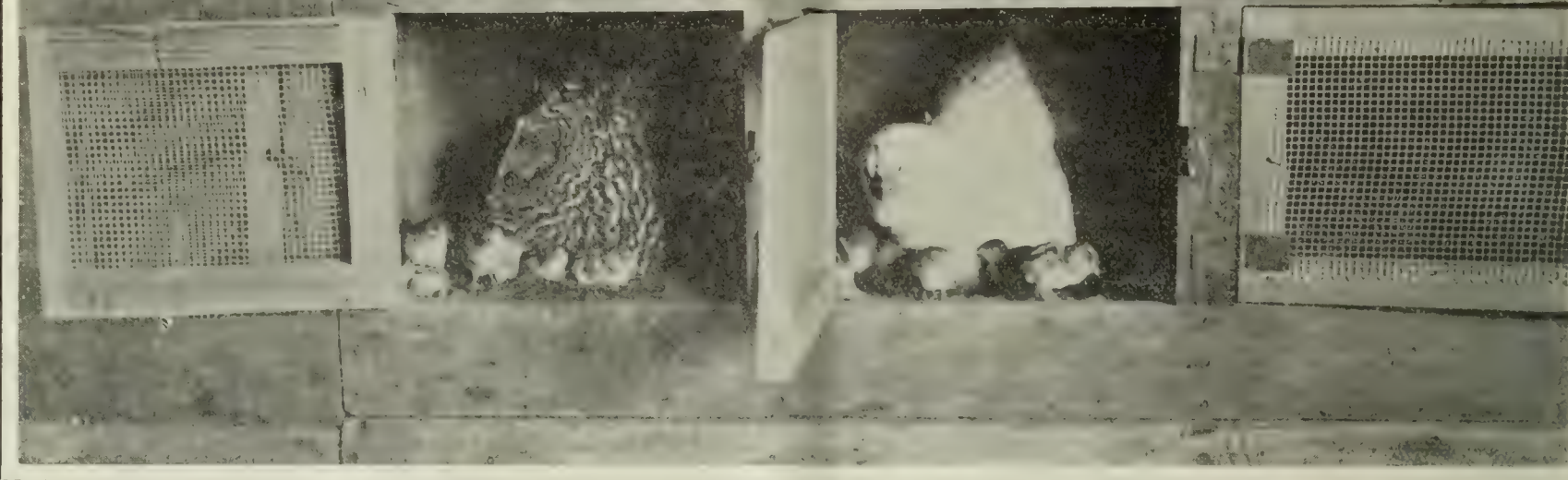
And I covet this honor for them quite as much as I covet it for myself. And I covet it for the great party of which I am a member; because that party is not honorable unless it redeems its name and serves the people of the United States.

So I feel tonight like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey and that in the morning with a fresh impulse we shall go the rest of the journey and sleep at the journey's end like men with quiet consciences knowing that we have served our fellowmen, and have, thereby, tried to serve God.



# GAME FARMING

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON



**A**N interesting and profitable industry has been made possible recently in the United States. I say possible, since a very few years ago, strange as it may seem, it was a crime thruout the country to produce, profitably, many desirable foods which are abundant in all the markets of the civilized world—excepting America. The nutritious and palatable qualities of venison and many wild food birds—grouse, quail, pheasant, wild ducks and others—were well known and appreciated when these foods were plentiful in our markets, but for some years the people ceased to know the taste of game.

It is due, in great measure, to a series of articles in *The Independent* that our laws have been amended in many states so as to encourage the breeding of the wild foods termed game for the market. It would be impossible within the limits of this paper fully to discuss the new laws. All of them, however, are written on somewhat similar lines. They permit and encourage game breeding for profit, and provide for the identification and marking of game produced by industry so that it can be marketed safely. Vermont and Massachusetts have the most liberal enactments of any of the Eastern states; these provide for licenses for breeders permitting them to breed and market all species of game under regulations prescribed by the state game officers. New York and New Jersey permit the profitable breeding of pheasants, some species of wild ducks, and deer and elk only.

This, of course, is quite absurd, since if it is possible to identify and

market one species of food it is possible to apply the regulations to other species which most need the breeder's attention because they are vanishing most rapidly. The wood-duck, for example, is threatened with extinction in America, but it is bred in considerable numbers in foreign countries and no good reason can be assigned why it should not be made plentiful thruout the United States. As one of its names, "summer duck," suggests, it formerly remained in the United States during the summer and bred abundantly in most of our wooded swamps, which should now be made valuable by its restoration.

California has just enacted a game

breeders' law, and the State Game Commission has announced that since many breeders have engaged in the new industry the state will not compete with them, but is prepared to furnish the names and addresses of those who have game to sell.

As I observed, in the series of papers referred to, game laws seem to be contagious; within a year or two, at most, game breeding will be a legal industry thruout the country. I feel sure it would be quite safe now to start a game farm anywhere, since by the time the first crop is ready for the market it can undoubtedly be marketed safely. I have reports of breeders in states which have not amended their laws, showing that



THE GAMEKEEPER AND HIS WILD DUCKLINGS

The Game Breeders' Association on Long Island has 2500 ducks. The market for all sorts of game is very promising.



they have thousands of birds in their possession without any interference by the game police. The change in sentiment is noteworthy. A few years ago it was the fashion to arrest any one who had a single game bird in his possession, and there are many records of arrests and convictions which now are regarded as outrageous.

Already there are in America several thousand breeders, and the number of those engaging in the new industry increases rapidly. Game breeding is as suitable an employment for women as poultry rearing is, and already some women are in the business. The breeders may be classified as those who breed for commercial purposes—the game farmers and those who breed for sport—the clubs or syndicates of sportsmen who either own preserves or rent the right to breed and shoot on the farms. Some of the larger game farmers now can furnish many deer and thousands of birds and eggs each season; there are many small breeders who are making a good living, and not a few backyard breeders who find it interesting and profitable to breed and sell a few birds and eggs, tho most of their time is devoted to other occupations. Many of these breeders will increase their stock and retire from their work in the city to undertake game farming in the country. A Western bank clerk, from whom I purchased some pheasants when game breeding with him was only an avocation, wrote me recently that he had decided to retire from the bank and devote his entire time to the new industry, which he found very profitable. He



WHERE PHEASANTS NEST

The birds lay their eggs in the brush heaps in this field belonging to the Clove Valley Club in Dutchess County, New York. Wire protects them from ground vermin. The club has 5000 pheasants and 2500 ducks.

has purchased a farm. A railway clerk has a lot of good birds and sells some of them and many eggs at good prices; a small farmer of my acquaintance has an increasing stock of ducks and pheasants, and soon, no doubt, he will give his entire time to them, since they yield already more than the farm does.

Some of the clubs which have preserves now breed thousands of game birds, but, for the most part, the game is eaten by the members of the clubs and the guests who are invited to shoot. One of the New York clubs, however, sold several thousand dollars' worth of game last season, making the first record in America of a desirable food produced by sport for

the market. The sale of game makes it possible for sportsmen of small means to join shooting clubs and have excellent shooting during long open seasons without police interference. The game can be made to pay the expenses of a country club.

The dues of the Game Breeders' Association, of Long Island, New York, for example, are only \$30 per year. Some of the members last season secured game worth more than the amount of their dues. Game breeding for sport, therefore, is not a rich man's game in America, and the number of game clubs which are licensed breeders is growing very rapidly.

The rapidity with which game is becoming abundant is positively startling. One club, the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, in Virginia, will shoot this year 1000 wild turkeys—all bred on the preserve—besides thousands of quail and some deer and other game. The Clove Valley Club has 5000 pheasants and about 2500 ducks. The Game Breeders' Association has the same number of ducks and about 1000 pheasants. The Blooming Grove Club has 3000 pheasants and 2000 wild ducks. The Wyandanth Club has about 1200 of each, and many others are above the thousand mark. Several breeders in Connecticut, which state, by the way, has not yet enacted a breeders' law, have thousands of game birds, and one of them does a big importing business and sells many birds from England, Austria and other countries. A new firm of game brokers and dealers in New York City recently informed me that they had already booked orders for upward of 20,000 live partridges and pheasants



FEEDING YOUNG PHEASANTS

The chicks are being raised for the Game Breeders' Association. There are probably more pheasants in America now than in China.



for next year's breeding season and that they undoubtedly could not fill all the orders if they continued to come as they are coming. A big game farmer and importer, at Yardly, Pennsylvania, writes that he could not fill his orders last year.

The industry, thus far, is largely confined to the sale of live mammals and birds, and eggs, since the prices for live animals are somewhat higher than for dead game. Most of the game sold as food still comes from abroad; the amount of the importations is rapidly increasing, altho the prices remain high. The first year after the New York breeders' law was enacted, the revenue received by the state from the sale of tags, which are used to identify the game which can be sold legally, amounted to \$20,000, which proves that 200,000 deer and birds were marketed in New York as food. The game imported is, of course, cold storage game, not to be compared with the fresh-killed game from the game farms and preserves. The latter brings fabulous prices, since there is a tremendous demand for it and comparatively little is offered in the markets, because much of the stock is sold alive for even better prices by its owners and their guests.

There are several hundred deer-breeders, and none of them can fill his orders. The industry is reported to be very profitable. The breeding of game fish also pays well, and there are records of fish culturists who make over \$10,000 per year from this interesting vocation. One is said to make much more than the amount named, altho he is engaged in another business in a large city, and the fish breeding is only an avocation to which he gives comparatively little time.

As I pointed out when I urged the amendment of the laws so as to make the new industry legal, it gives employment to many people in the country. Moreover, it has already increased land values in many places; and it promises to make many of the abandoned farms yield annually more than the price for which they can be purchased. The rise in the value of the Scottish moors after the grouse were properly looked after and made plentiful

promises to be duplicated in America. The editor of *The Shooting Times* said that the annual shooting rentals alone now amounted to more than the lands could have been purchased for two generations ago. There will be similar increases in farm values in America, without doubt, now that we know the new crop is more profitable than anything that can be produced, and that it



ONE DAY OLD—AND GAME  
Pheasant chicks on the Long Island farm.

does not interfere with the rearing of grain and other farm products (it can, indeed, be made beneficial to them, when certain species of game birds are reared).

At present wild ducks, pheasants and deer are produced more abundantly than any other game. I believe we have already more pheasants in America than there are in China, and it seems certain we will have more than England in a very few years—for the simple reason that we have more room and more mouths to feed. Experiments with

wild breeding quail and other game are proving to be successful, and there are many places in America where thousands of quail are bred for sport. Hundreds of thousands of acres are now rented from the farmers for quail breeding, without at all interfering with agriculture. This suggests that the new industry may soon reduce the high cost of living. Game is sold in the English markets cheaper than poultry, and on our vast area we should be able to produce it more abundantly and more cheaply than they do in England. The prices for dead game will fall more quickly than the prices for live game and eggs, because sport, in time, will supply the markets with an overabundance of dead game, but the sportsmen and new breeders will continually be in the markets for live birds and eggs. This will keep prices up.

That the business of game farming will remain good for many years seems to be certain. Altho hundreds of thousands of game eggs are sold annually in England, the price for eggs seldom goes below \$10 per hundred. Of course, the prices will remain much higher in America for a long time.

As suggested in a former paper, we find that those who do nothing are benefited by the overflow of game from the preserves. I heard recently of a local gunner who, when shooting quail on unposted land near a preserve, bagged ten ring-necked pheasants, which were worth, undoubtedly, \$30. He had no fault to find with the preserve, since the pheasants were an agreeable surprise. There were none in the neighborhood before the advent of the club. Our prejudice (to which I devoted much space in the earlier series of papers) which then was monumental, bids fair to disappear. There is plenty of room in America for sportsmen of all classes. It is most important, however, that vast areas which are now desolate should be restocked with game and that the farmers should be dealt with fairly so as to open the posted farms to sport. The new industry promises to do all this quickly. America is about to become the biggest game-producing country in the world.

Yonkers, New York.





## THE FATIGUE OF PLANTS

**I**N the remarkable series of experiments which Professor Jagadis Chunder Bose has been conducting for the past fifteen years at the Presidency College, Calcutta, an important discovery has revealed the inherent identity between the excitation and fatigue processes of plants and animals.

The developments of modern thought have shown the value of seeking kinship in the subtler rather than the obvious relations of widely sundered entities. Of these pervasive kinships no recent tracing is more poignant than this revelation of a nervous unity, a parallel tissue rhythmicity between animals and plants, which links the unicellular organism to man by two great bonds of similarity—the means of work and the desire for rest.

A plant is now regarded, not as a mysterious entity, but as an organic machine, transforming the energy supplied to it by ways which are fully capable of mechanical or chemical explanation. It works in a given manner under a given stimulus, and it will grow tired and unable to work if that stimulus be kept up too long. There are no "spontaneous" movements, Professor Bose declares, the stimulus is always from the outside. The "flower in the cran-nied wall" has not yet yielded up all its secrets, but it has become garrulous in comparison with the sphinx-like character which Tennyson predicated of it.

Movements of plants are the results of stimuli which cause molecular derangements in the tissues of the plant. Professor Jacques Loeb suggests that these changes happen within the molecule itself, being infra-molecular. These derangements, in gross, cause certain cell changes. In the majority of cases, contraction of the excited cells occurs, expelling the water they contain and thus causing them to lose their rigidity, as, for example, when a leaf droops. When the stimulus is removed, the expelled water is reabsorbed more or less quickly, and the organ resumes its original position.

It does not follow, however, that the leaf or other organ of the plant, in returning to its original position, has entirely recovered from the former molecular derangement. If it were so in every case, uniform responses would invariably succeed uniform stimuli. But Professor Bose

has found many variations. Certain plant tissues, such as the style of the Eucharis Lily, seem to increase in energy; others, such as the petiole of the cauliflower, adapt themselves to successive stimuli by giving only a small response to each alternate onset. In the majority of instances, however, the tissues of the plant become tired and the tracings of their movements upon a special registration machine resemble those of tired animal muscle in all important particulars. In the case of the leaves



ETERNALLY IMPUDENT

A steel raven made by a Japanese armorer of the seventeenth century and now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

of sensitive plants, after they have become thoroughly wearied, a rest of not less than ten minutes is needed for the molecular particles to recover their original "tone."

The extreme of fatigue—the death spasm—bears remarkable analogies in plants and animals. Thus the difference between the death of old and young leaves closely parallel the difference between young and old animals. The deaths of plant tissues take markedly different forms. Thus the leaves of the Mimosa, at death, show a sudden drop followed by a rise, the spiral tendril of the Passion Flower evinces death by uncurling, while the hollow peduncle of the onion contracts, the closure being marked by a sudden expulsion of the contained water. The conclusions deduced from the actions of plants under mechanical stimuli, Professor Bose clinched by a detailed series of experiments with electrical stimuli, and the discriminative action was found to be the same as in animal tissue. The transmission of excitation and fatigue is thus seen to be a pro-

toplasmic change, both in plants and animals, and the newer features of this discovery are expected to form a basis which will enable investigation in many as yet untried branches of physiological research.

## A STEEL RAVEN

**I**N Japan the trade of armorer, like other occupations, was hereditary and the secrets of the art, if not the natural craftsman's skill, were handed down from father to son for many generations. The Munesuké family, for instance, traces its descent back to Myochin Munesuké, the great artist-armorer of the twelfth century. His successors did not confine their attention to armor, but forged of steel, ornaments of various kinds for the tokonoma or ceremonial niche of the Japanese house.

A large and striking specimen of this curious art has lately been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum, a steel raven bearing the signature of Myochin Shikibu Kino Munesuké (1646-1724) the twenty-second in descent from the founder of the family. It is a foot and a half long and delicately wrought, even the details of the feathers being indicated.

Much of the Japanese work which connoisseurs rave about is unattractive to the uninitiated, but this catches the attention even of the casual sight-seer wearied by the multitude of objects he has past by. The accompanying picture and the following description, quoted from the August number of the *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, will show why:

"The bird has been caught by the artist not only in a lifelike pose, but in a raven's pose, and in one which, while full of expression, is motionless, therefore suited to representation. To the Japanese mind, moreover, and to the foreign one for that matter, this pose has about it something which grows in meaning—an idea both humorous and human which makes the real raven fit into its stiff iron shell. 'Tis a thieving raven that is pictured, but one with a twinge of conscience, alert on his spread legs, his wings with just a degree of readiness about them; a raven that hesitates to make a sound, but has his beak slightly opened, as tho he feels it his duty to say something. But he still remains undecided in spite of the intense thought which causes him to cock his head sidewise. After all, he may be expected to slink away uncaught and 'save his face'."



## A WIND OF GOD FOR CITY CHILDREN

SOMEWHERE above the tenements, the factories, and the smokestacks, swept a wind of God. But down in the city's alleys it could not penetrate; huddled in a close, dark room the baby of the tenement-dweller did not feel it. It was not the fault of the breeze, however. Where there was an opening between buildings, it blew around the third, fourth and fifth stories as pure and as health-bringing as it did over the great open places.

Where families crowd close together there has been heretofore no adequate way of conducting to the little children, who do not yet walk, a supply of life-saving fresh air. But a new apostle has arisen with a put-them-out-the-window doctrine. Dr. Walter C. Bailey, of Boston, chairman of the Massachusetts Tuberculosis Commission, has developed a practical device which will provide fresh air for poor children in congested districts. According to him, one hundred thousand new cases of tuberculosis appear in the United States each year. And according to him, also, the most effective way of checking this increase is to give the children fresh air and sunshine. In the city this has been hard to do—especially for the children under school age. Above the tenements and the narrow streets the air is fresh

and pure. But roof shacks of galvanized iron are too expensive, and the fire danger to wooden shacks causes their prohibition by the city.

The way out is a simple one. An iron frame, strong enough to support three hundred pounds, is clamped over the window sill. On this rests a wooden box frame whose sides and top are covered with wire mesh. Thru a groove in the bottom of the box is a strong bolt with a flange on the under side. This flange holds the box in place on the iron frame, altho it may be pushed forward and backward, or turned around as if on a pivot. In this way, after the baby is put in, from the side which is hinged for that purpose, the box may be pushed endwise out of a narrow window, turned, and brought in sidewise toward the window. It is held in place by stout cords which are fastened to the window casing and to rings on the box.

In summer weather the child finds a bed made in the box itself very comfortable but in the winter he prefers to be put to bed in a basket and then, cozily tucked in, to be placed outside in the box. From rain and snow alike, an umbrella fastened in its special place in the framework protects him.

Fresh air is the right of every child. By this simple and practical device of Dr. Bailey's, it is possible to give to many children who now swelter thru the summer in germ-laden rooms a breath of pure air.

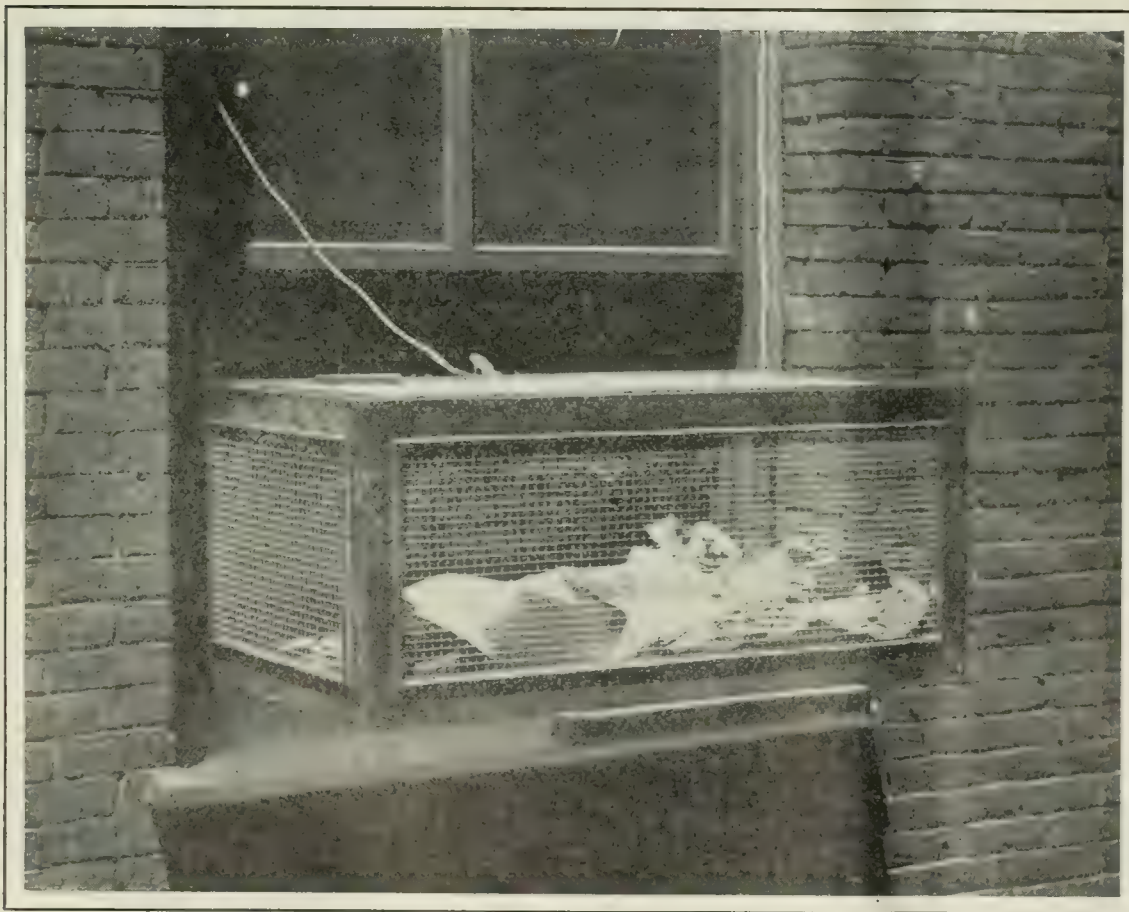
## THE CYCLE OF THE UNIVERSE

IN a recent lecture, M. Berget, of Paris, painted a picture of the end and resurrection of our globe. According to the view of Svante Arrhenius in some far distant era, our dead globe will continue to revolve round a dead sun which is speeding its way thru celestial space toward Vega. But this will not be the final stage. The nearest stars to us are ten light-years away. The solar system pursues its course toward Vega at a speed of about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles a second, and it is therefore easy to reckon how long it must be before a collision takes place with any body in the vicinity of Vega. In round numbers such a period would be 100,000,000,000 years.

But we must also take into consideration the possibility of a collision with some dead and invisible sun during this long interval. Such an event may possibly take place after the lapse of a billion years, and as the velocity of the sun and its attendant planets will have then reached the terrific speed of 373 miles a second, the shock will be incredibly stupendous. If such a collision should take place obliquely, as would seem almost certain, the solar system would proceed to rotate with tremendous "circumferential" velocity. The bodies that actually met in such a collision, even tho dead and inert, would be completely volatilized. Nothing would remain but hydrogen and helium; the amount of heat set free would be beyond computation.

Arrhenius believes that the dissolution into gases of the nucleus will give birth to a new star, a Nova like the Nova Persei. It may be that more stars than one may emerge from the chaos. Condensation will follow the first agglomeration of the incandescent material. Two gaseous lateral jets, due to the obliquity of the shock, may shoot forth far from the nucleus, turning in a centrifugal spiral with a speed of some hundreds of miles a second. The ultimate gases they enclose will, as they spread in space, become the spirals of a new nebula, of which the nucleus or nuclei will be the new-born stars. And this will be a nebulous system with a central star.

"And there shall be a new heaven and a new earth." Thus will be reproduced the phases thru which the sun and its planets have past, and the cycle of the universe will begin anew. "And thus once more on the gigantic dial of the heavens, where the life of a sun measures the minutes, the great clock of eternity will have marked another round."



PUTTING THE BABY OUT OF THE WINDOW

This is the device which Dr. Bailey, of Boston, has introduced in tenements where fresh air is hard to find. A strong iron frame is clamped to the sill. On this the wire-protected box slides in and out. All the air there is blows thru the outdoor bed.



## A SEARCHLIGHT SHELL

**T**HE Krupp Company has recently constructed a novel searchlight projectile, to be shot over the army of an enemy at night, and able to illumine a very large area of the earth's surface. This searchlight shell has the marked advantage over the present military searchlight that its illumination does not reveal the position of the observer and thus expose him to hostile fire. Not even a clue from the direction of the light is given, as in the case of a rocket.

The light-bearing shell looks like an ordinary projectile, a long cylinder with a conical nose, and consists of a number of chambers containing the combustible material, while its base contains a parachute which opens out as soon as the shell bursts on beginning to descend. When the parachute is fully opened, a clockwork movement ignites the illuminating substance which it carries, and this pours down a great cone of brilliant light on the country beneath, allowing the position of an army to be perceived in detail, without danger to the observers. The possession of a weapon of this kind would without doubt be of the greatest advantage to aeroplanes reconnoitering at night, as the airmen could observe without disclosing their position and so inviting the fire of the enemy, as they would necessarily do if they used searchlights fixed to their machines.

## THE DEAD SEA FROM A MOTOR-BOAT

**M**R. HAROLD SHEPSTONE, an adventurous Englishman, has recently explored the Dead Sea in a motor-boat, a native sailing craft with auxiliary power capable of developing ten knots. Oddly enough, the house flag of the boat, on that fishless sea, was a fish. Legend says that no bird can fly over those accursed waters, and that it is impossible to swim in them; but legend errs, for birds are abundant, and while swimming is difficult, because of the great lifting power of the water, it is possible, and floating is easy. Far from being injurious, the magnesium salts which the water of the Dead Sea holds in solution have remarkable healing powers. One may get an idea of its density in this way: A ton of ordinary sea water contains about thirty pounds of salt, while a ton of Dead Sea water contains about 200 pounds.

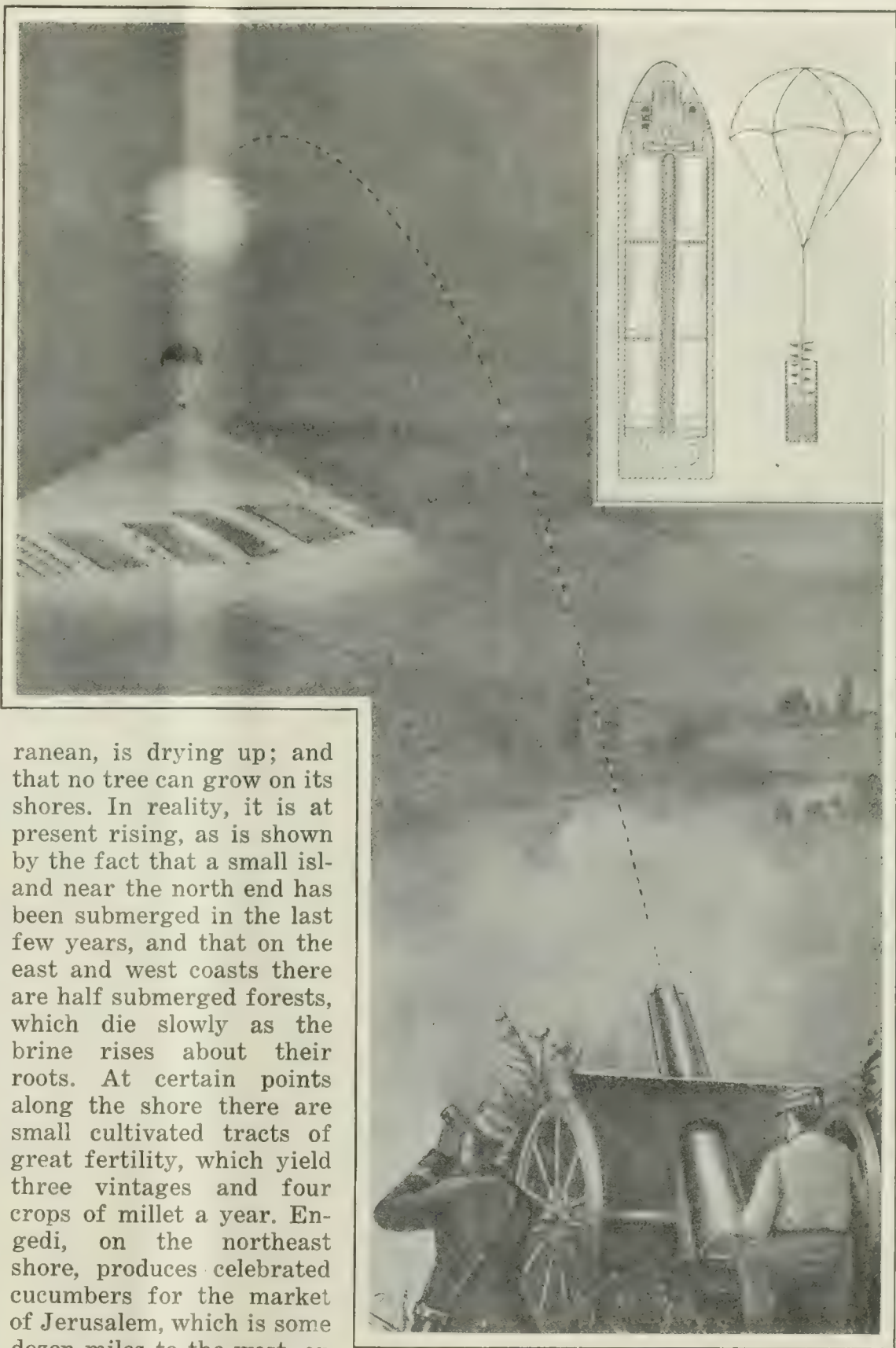
Yet another legend declares that the Dead Sea, which is already 1312 feet below the level of the Mediter-

anean, is drying up; and that no tree can grow on its shores. In reality, it is at present rising, as is shown by the fact that a small island near the north end has been submerged in the last few years, and that on the east and west coasts there are half submerged forests, which die slowly as the brine rises about their roots. At certain points along the shore there are small cultivated tracts of great fertility, which yield three vintages and four crops of millet a year. Engedi, on the northeast shore, produces celebrated cucumbers for the market of Jerusalem, which is some dozen miles to the west, on a ridge of hills. Ten miles south of Engedi is the forest of Masada, connected in history with the Macabees, Herod and Titus; here the Zealots made their last stand against the Roman conqueror, slaying their women and children and dying to the last man, rather than suffer capture.

Eight miles farther south there is a hill of salt 400 feet high, called by the Arabs the hill of Sodom; within it is a stalactite cavern lit up from above by light penetrating thru a cleft in the hill. The sandstone gorge of the Arnon, half way down the lake on the east side, vies in brilliancy of color with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Not far from it is a column of rock-salt, which the Arabs call "Lot's Wife," as they call

the lake "Lot's Sea." Close by are the hot baths of Calirhoe, where Herod sought a cure for his rheumatism, and a little farther north are the ruins of the castle of Machaerus, where John the Baptist was beheaded to fulfil the rash promise to Salome.

It is probable that Sodom and Gomorra were on the east shore, where the subsoil is volcanic and bitumen and sulfur abounds. To the north of Calirhoe the river Zurka enters the lake by a gorge parallel to the Arnon; its banks are covered with bay trees, tamarisk and wild cherry, and here also is found the Dead Sea fruit, the "apple of Sodom," whose fruit crumbles at the least pressure.



ILLUMINATION BY PARACHUTE

In the upper corner is shown the internal structure of the shell and the parachute which carries the "makings"



## THE ART OF BIRD CALLING

IT is not generally known that the most successful bird photographers and field naturalists frequently make use of the ingenious whistles that were once the stock-in-trade of the prosperous poacher. Armed with these bird lures, it is comparatively easy to decoy a great many species of birds, either to secure large clear photographs of individual specimens, or simply for the pleasure of studying the habits of shy songsters at close range, for the bird-lover can imitate the sounds of many members of the bird tribe to perfection. One tiny pipe will give the peep of a partridge chick to the life, while a larger whistle, with a double tube and small bellows, simulates the tremendous whirr of wings that the full-grown bird makes when rising in sudden flight. Practically all of the whistles are made in Europe, where they sell at prices ranging from 20 to 75 cents each.

But to use the calls to advantage one must know something of the habits of wild birds and of the meaning of their notes. During the incubating period, for example, the birds pay little attention to artificial calls, and it is then practically useless to try to attract them. The breeding season is the most favorable.

The birds that can be most easily lured are the golden plover, the wood pigeon, the cuckoo, which will come to within a few feet of the whistler, the partridge, the pheasant and the little grebe.

A writer in *Knowledge*, who possesses a great many different bird-calls, thus describes his visit to a breeding-haunt of the English wood-pigeon with one of these calls: My method is to conceal myself (I use a hiding tent for this purpose, which is furnished with tapes, to which I attach twigs, grass, and so on, and make use of the surrounding undergrowth to screen it) under the nesting trees, having previously arranged my camera in position, and send out a few notes. As generally hap-

pens, the cushats in the immediate neighborhood are cooing all around, and, at first, little or no notice is taken by the birds of one's efforts, but the secret is to continue to call, not, however, uninterruptedly, but with pauses of about four minutes, making a fairly high pitch in the tone, when the birds will be observed to crane their necks downward and stop cooing. Some bolder than others fly closer to the hidden caller, often approaching to within a few yards, and altogether the call, always assuming the proper sounds are given, has a most alluring effect upon wood-pigeons during the beginning of one of their breeding periods.

## DRIED MILK

IT may not be generally known that the enormous manufacture of condensed milk in Switzerland was originally due to the example of our fellow-countryman Gail Borden, of White Plains, New York, who, acting on the suggestion of Professor Horsford, of Boston, successfully evaporated milk at a low temperature under reduced pressure, and patented his process in 1856. During the Civil War, large quantities of condensed milk prepared by the Borden process were supplied to the armies of the North, a fact which so appealed to Charles Page, correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, that after the war ended he went to Switzerland and founded a small condensed milk factory at Cham, near the north end of the lake of Zug, almost in the center of Switzerland, and which is still the headquarters of Swiss condensed milk.

Condensed milk is only half dried. Inventors have long sought a way of drying it completely, and three processes have recently been completed, and are in operation in this country, England, France, Norway, New Zealand and elsewhere. In one process, the Ekenberg method, which was first practically applied in Scandinavia, the milk is sprayed on the inner surface of a rotating steam-

heated cylinder, and comes out in the form of a thin sheet, which is then powdered. In a second process, the Just-Matmaker method, the previously condensed milk is sprayed on the exterior surface of revolving steel drums heated slightly above the boiling point of water. The dried milk is scraped off the cylinders by sharp knife blades and ground to a fine, flaky powder. In a third process, the Bevenot-de-Neveu, a quite different method is followed. Condensed milk is forced under great pressure thru minute perforations into a drying chamber, which it enters in the form of a milk mist. There it is caught by a hot current of air, which dries it instantly, carrying off the water in a cloud of steam, while the milk falls in fine snow to the bottom of the chamber. This last method of drying is practically instantaneous, and has been successfully applied to fruit juices and meat juices as well as to milk, and these are later liquefied by adding water, their original properties, color and taste being preserved.

The milk-powder produced by the third process will dissolve equally well in hot or cold water, and can then hardly be distinguished from fresh milk; if it is allowed to stand, cream will rise, as in the case of dairy milk. It is affirmed that tea-loving ladies and even experienced cats have been unable to distinguish it from fresh milk; but after it has been kept for a time it acquires a slight distinctive flavor. Its cost is about the same as that of fresh milk, but its superior convenience is well exprest by the witty Frenchman, Charles Porcher, who calls dry milk the "cow in the cupboard." Its advantage in polar or mountain exploration is too plain to need any explanation. Further, it is eminently healthy. At a Belgian clinic for children, in 1901, the infant mortality was 260 per thousand. In 1903 sterilized milk was used, and the mortality fell to 150 per thousand. In 1908 dried milk was substituted, and only 34 per thousand died. This is a voiceless testimonial whose value it would be impossible to exaggerate.

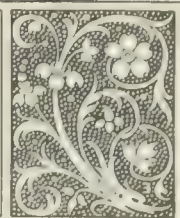


WHISTLES TO LURE THE WILD THINGS





# THE NEW BOOKS



## MR. ROOSEVELT AS ESSAYIST

"Dryness is not in itself a measure of value," said Mr. Roosevelt in his much discussed Romanes Lecture, which is included in a volume of essays which has just appeared. It is well for the distinguished essayist that this is true, for, if his latest book were to be judged by its dryness, it would be, in our judgment, absolutely worthless. We have not found a dry page in it. This is saying a good deal for a book, especially for one made up of occasional addresses and articles, chiefly reviews. Yet much more may and ought to be said for these papers. Despite the fact that he is too earnest and energetic successfully to assume the discursive manner of a typical essayist, despite frequent repetitions and an unresisted tendency to indulge in exhortation, despite occasional extravagance of statement and a more than occasional looseness of structure, Mr. Roosevelt has not merely interested us by his essays, but has left us full of gratitude and high admiration.

We are grateful admirers of this book, not because it makes a novel contribution to the thought of the world—much that it says has been said by Mr. Roosevelt himself many times before—not because it gives us fresh proofs of its author's extraordinary vitality and his astonishing range of interests—such proofs are not needed, and they would have been given by him in some other form had he not collected these papers—but because the spirit that pervades every page is that of a high altruism coupled with an unquenchable zest for life.

From first to last, whether he is giving a compact and vivid sketch of the evolution of the fauna of South America, or urging us not to lose our "fighting edge," or discussing biological analogies, or praising Greek poetry and the ancient Irish sagas, or calling attention to worthy works of scholarship, or extracting honey from flowers painted by Cubists—his most parlous undertaking in this volume—Mr. Roosevelt is always and everywhere trying to make his fellow men see as clearly as he sees how glorious, on the one hand, and how far from perfect on the other, the progress of the race has been, what noble opportunities of advancement and what dire perils confront the world today, what splendid promise the future holds for individuals and nations that seek to

know their duty and to do it fearlessly.

This may be but another way of saying that Mr. Roosevelt is primarily a preacher; but surely he is a preacher with a grasp on the history of man and of nature not often paralleled, with a practical experience of life given to but few, with a sportsman's exhilaration in movement and adventure, with an artist's eye for the concrete and the picturesque, and, finally with an uncloistered style capable of carrying his thoughts and feelings straight to the mind and heart of every reader who is not so fastidious as to allow a misplaced "neither" on page 28 to interfere with his enjoyment of the really superb sketch of the rise of Russia that begins just a page later.

We do not wish, however, to leave the impression that we regard Mr. Roosevelt as a marvelous mixture of Nimrod, Julius Cæsar, Peter the Hermit, Mr. Gladstone, and an electric eel. This collection of his essays—particularly his addresses delivered before distinguished academic bodies—has impressed us as much with the unity of its author's spirit as with the variety of his interests and the mass of his acquisitions. He may be at his best when he is addressing his fellow historians, for when he touches the movements of races his imagination takes fire and his style gains an epic sweep; but whether he discusses problems of government as a statesman, or social evils as a reformer, or literature as a wide reader, he is always more than a brilliant, inconsequential impressionist; he is always the man of singularly open sympathies, of large views, of copious information, and—in the main, of catholic and balanced judgment. If the last statement cause astonishment on the part of any reader accustomed to regard Mr. Roosevelt as a radical of the radicals, we beg leave to assert with emphasis that these essays, taken as a whole, give the impression that they are the work of a man who is not merely catholic in his views of life and history, but oftentimes conservative, or in popular parlance, "a middle-of-the-roader." He is essentially anti-dogmatist, and while no one can be more radical than he in following out a line of thought or conduct, no one is more likely to be catholic and balanced in choosing that line. If this were an essay instead of a review, we could give many quotations in

support of this position—that is, could reprint many pages which seem to us full of common sense, and some which we should not hesitate to call wise. The remarks on education to be found on page 17 are sufficiently wise to be taken to heart by the entire country.

Of the seven essays that follow the addresses delivered at Boston, Oxford, Berlin and Paris, we are inclined to rank highest that entitled "Dante and the Bowery." Mr. Roosevelt is interesting when he writes on "Productive Scholarship," and when he reviews Mr. Chamberlain's "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century"; his attitude toward current theology and philosophy in "The Search for Truth in a Reverent Spirit" is broad-minded and in so far helpful; but in his discussion of Dante's unabashed use of materials furnished him by his own times on contrast with our sophisticated attitude toward recent men and events as materials for literature, he is, in our judgment, both acute and illuminating to a remarkable degree. We have half or more than half a suspicion that an admirable literary critic was lost to the world when Mr. Roosevelt became a public character. Yet what professional critic would have been likely in discussing Dante to pass naturally from *Farinata* to Tom Benton and Jefferson Davis, and to treat the two American leaders as justly as Mr. Roosevelt does in a memorable page? Be this as it may, we wish our protean man of letters would compile the anthology of favorite poems which he mentions only to declare that he will never undertake it. While waiting for this we shall welcome any fresh collection of his occasional papers he may choose to give us, especially if it should happen to contain a discussion of Browning's philosophy, a difficult subject upon which, in two passages in the present collection, Mr. Roosevelt makes remarks that seem to us ambiguous, if not confused. He is so little given to vagueness, however, that we are left with the uncomfortable feeling that perhaps it is our own fault that we fail to understand whom he means when he speaks of "other similar philosophers" to Browning (p. 6). Certainly we are not willing to aver that in the paragraph which has puzzled us Mr. Roosevelt is any less clear in his thinking than Browning himself, that poet's admirers, or philosophers in general. But this is a



very mild compliment with which to take our leave of a book so sound and brilliant in its substance and so inspiring in its spirit.

*History as Literature, and Other Essays*, by Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

#### PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN DRAMA

An optimistic book is Mr. Burton's *New American Drama*, yet to the mind of an ardent playgoer of the younger generation, not wholly lacking in discrimination, whatever James Huneker and William Winter may think. It is the conviction of Mr. Burton that we are on the eve of great days for the American drama, and that it is the duty of each of us, Chanticleer-like, to aid with our voices in bringing up the sun. In a word, as an indifferent public, content with foreign importations and imitations, has been chiefly to blame for the low estate of our native drama in the past, so an awakened discriminating and enthusiastic public can encourage the little band of our newer playwrights to produce the best that is in them—which on the showing of Mr. Burton, is no mean product.

The earlier chapters are addressed primarily to the non-theatergoer and occasional viewer of plays. The influence of Puritanism's repudiation of the stage is traced in the common assumption of today on the part both of those who see it and of those who do not, that a play is merely a "show," from which nothing higher than amusement is to be hoped or desired. Contrariwise, Mr. Burton insists, the very fact that theater-going is an amusement furnishes the dramatist with his greatest opportunity, for it is when the play-spirit in man is uppermost that he is most open to all the winds of influence and may be led into ways of thinking that make for truth of intercourse and breadth of sympathy.

Once launched upon his theme, Mr. Burton reveals a broad familiarity with American-made plays of the last decade. Indeed, so manifold are his allusions that it is to be feared that the non-theatergoer and occasional theatergoer, to whom the earlier chapters are addressed, will have some difficulty in following. Nevertheless, the main thread of the argument stands out clearly. Especially interesting are Mr. Burton's comments on the technic of our present-day stage as compared with that of the mid-nineteenth century—the close relation of one cult of realism to the physical conditions under which the actor does his work. But, the emphasizing the dominance of realism, our author still finds romance alive

among us and even gives us hope of a poetic drama, finding an astonishing crop of young hopefuls who may some day bring honor to our national name by producing a second "Piper."

In conclusion, lest any draw the inference that Mr. Burton is gone mad with optimism, we hasten to add that sins of omission and commission, not a few are pointed out—perhaps the most serious, the fashion some of our successful dramatists have fallen into of blinking a point of ethics for the sake of a sensational effect. The book has, indeed, in addition to the virtues of timeliness and a pleasant liveliness of style, the solid merit of showing us what good sport we can all enjoy in helping to sift the wheat from the chaff; and should thus help to raise up among us a goodly band of discriminating enthusiasts and constructive critics of our native drama.

*The New American Drama*, by Richard Burton. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.25.

#### A FAIR PAGE OF LIFE

*Sons and Lovers*, by D. H. Lawrence, is a chronicle of the family life of the Morels, beginning with the entrance of the children into life and following them thru their sweet-hearting days. This is not merely a story of English cottage life, however—there is in it something of that universality, that flowering of basic human emotions among very simple folk, that distinguishes some of the Russian stories of peasant life. Thru it all flows the warm blood of youth—its prickings, its pullings, its self-propulsions, its self-defeat. Mrs. Morel, with her girlish glees and her dainty satirical thrusts, is the idol of her children. The joy which they could squeeze out of a florist's window, the small triumph of beating down a shopkeeper to the point where they could afford a flowered bowl—these are exquisite bits of intensive living which even the alien, drunken father cannot mar. A fine, practical little woman, who "waits for her children to grow up," Mrs. Morel looks to see her desire of life, of active doing, fulfilled in her children. After the death of the eldest there grows up a half-sweetheart, half-comrade bond between Annie Morel and her second son, Paul, in whose alternately diffident and bold, moody artist-character one remembers always the night when Walter Morel locked his wife out in the cold, before the little Paul was born. Here was a child destined to travail of soul, to conscious conflict between spirit and matter, to endless questioning of the meaning of the conflict. The strong sex-interest that breaks in upon his young manhood completely dominates

the story at the end. The women he loves—Miriam and Clara—fail to satisfy him, and always, with his passionate unsteady nature, his essential truthfulness of nature, he goes back to his mother for the daily comfort of his soul. Those who object to the prominence given the sex interest in Paul's life can only be reminded that the modern trend of novelists and psychologists alike is toward facing the question of sex squarely and interrogating it searchingly. Unlike some others, the author of *Sons and Lovers* gives us no solution, no key. To the eugenist he offers large opportunity for speculation, with few conclusions. Here is a fair page of life to read, charming on its lighter side, and stimulating thruout.

*Sons and Lovers*, by D. H. Lawrence. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.35.

#### FACILIS DESCENSUS

With over-elaboration and a most self-conscious style, Mr. Hichens attempts to reveal certain "inner" circles of London high society. An ambitious girl marries a rising young composer and strives to make a success thru her social maneuverings. The result is, a failure in artistic achievement and a general disillusionment. The story is not worth the pains taken with it. The author is overawed with the fashionables he portrays, making the people speak in epigrams so as to be as smart as possible. They are all artificial poseurs. *The Garden of Allah*, the book upon which Mr. Hichens's reputation was founded, showed dramatic power and creative imagination. But in it the author apparently touched high water mark. In the present story the tide is at very low ebb.

*The Way of Ambition*, by Robert Hichens. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.35.

#### A HOMESPUN PHILOSOPHER IN THE ANTIPODES

We have had occasion more than once to commend "Ed." Howe, the Kansas editor, novelist and homespun philosopher to our readers. When he published years ago his *Story of a Country Town*, a drab novel of Western pioneer life, W. D. Howells said it was the best American piece of fiction since *The Scarlet Letter*. When he wrote his *Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World* a half dozen years ago, we said it was "the best literature on travel we ever read." When later he wrote *The Trip to the West Indies*, we characterized it as a Kansas classic. And now his latest volume, *Travel Letters from New Zealand, Australia and Africa*, still maintains the author's unique standards. We ought prob-



ably to review this volume at length, but a protracted word to the wise is unnecessary. We guarantee Mr. Howe will entertain and inform.

*Travel Letters from New Zealand, Australia and Africa.* Topeka: Crane & Co. \$1.35.

#### A GROUP OF TALES

*Otherwise Phyllis*, by Meredith Nicholson, is the story of a sport-loving young American girl who delights to run around town in a tam o'shanter and a baseball suit, giving not the slightest manifestation of any immediate intention of growing up. Even midwinter fails to rob her of her tan, and her pluck and ready wit that never desert her give her an all round charm that establishes her as a very delightful heroine.

Wherever the Jack Shanty hero of a tale by Hulbert Footner sojourns, there also may be found rollicking cheery songs, with banjo accompaniments. His popularity is not with the rough and ready specimens of manhood in the Canadian Northwest alone; the feminine portion of the populace also comes under his charm. Love, adventure and intrigue, with a considerable amount of fun mixt in, make up a lively story.

Has the Golden Rule gone out of fashion? One would think so from the experiences of the altruistic Dollivers. When the long-coveted automobile is theirs, they do not forget their own motorless days, and their adventures in practising that good old precept are so cleverly told that the reader is loth to close the book on the delightful Dollivers.

Very satisfactory, even tho refractory, are the husbands in Mary Stewart Cutting's latest collection of short stories. The simple sketches of everyday life, brimful of human nature, are pleasing because they are about just such people as we all know. It is one of those rarities—a book of good short stories.

Adventures fairly crowd upon one another's heels in Jane Bunker's *Diamond Cut Diamond*. The atmosphere is laden with mystery, and the raconteur, a most resourceful and humorous spinster, rushes from one adventure into another. But what can one expect with seven stolen diamonds in one's possession?

An irresistible little person, half child, half woman, is Tony in *The Dust of the Road*, by Marjorie Patterson. Full of youth and enthusiasm, she makes her way toward success on the English stage, but in the end it is the temperamental, red-haired sculptor who wins Tony's talents. The glimpses behind the scenes are full of humor, but also full of the drudgery that paves the actor's way to success.

Burton E. Stevenson, the indefatigable writer of detective stories, in his latest book, *The Destroyer*, has written a story that holds the reader puzzled and perplexed from beginning to conclusion. It deals with a problem of international politics, and the romance is constructed on the fact that Germany changed her attitude in regard to the Moroccan situation after the destruction of the French battleship "La Liberté."

It is for its picture of the shocking conditions in Southern cotton mills that *Amanda of the Mill* is first notable, but description and argument are never permitted to clog the story, which to the end holds our interest, centered in the winsome little mountain-bred mill-girl. It is a pity, however, that the author has found it necessary to rely so largely on situations and astounding developments of character which strain the probabilities to the cracking point.

*Otherwise Phyllis*, by Meredith Nicholson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.35.

*Jack Shanty*, by Hulbert Footner. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

*The Golden Rule Dollivers*, by Margaret Cameron. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

*Refractory Husbands*, by Mary Stewart Cutting. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

*Diamond Cut Diamond*, by Jane Bunker. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.25.

*The Dust of the Road*, by Marjorie Patterson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.30.

*The Destroyer*, by Burton E. Stevenson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.30.

*Amanda of the Mill*, by Marie Van Vorst. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.35.

#### TWO ROYAL TRAGEDIES

It scarcely seems necessary that another volume should be added to the extensive literature that has recently come into existence about Mary, Queen of Scots. There are people, however, who read greedily everything that appears about the "Martyr Queen," and for these devoted lovers Mr. Shelley's "Tragedy of Mary Stuart" will be a welcome addition to their library. Mr. Shelley tells nothing that is new; but he has the gift of story telling, and there is probably no book in which the love, the crime and punishment are depicted so connectedly or so vividly as in these pages. Mr. Shelley holds no brief for Queen Mary. He does not try to clear her from complicity in the murder of Darnley. He gives neither praise nor blame; but he shows that it is well nigh impossible in view of Mary's character, or her surroundings and of the facts of history, to believe that she was both innocent and ignorant of the tragic happenings at Kirk o' Fields.

Is gossip any more commendable when it concerns dead royal person-

ages than when it is about living neighbors? If there is any merit or dignity in Mr. Gribble's "Tragedy of Isabella II" it must be due to the fact that he writes of queens and courts, and not to the character of his personages or of their surroundings. There is scarcely a respectable man or woman to be found in his pages, and the Spanish court of the mid-nineteenth century must surely have been more squalid and of a lower morality than the worst slum of any great modern city. With the real history of Spain Mr. Gribble is in no way concerned. The Spanish nation exists for him only as a nebulous background for the amours and intrigues of Queen Cristina and Queen Isabella. Mr. Gribble writes entertainingly and with many flashes of wit; but the question that intrudes itself is whether the book was worth writing, and whether it is altogether courteous to a friendly nation to drag the skeletons so relentlessly out of its closet.

*Tragedy of Mary Stuart*, by H. C. Shelley. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.  
*Tragedy of Isabella II*, by Francis Gribble. Boston. R. G. Badger. \$3.75.

#### THE NEED OF PLAY

Interesting views on the necessity of play in the life of everybody, and particularly in the lives of the young men of our cities, together with suggestions on the power of the church in providing recreation, appear in a new book by F. J. Milnes. The book indicates a departure from the Puritanical attitude which forbade indulgence in such intrinsically innocent games as billiards and pool. It goes on to advocate the installation of pool tables, gymnasiums, and play rooms in the basements of churches, or in adjacent buildings.

The author gives the important facts clearly enough, but he spends more time than is necessary in endeavoring to persuade the reader of the psychological value of recreation.

*The Church and the Young Man's Game*, by F. J. Milnes. New York: George H. Doran Co. 75 cents.

#### COSTA RICA

In these times of universal interest in Panama, a history of Costa Rica, the republic just north of it, is particularly timely. Señor Guardia's book gives us, as the translator explains, "the story of the beginning of things Spanish in Central America." It begins with the discovery of the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica in 1492 and goes into the first half of the nineteenth century, with clear statement of the history and interesting description of the natives.

*History of the Discovery and Conquest of Costa Rica*, by R. Fernández Guardia. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.



# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### ROBBERS WHO USE THE MAILS

A special committee of the New York Clearing House Association has been appointed to study the Currency bill now pending at Washington, with special reference to the practical working of its provisions, if it should become a law. It is a strong committee, as the following list of its members shows: Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Alexander Gilbert, president of the Market and Fulton National Bank; Edward Townsend, president of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank; William A. Nash, chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank; Otto T. Barnard, president of the New York Trust Company. By this action the association has for the first time given formal consideration to the bill in its present form.

We do not desire that the attention of the committee shall be diverted from the immediate subject of its inquiry, but we want to suggest that by this committee, or another, certain causes of hostility toward New York banks and other financial institutions should be considered. We refer to the hostility which has been shown in remote parts of the country, and that has been manifested by Congressional representatives of those parts. It is to be seen in the utterances of members of the Pujo Money Trust committee and even in those of representatives or senators prominently identified with the pending bill. We have in mind now not all of the causes, but only those which are suggested by the operations of swindlers who make a fraudulent use of the mails.

It is the custom of these rascals to occupy offices in New York, and, if possible, in what the outside world calls the Wall Street district. Burr Brothers chose a famous building a considerable distance from Wall Street. Not long ago the Post Office Department reported that in two years such swindlers had robbed the American people of \$120,000,000. They are prosecuted, as a rule, only by the Federal authorities of the Post Office Department, and for an unlawful or fraudulent use of the mails. Scores of them have been convicted and sent to prison, but others take their places, and the robbery of innocent investors thruout the land continues.

Many of those who have been robbed, being residents of remote rural communities or small towns, associate the thieves with "Wall Street." We presume that many a farmer in the West or Southwest, swindled by these rascals, has explained to sympathizing friends that "Wall Street," or the New York bankers took his money. Victims may even accuse the Stock Exchange. This swindling has been going on for a long time. Probably the thieves' annual profits for several years past have not been

less than \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000. Their operations have affected public opinion and have indirectly excited prejudice in the minds of legislative representatives. "Wall Street" and all of New York's financial institutions have suffered in public estimation by reason of their work, and will continue so to suffer.

The detection, pursuit and punishment of these scoundrels should not be left to the Federal postal authorities. This work should be taken up by the banks and trust companies. They should do it in defense of their own good name and financial integrity. Swindlers like Burr Brothers should not be permitted to make fraudulent appeals to the public from offices in the city of New York. We have thought that the Clearing House Association might employ competent detectives to protect its members by continually pursuing such robbers and procuring evidence to be used in the prosecution of them. We believe it is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the association, by special committee or otherwise.

### THE CROP-MOVING FUND

At the end of last week, about \$25,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 which Secretary McAdoo recently decided to distribute for moving the crops had been forwarded from the Treasury. More than two-thirds of the money had gone to Southern banks; for example, Louisiana, \$3,075,000; South Carolina, \$1,400,000; Tennessee, \$2,045,000; Alabama, \$1,170,000; Georgia, \$1,622,000. Exceptions in the North were Illinois, whose banks received \$3,500,000; Minnesota, \$400,000; Oregon, \$600,000, and Pennsylvania, \$75,000. The sectional character of the allotments excited some criticism. It was asserted that in September there was greater need in the Northwest than in the South. But current reports showed no serious stringency anywhere on account of crops.

The purchase of Government bonds, required as security for the deposits, has not prevented weakness and decline in the bond market, due, it is said, to sales by Western national banks who are in doubt concerning their relation to the system provided by the Currency bill. There has been no evidence of a "conspiracy" of New York banks to depress the price of the two per cents, which are now selling at about 96.

### TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

The market price of American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock was affected last week by reports that the Administration at Washington was about to recommend Government ownership of the wires. There was a decline of about 3 points. So far as can be learned, neither the President nor the Postmaster General has adopted any policy involving purchase of the

properties. The proposition has been submitted to them by ardent advocates of it, the leader of them being Representative Lewis, of Maryland.

### COTTON CROP REPORT

The value of our cotton crop is nearly \$1,000,000,000. About two-thirds of it is exported. Reports as to the condition of the growing plants deserve and receive much consideration. The plants this year have suffered by reason of extremes in weather—drought and floods. Last Thursday was published the Government's report, showing that the average condition on September 25 was 64.1 per cent, against 68.2 one month earlier, 69.6 one year ago, and 71.1 two years ago. The size of the crop will not be estimated officially until December 12, but last week's report indicates a yield of 12,800,000 bales. This quantity is less than last year's crop by about 1,350,000 bales. The heaviest yield on record was that of 1911, which exceeded 16,000,000 bales.

Owing to recent unofficial reports, the price had advanced in the New York market to about 14½ cents a pound for October delivery. At the end of the week there was a slight reaction. Average export prices were about 12 cents in 1912 and 10¼ cents in 1911. But they exceeded 14 cents in 1909 and 1910.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada's wheat crop this year is officially estimated to be 210,998,000 bushels, against 199,236,000 in 1912, and 215,851,000 in 1911. The oats crop (395,341,000 bushels) shows an increase of 33,000,000. Nine-tenths of Canada's wheat and nearly two-thirds of her oats are grown in the three newly settled northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Our exports in August, \$187,812,636, were larger than in any preceding August. The total for eight months, \$1,515,085,773, shows an increase of nearly \$100,000,000. But there has been a decrease of \$31,000,000 in imports, which, for the eight months, amounted to \$1,156,575,670.

Colorado's sugar beet crop is the largest ever known in the state. The value of it is about \$30,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than the value of last year's yield.

The following dividends are announced:—

Associated Gas and Electric Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable October 15.

The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable October 1.

United Fruit Company, extra 2 per cent, payable November 1.

The H. B. Claffin Company, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable October 15.



## DIVIDENDS

**American Telephone and Telegraph Co.**

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, October 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 30, 1913.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer

**AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION,**  
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 3d day of November, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 16th day of October, 1913.

HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.  
September 24, 1913.

**THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,**

Corner of Church and Worth Streets.

New York, October 2, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid October 15th, 1913, to holders of the Common stock of this Company of record at the close of business Tuesday, October 7th, 1913.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

**COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,**  
60 Broadway.

New York, September 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 30th, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1913.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY**  
EXTRA DIVIDEND.

An extra dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable November 1, 1913, at the office of the treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

**THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION**

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK  
MANAGERS

**ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**

The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1913, payable Wednesday, October 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record Tuesday, September 30th, 1913.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

**Autograph Letters** of Celebrities Bought and Sold.  
Send for price lists.  
Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N. Y.  
ESTABLISHED 1887.  
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A tent large enough to shelter his vast army, yet so small that he could fold it in his hand, was the gift demanded by a certain sultan of India of his son, the prince who married the fairy Pari-Banou.

It was not difficult for the fairy to produce the tent. When it was stretched out, the sultan's army conveniently encamped under it and, as the army grew, the tent extended of its own accord.

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When you grasp it in your hand, it is as easily possible to talk a hundred or a thousand miles away as to the nearest town or city.

In the Bell System, 7,500,000 telephones are connected and work together to take care of the telephone needs of the people of this country.

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## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department will be under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at 1122 Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, Publishers Building, New York.

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situated on Broadway in the heart of the upper West Side, has been known for years as one of the best hotels in New York. Its fine location and select patronage make it a desirable stopping place for families, and its experienced management has just strengthened these advantages by thoroughly modernizing the hotel.

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## INSURANCE

### A NEW AGENTS' MOVEMENT

There is a movement, originating in Atlanta, having for its object the organization into a national association of all casualty agents. The promoters favor, as the most direct way to their goal, the admission of the casualty men into the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, an organization which, if it had been properly directed, could have been made an instrument of great benefit to agents, policyholders and companies. But its leaders have been of a different mind, actuated solely, it would seem, by the proposition that charity begins at home. It has studiously devoted itself to advancing the material interests of its members. Its principal mission up to date appears to have centered around the work of wringing concessions from the fire insurance companies.

Casualty companies will probably regard the prospect with something of trepidation. Just now they are face to face with the naked necessity of reducing expenses. They are under pressure exerted by the purchasing public, supplemented by that originating in state insurance departments. Local agents not only oppose reductions in commissions, but they are inclined to contend for increases.

There should exist no organizations among insurance workers, great or small, that connote a division of interests. Their fortunes should be common and general. Any movement which would increase the power and influence of the fire agents' national organization merits disapproval.

### LIFE INSURANCE TAXATION

Assuming that the amendments to the Federal income tax bill affecting the life insurance funds of the people, agreed on by the Senate and House conference committee at the time this is written, will finally become a part of the new tariff law, that portion of policyholders' premiums commonly known as "dividends" will escape taxation. Contrary to the original plan, the companies may in their reports to the Government deduct "such portion of any actual premium received . . . as shall have been paid back or credited to such individual policyholder, or treated as an abatement of premium of such individual policyholder." It is estimated that thru this change policyholders will be saved \$700,000 and upward a year.

This exemption of dividends from taxation is the last of a series of amendments to the life insurance portion of the bill secured thru the capable and persistent work done by the representatives of the mutual companies in an effort to relieve policyholders of the burdens which the legislation as originally shaped sought to impose on them. As observed by a representative of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents: "Sometimes merely a word was

1865



1913

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# The Independent

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1913

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## OUR DUTY TO THE PHILIPPINES

**M**R. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Philippines, assumed the office last week at Manila. In his inaugural address he laid down the principles upon which the present Administration will proceed in governing the Philippines. It is intimated that the most important portion of his address was prepared by the President himself. In any case, it must be assumed to express the policy which the President approves.

In the course of his address Governor Harrison outlines that policy as follows:

We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands and as a preparation for that independence; and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the Islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next.

This statement reads very differently from the plank dealing with the Philippines in the Democratic National platform. The platform said:

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the Islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers.

This was possibly good campaign material, tho of that we are by no means sure. But President Wilson, confronted with the task of determining what the Administration shall actually do in the Philippines, finds—what others have found before him—that good campaign material may not be the best material out of which to make a constructive policy of administration. Nothing sobers like responsibility. Nothing has such a tendency to change the point of view of a man or a party as the assumption of office.

But our purpose here is not to point out Democratic inconsistency. It is to congratulate President Wilson on the Philippine policy which he has announced thru his newly appointed Governor-General.

This policy has two great merits.

In the first place it ensures continuity in our administrative attitude toward the Philippines. Ever since the Philippine Islands came under American sovereignty thru the fortunes of war our national policy has been the same. Under President McKinley, President Roosevelt and President Taft we have proceeded upon the theory that it was our duty to help the Filipinos toward the development of a capacity for self-government rather than to thrust upon them the stern necessity of self-government before they were prepared.

An article by President Taft, on another page, outlines what may be called the Roosevelt-Taft policy of step-by-step preparation for self-government. The Wilson policy, as now declared, differs in only one respect from the one thus outlined. President Wilson declares that "every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands." President Roosevelt and President Taft believed that every step should be taken with a view to the preparation of the Filipinos for self-government, leaving the question of independence or continued association with the United States to be determined by the circumstances which shall exist when that preparation is complete.

This difference is probably more one of form of statement than one of essence of intention. Aside from this difference, the Wilson policy spells continuity. On this account alone it would deserve hearty approval. Nothing so strengthens a nation in dealing with great masses of people as continuity of purpose and method. Nothing so weakens it as vacillation.

But there is a stronger reason for approval of the policy announced thru Governor Harrison. That policy is right. The people of the United States have no desire to expand their territory for selfish considerations or at the expense of weaker peoples. As a great nation we recognize that we have not only responsibilities toward our equals in greatness, but duties toward our inferiors in size and strength. For every such weaker people that comes under our sovereignty we are indeed trustees. Such a people we may honorably neither exploit nor abandon.

There is but one road that we can follow without proving false to the obligation which we assumed when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay. That day we rescued the Filipinos from the misgovernment of Spain. That day we had laid upon us the responsibility to give them self-government in its place.

The responsibility which we then assumed cannot be better expressed than in the words of Mr. Taft on another page:

To guide the Filipino into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits; to encourage the diversification of industries; at once checking the dangers of concentrated wealth and building up a sturdy, independent citizenship. We should do this with the disinterested endeavor to secure for them economic independence and the ability to decide for themselves, eventually, whether self-government shall be accompanied by political independence.

In this spirit it is apparent that the administration of President Wilson proposes to go on dealing with the Philippine problem.

Both peoples, American and Filipino, are to be congratulated that it is so.



## PUNISHED FOR CHILD BEARING

To the old-fashioned way of thinking, motherhood was a woman's crowning glory and her sacred duty. In the eyes of the New York City Board of Education it is a misdemeanor which they penalize to the extent of their power. By a vote of 27 to 5 they have dismissed from the service Mrs. Bridget E. Peixotto on charge of "neglect of duty" because she chose to obey the laws of God rather than man and allow marriage to be followed by its natural consequence. This is an even worse example of official tyranny than the Edgell case, which was discussed thoroly in *The Independent* of March 20 and May 8, 1913. The chief difference is that Mrs. Edgell stated plainly why she wanted a leave of absence, so she was accused of indecent language. Mrs. Peixotto employed the customary evasions, so she was accused of lying. The result, however, is the same—loss of position. In Mrs. Peixotto's case this is aggravated by the fact that she has done eighteen years of faithful service to the city and in two years more would be entitled to retire on a pension which she now forfeits altogether thru her lapse into normal womanhood.

In other countries a woman is given a reward out of public funds for the act that has cost Mrs. Peixotto her livelihood. In Russia and France a woman teacher is allowed leave of absence with pay under such circumstances. In Great Britain working women and in Australia all women are given a maternity allowance by the Government. The ruling of the Board of Education puts a penalty on marriage and a premium on separation. Its effect is to cultivate a class of neuter-minded intellectuals who regard marriage as disgusting and motherhood as degrading, and to entrust the education of children exclusively to women who know nothing about the child nature except what they have learned from their study of psychology and their experience in the classroom. Can it be said any longer that women have all the rights they need without the vote when under a Tammanyized Board they are deprived of the most sacred of all their rights, the right of marriage and maternity?

## THE PREVENTION OF REAR END COLLISIONS

It is an interesting experience to stand at the front of a train shooting thru the Hudson Tunnels from New Jersey to New York. The swift rush of the train thru the tube it so nearly fits, the powerful sweep of the wind thru the window in the door and the sight of the blinking and flashing lights along the tunnel's wall combine to send a pleasant thrill thru the nerve centers. But the journey has another message to the thoughtful mind.

Among the lights which shine out of the darkness ahead and flash by are the red, orange and green lights of the block signal system. In the long, straight stretch under the river one can see several block lengths ahead. If another train is not far in front, an admirable opportunity is afforded for observing the working of the system.

As we turn and twist away from the Lackawanna station, the double signal lights are uniformly green—the road is clear. As we straighten out under the river, another train has slipped in ahead of us and the next pair

of lights shine green and orange. This is the cautionary signal, and we can hear the motorman in his box beside us shut off the power.

Looking beyond this green and orange signal we see far away another pair—but these are red and orange. This is the danger signal, which must not be past under any conditions. But this is not all. Far ahead, and just visible in the darkness, is another pair of lights, also red and orange.

So ahead of our train, as it runs, are three sets of signals set against it, one cautionary, two peremptory. Unless the motorman disobeys orders, there must always be one complete clear block between the train ahead and his own; and as soon as he enters the block behind the one which is clear, his train must be under control.

If such a system had been in operation on the New Haven Railroad last month the accident at North Haven, which cost twenty-three lives, could not have happened.

In the Hudson Tunnels there is always a neutral zone between two trains. A rear-end collision is impossible, for a train passing a danger signal is automatically brought to a stop. On the New Haven the neutral zone does not exist. The New Haven is, we believe, not alone in having this kind of a block system.

Why should any railroad have it? Why not make the rear-end collision practically impossible? It can be done. It is done in the Hudson tunnels.

If the railroads will not do it voluntarily, the community should compel them to.

No precaution is too great to require for the protection of human life.

## THE MERIT SYSTEM ATTACKED

Congress has recently attempted to exempt from the provisions of the civil service law a large number of officers and employes. The annual pay of those affected exceeds \$2,000,000. The income tax law says that for two years the income tax agents, deputy collectors, inspectors and other employes (clerks excepted) in the Internal Revenue Bureau shall be appointed by the Commissioner. It also says that these men may be employed in the general work of the Bureau. In a protest addressed to the President, the Civil Service Reform League points out that this "opens the way to filling the general internal revenue service with political appointees during the next two years." Before passing the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, a few days ago, the Senate added an amendment providing that all deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue may be appointed by the marshals and the collectors. In defense of this it was asserted that it was in accord with a recommendation made by the Civil Service Commission. This was not true. We have a copy of a telegram from Mr. McIlhenny, president of the Commission, in which he says that the Commission has made no such recommendation, but "is opposed to such action." And its opposition was manifested three years ago, when a similar exemption was submitted to President Taft.

The first of these attacks upon the merit system is in a law. The second is in a bill which has been sent to a conference committee. If both are to be parts of laws,



the President will still have power to deprive them of all objectionable force, for, by executive order, he can direct that all these employes shall be appointed from the eligible lists and under the merit rules. The platform upon which he was elected says:

The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party.

This part of the Baltimore platform may have been forgotten by many Democratic members of the House in January last, when 106 of them voted to annul Mr. Taft's executive orders of September, 1910, and October, 1912, which placed about 40,000 officers of the postal service under the merit rules. It appears to have been remembered by the forty Democrats who voted then the other way. But the party majority for spoils was two and one-half to one. Fortunately it was not effective.

We are confident that Mr. Wilson will insist upon an application of the merit principle with respect to the employes affected by the income tax law, and that he will take a similar course concerning the deputy marshals and deputy collectors, if the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill shall be accepted by the House. It is known that he was misled as to the scope of this amendment. We cannot believe he is less loyal to the principles of civil service reform than his immediate predecessor, whose executive orders, together with memorable recommendations which Congress ignored, made for him an enviable record in this field.

## THE FLEXIBILITY OF FRENCH

The English language would stand a better chance of conquering the world if it were not so clumsily conservative. Its chief rivals, French and German, are much more adaptable to the needs of the day. They alter their spelling from time to time to secure greater consistency or conformity to pronunciation. They coin or introduce new words as wanted and immediately transfer them to any part of speech desired.

Take, for instance, the following sentences from a review, in a recent number of *Le Temps*, of the works of the Comte de Gobineau, the advocate of racial purity:

Nietzsche a subi sans aucun doute l'influence gobinienne. Les wagnériens se trouvèrent généralement gobinistes, et M. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, notamment, gobinisa avec ardeur;

In these few lines a proper name is unceremoniously converted into an adjective, a common noun and a verb, giving opportunity for varied expression without the least obscurity. In English they would read:

Nietzsche doubtless came under the goblinian influence. The wagnerians are generally gobinists and Houston Stewart Chamberlain especially gobinizes with enthusiasm.

But we cannot do that sort of thing so easily in English. A proper name may in the course of time become a part of the common language, but it must long bear its capital letter as badge of illegitimate origin and any attempt to transpose it into a verb, adjective or adverb is met at first with resentment and heated opposition.

The late Professor William James tried to overcome our prejudice in this matter. In glancing over his *Pluralistic Universe* we find: "Martinique volcanoes shatter

our wordsworthian equilibrium with nature," "ancient english empiricism," "the bergsonian philosophy" and "its ancient platonizing role." But his example does not seem to have been followed.

"Macadam" came into the language about 1821 and went into lower case forty years later. "Boycott" had a remarkably short period of probation perhaps because of the initial energy of the movement behind it. It was introduced in the autumn of 1880 and within five years the most conservative were using it as a common noun and verb. Our patient endurance of linguistic inconvenience is most strikingly shown by the fact that the United States has lived for 126 years without an adjective to its name and is even now trying to rob its neighbors of the word "American."

## LEGAL AND SOCIAL BARRIERS

Legal barriers between human beings are and should be very few in a republican government, which has arrived beyond the aristocracy and allows no kings or lords. The chief necessary barrier is that which forbids children to vote. That in most of our states which excludes women from the ballot has no clear defense. Proper barriers are put up against criminals, idiots and paupers supported at public charge. In some sections of this country colored men, yellow, brown or black, suffer under discrimination, which can have no justification.

Social barriers are another thing. They are raised by individuals, not by statute. Everybody has the right to decide whom he wants to be with in business or social life. In this he may be ungenerous, he may be discourteous, but it is his own business, and the one against whom the barrier is raised has no right to complain so long as there is no conspiracy to prevent him from getting a living. We are all like the men's clubs and the women's clubs—we choose our mates. One who is not wanted in the social circle must find his own associates where he can. So long as the one not admitted to another's business or social life is let alone he must take it cheerfully and do the best he can; but if his living or business is interfered with he has recourse to law. So long as this is not done, those let alone more or less severely must seek their own company, fight their own fight, win their own way, as they certainly will in time if they deserve it. That is what we all have to do.

The Independent has not been in the habit of finding fault with people who do not choose to have personal dealings with negroes or Chinese or Filipinos or Mexicans or Italians or Hungarians. They may do as they please, always, we say to ourselves, under the natural and divine law of justice and good will. It is legal injustice we complain of, by enactment or judicial procedure. When the Columbia, South Carolina, *State* tells us there is social discrimination against colored people in the North we knew it, and some of it is despicable. But it is an error to say that the North is trying to segregate the negro in the South and prevent his coming North. They have come North by the hundreds of thousands, and they segregate themselves in our cities, for their own pleasure, just as do those in an Italian quarter or a Jewish quarter. There is no law to prevent their settling where they please. They get work and make a



living like other immigrant classes of the poorer people. The main fact is that they do not want to go back. We seldom hear of any returning. The change of population proves it. The census of 1910 shows that in ten years the negro population of Massachusetts increased 25 per cent, that of Virginia less than 2 per cent. They emigrated North. The negroes of New York increased 33 per cent and those of South Carolina 7 per cent; in Illinois 28 per cent, and in Ohio 16 per cent, while Tennessee actually lost over 1 per cent of its negro population in the decade, and Kentucky lost 8 per cent. That does not look as if the North were trying to segregate the negroes in the South, but was rather welcoming them. Indeed a more even diffusion is to be desired.

## POETS AND SPELLING

Poets are, by nature of their art, simplified spellers—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton were simplified spellers. Spenser used to indicate by revised spelling how he wished his rimes pronounced. Milton in the two first pages of his *Comus*, printed while he had yet the use of his eyes, gave such phonetic forms as "soveran," "boosom," "blu," "dispacht," "bowr," "crush't," "iland," "saphire," "nurs't," "perplex't," and always substituted the apostrophe for *e* in such words as "form'd," "confin'd," when he did not wish it pronounced. He had more courage than we. And to Tennyson, most careful, if not finical, of all modern poets, the simplified spellers go for examples of bettered, because shortened, words. The present Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, is the author of a little book in support of more phonetic spelling.

Dr. Bridges's booklet is entitled *A Tract on English Pronunciation*. His argument is, that it is well to have a common pronunciation of English words all over the English-speaking world, and that it is impossible to have it so long as the spelling does not indicate the pronunciation. How otherwise can Georgia talk like Maine, or the Orkneys like Dover, or Sydney like London? There is already great danger that England will lose the *r* in *lord*, where Milton gave it a distinct bur.

If there is to be a preferred pronunciation of English, says the Poet Laureate, we must find some way to indicate what it is; that is, we must use a more or less simplified, or phonetic spelling. He puts it strongly: "We must either give up the attempt to preserve a preferred English pronunciation, or we must give up our opposition to a regulation of English spelling." The choice which he sets squarely before us is either to preserve the sounds of English, or to preserve its obsolete and fantastic spelling, and he tells us we had better keep the sound and let the spelling go. So speaks a poet and a master of sounds.

But not all the differences in pronunciation between localities are found in the case of words in which the spelling does not indicate the sound. Could any doubling or tripling of the letter "r" make a soft-voiced Southern girl recognize its existence? What spelling of the word "cow" would convince a State of Maine boy that it ought not to be pronounced "caow"? How would the Poet Laureate spell the word "lady" so that the Cockney would not pronounce it "lidy" or the New York East Sider "loidy"?

## GRAPHIC ARTS

The printers, publishers and editors of the world are to have an international exhibition of their own. It is, most appropriately, to be held in Leipzig, for nowhere else would the book-craft of the world feel more at home. A glance over the classification scheme shows how extensive are the ramifications of the industry to be represented; presses, paper, inks, photography, illustration, binding, magazines, newspapers, posters, indexes, libraries, advertising and a thousand other things. In some of these we have doubtless more to learn than to teach. German dailies, for instance, print pictures as handsomely as our fine art publications. In methods of distribution, the art of getting a good book cheaply, quickly and easily into the reader's hands America is far behind Germany.

But Germany has nothing corresponding to our dynamic periodicals, weekly and monthly, which combine politics, literature and art and have developed the field of advertising to an unprecedented extent. Then, too, the school of journalism is an American invention and monopoly. We have some thirty-five of them and no other country as yet has any. We might send over samples of their output.

At any rate it is important that America be well represented at the Leipzig Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts in 1914. But this depends upon private initiative. The assistance of our Government is hardly to be expected seeing that no reply has been made to the official invitation thrice extended by the German Ambassador. Since the exhibition opens next May those who desire to exhibit should lose no time in communicating with the American representative, Arthur Wiener, Aeolian Building, New York City.

The Independent has long favored the ownership by the Government of natural monopolies, such as the telegraph and telephone service, and we are glad that President Wilson is gathering facts on the subject to present to Congress in his next message. If done, it ought to be done soon, for the value grows like Jonah's gourd in a night. It was in 1876 that Alexander Graham Bell took the patent for the telephone, and now the value of the companies is \$900,000,000.

We could not believe that the British Cabinet would consent to hold a conference with the opponents of Irish Home Rule, and they have positively refused to do so. It would have been of no use, for neither side would yield anything. The threat of the Orangemen is war, anarchy, nothing less, and no government can submit to that. The Home Rule bill will take its course and be enacted in the spring.

Step by step religious liberty, if not religious equality, is conquering the world. Peru has been the most backward country in America, and has by its Constitution forbidden the exercise of any other worship than that of the Catholic Church, and Protestant complaints have been very bitter. Now the Constitution has been changed by an almost unanimous vote, and religious toleration allowed to all.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The New Philippine Policy

Our Government's policy concerning the Philippine Islands was defined last week in Manila by the new Democratic Governor-General, Francis Burton Harrison. Immediately after his arrival he delivered an inaugural address from the grandstand in the Luneta. What he said was translated for the Filipino audience by Manuel Quezon, resident Philippine delegate at Washington. The following part of the address, announcing the present Washington Government's policy, had been written, it is said, by President Wilson:

We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippines. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands and as a preparation for that independence, and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the Islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us as to the next.

The Administration will take one step at once. It will give to the native citizens of the Islands a majority in the appointive commission, and thus in the upper as well as in the lower house of the legislature. It will do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will thereby be given, in the action of the commission under the new arrangement, of the political capacity of those native citizens who have already come forward to represent and lead their people in affairs.

Mr. Harrison said that with the President's sentiments and policy he was in complete accord. He continued as follows:

For ourselves, we confidently expect of you that dignity of bearing and self-restraint which are the outward evidences of the daily increasing national consciousness. I remind you that we are for the present responsible before the world for your welfare and progress. Until your independence is complete we shall demand unremitting recognition of our sovereignty.

You are on trial before an international tribunal, and we eagerly await convincing proof that you are capable of establishing a stable government—not necessarily a reproduction of our institutions, but which will guarantee complete security for life, liberty and property. I call upon every good citizen, native and foreign, for assistance and support. We place within your reach the instruments of redemption. The door of opportunity stands open, and the event, under Providence, is in your hands.

Secretary Bryan, then in North Carolina, said he had read the report of this speech with great satisfaction.

The commission, which exercises executive power, also acts as an

upper house, or Senate, in the Philippine Congress. The House, of course, is composed of Filipinos, but its action has been restrained or modified by the commission, a majority of whose members have been Americans. At present there are 5 Americans and 4 Filipinos in it. Mr. Harrison's displaced predecessor, W. Cameron Forbes, has circulated in Congress at Washington a pamphlet in which he replies to attacks upon his administration by Representative Jones, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, characterizing the latter's charges as maliciously false. Mr. Jones will respond by a speech in the House. The charges relate mainly to the expenditure of insular funds.

## The Currency Bill

There were many indications at Washington last week of severe friction with respect to the Currency bill. A majority of the Senate committee voted that the hearings should be continued until the 25th. Chairman Owen desired that they should end a week earlier. Three Democratic members—Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Reed—voted with their Republican associates for the delay. Several statements were published. In one of them Chairman Glass, of the House committee, defended the bill and attacked those who criticized and op-

posed it, incidentally saying that "a great merchant" (meaning John Claflin, of New York) who recently testified before the Senate committee, had been coached by the great bankers and had sought to sow the seeds of discontent. In another statement Senator Hitchcock attacked the bill. Senator O'Gorman said that no member of the committee was in favor of it in its present form.

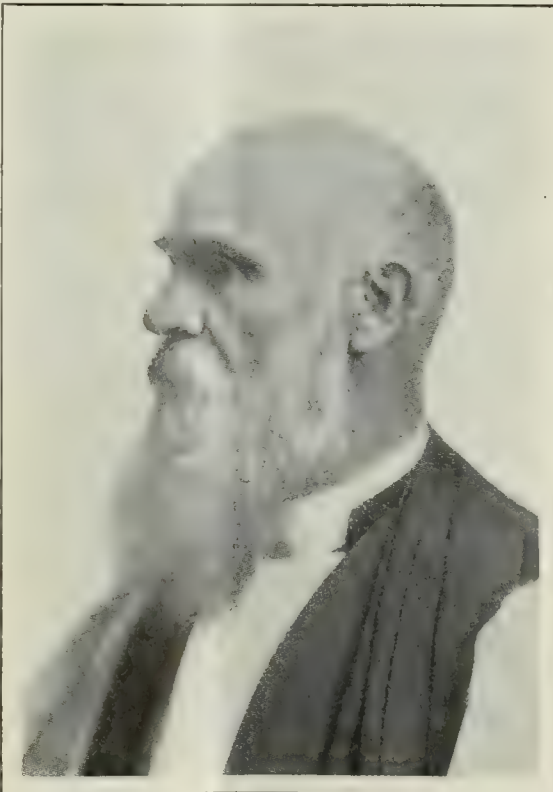
President Wilson conferred with several senators, hoping that he could hasten the committee's action. Unauthorized reports as to his views were published. A Washington newspaper asserted that he had called the Democratic opponents of the bill "rebels" who had left their party. To the editor he sent a signed letter denying that he had said "any such thing," and asking for the publication of this denial in a prominent place.

The resolutions adopted at Boston by the country bankers who were attending the convention of the American Bankers' Association, and the association's adoption of a report opposing many provisions of the bill, excited comment in the Senate. We refer elsewhere to the association's action. Mr. Owen said there were indications that the association's purpose was to defeat the bill.

## The New Tariff Law

Immediately after the signing of the tariff bill there were large withdrawals of imported goods from bonded warehouses, where they had been stored to await the reduction of duties. The value of the goods held in bond was about \$100,000,000. Those in New York were worth \$73,000,000. In San Francisco 18,000 pounds of Australian butter were taken out, and 50,000 pounds more will soon arrive.

Agriculturists in Canada's north-western provinces are asking the Dominion Government to move for a removal of the duties on grain, in order that they may avoid our new countervailing duties and be able to export their products freely. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier at the time of the ineffective reciprocity agreement, is again advocating reciprocity and saying that our new tariff law makes tariff legislation the leading issue in Canada. Large purchases of live stock and beef there, to be exported to the States, have suddenly raised the local prices of meat.



Courtesy of The Churchman

THE RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D. D., LL. D.

Probably the last Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to hold that office thru seniority.





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THE LEADER OF THE FUSION FORCES IN  
THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN  
Mr. Norman Hapgood.

The new law allows a tariff discount or rebate of 5 per cent on goods imported in ships built and owned in this country. It was pointed out in May last that this was at variance with many commercial treaties. With seventeen nations we have treaties which forbid discrimination in the imposition of duties, and the Washington Government has reached the conclusion that if we allow the rebate on goods brought from those countries in American ships, we must also allow it on goods which the ships of those countries bring. There would be discrimination against about twenty nations with which we have no such treaties. The prominent countries so placed at a disadvantage are France, Russia, Great Britain (with respect to imports from Australia, Canada, South Africa, India and Jamaica), Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay and Vene-

zuela. Imports from Germany (those from Prussia excepted) may also be affected. France, Portugal and Germany have promptly filed protests, with hints about retaliation.

At a conference in Washington last week it was decided, at President Wilson's suggestion, that a bill or joint resolution repealing the discount of 5 per cent should be introduced and passed. Probably Mr. Underwood will not oppose it, altho he says he "is satisfied with the law as it stands." He thinks the discount, as a kind of subsidy, would promote the growth of our merchant marine.

**A Novel Police Experiment** Expectant of success in cleaning up the corruption in one of New York's worst districts, Commissioner Waldo is launching this week a scheme which has at least the merit of novelty. From the region that lies between Fifth avenue and the Hudson, bounded on the north by 110th street and on the south by Forty-second—a region that is alive with vice bred of disorderly houses, gambling dens and low restaurants—all the policemen, except the lieutenants, captains and Inspector Dwyer, will be removed and sent to other parts of the city. In order that this command may carry no stigma of reprimand, the men will be allowed to choose their new precincts. Their places will be taken by five hundred young men—all of them under twenty-five years of age—who are the first product of a new and more thorough system of police education gained in a rigid training school, but who are quite without practical experience on the police force.

The fact that the old "tricks of the trade," which are apt to savor too much of sympathy with the forces of evil, are rapidly communicated from the old men to the new is the basis for the completeness of this bit of housecleaning. Contamination is here avoided, for there will be no contact whatever between the model young men who enter upon their duties this week and the men who have had the traditions of the "system" handed down to them thru many generations.

The need of a clean police force in this district is obvious; for it comprehends most of the tenderloin and the West Side "gas house" and "San Juan Hill" regions. This is an interesting experiment. It is also somewhat of a confession. Commissioner Waldo apparently believes sufficiently in the existence and baneful influence of the "System" to try this unusual method of attacking it.



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THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF  
NEW YORK  
Mr. John Purroy Mitchel.

**The Culebra Cut Filled** By pressing a button at his desk in the White House at 2 o'clock October 10, President Wilson gave the signal for blowing up the dike at Gamboa, which holds the water of Lake Gatun from the Culebra Cut. The explosion of a hundred tons of dynamite implanted in a thousand holes loosened up the dirt of the dike and the 30-foot head of water in Gatun Lake began to sweep it away. This virtually marks the completion of the Panama Canal, for the dike is an artificial structure interposed to keep the Cut dry while the Lake was filling up.

There is indeed one other obstacle to be removed, for the Cucaracha Slide has taken advantage of the cessation of work to crawl down into the canal prism and dam the Culebra Cut. But when the waters come down from Gatun the dredges will get to work on it from both



sides and it will not long stand in the way. A fleet of dredges has already been brought up from the Atlantic thru the Gatun locks and is now waiting in the Lake to assault the last barrier that separates the Atlantic from the Pacific.

This does not mean that the waters of the two oceans will mingle, as some orators have expressed it. The Panama Canal is for the most part a fresh-water channel. There will remain a reef 40 feet high and nearly 25 miles long between the Atlantic and Pacific, and over this ships are to be conveyed by means of a water bridge 85 feet high.

One by one the prophecies of failure are being disproved. The Gatun dam has not subsided. It does hold water, a 70-foot head of it already. The mammoth leaves of the locks do shut and open. Vessels have been raised and lowered from ocean to lake. And an opportune earthquake, the most severe in years, came just in time to disprove the assertion that the slightest shock would put the gates out of commission. Success is in sight and all the world congratulates America.

#### Unhappy Mexico

At the beginning of last week the outside world was led to believe that the rebels in northern Mexico were losing ground. Reports to that effect were circu-

lated by the Huerta Government. It did appear that General Pancho Villa's army had been whipped in a three days' fight at Santa Rosalia. Later news showed, however, that Villa had deceived the Federal commanders. He had withdrawn a majority of his men from Santa Rosalia and had gone southward to attack Torreon, a point of strategic importance. And he captured Torreon, taking large quantities of arms and all the Federal artillery. The fight there continued for four days. Two or three Federal generals are to be court-martialed for their failure to defend the place. It is a mining and manufacturing town. The Madero and Guggenheim interests there are large. An incident of Torreon's fall was the summary execution, by Villa's orders, of General Alvarez, the members of his staff, and 125 Federal soldiers. Probably this was in retaliation for the similar conduct of Federal commanders, who have even slain wounded rebels and have been instructed, in some parts of Mexico, to take no prisoners. It is asserted, and denied, that Villa's men slaughtered 175 Spanish residents of Torreon. Villa was formerly known as a leader of bandits. The Federals have taken possession of Piedras Negras, across the river from Eagle Pass, Texas, which the rebels abandoned. There was smallpox in Piedras Negras, and the 4000 Mexican refugees who fled across the bridge are quarantined in tents on American soil.

Huerta has made a new Cabinet, shifting old Ministers (the Minister of War excepted) and promoting several subordinates. This is his own Cabinet; Felix Diaz is no longer represented in it. Diaz cannot believe, he says, that the United States will intervene; intervention would mean war, and this would be "ruinous to both nations."

On account of the disappearance of Dr. Belisario Dominguez, Senator for Chiapas, who recently attacked the Huerta administration, one hundred and fifteen members of the Chamber of Deputies signed a resolution warning Huerta that they would hold their sessions elsewhere if liberty of speech was interfered with. Huerta's reply to this was an invasion of the Chamber by his troops and the arrest of one hundred and ten members.

#### Heavy Losses at Nome

Nome, the most northerly city in the world, situated in Alaska, on the shore of Bering Sea, suffered great loss last week by reason of the worst storm ever known since this beach settlement of gold-seekers was made. The sand

spit on which the first houses were built, and from which much gold has been taken, was washed away. Five hundred houses were demolished by the sea. Fire followed, and thus the loss was increased; it amounts to about \$1,500,000. The electric light plant was wrecked. Tugboats and other small craft were destroyed, but two steamships lying in the roadstead put out to sea and escaped. As nearly the entire stock of meat was lost in the storage warehouses, it was at first thought that the people would suffer for lack of food, but the public was reminded that within a short distance of the city there were reindeer enough to yield 750 tons of meat. The mining camp of Solomon, 40 miles eastward, was destroyed by the storm.

Nome has a summer population of 4000. Thus far it has yielded \$35,000,000 in gold. This year's output is about \$4,000,000. The deposits in the beach sands are nearly exhausted. Great dredges are now at work near the shore, and it is said that they can be used profitably for fifty years to come.

#### Peace in Santo Domingo

Commissioners representing the revolutionists in Santo Domingo met commissioners appointed by the Government at the capital last week, and a peace agreement was signed. All of them were brought to the capital on the United



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THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR  
Judge Edward McCall.



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THE LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL  
Mr. Charles F. Murphy.





From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

"BRING ON YOUR OTHER HOSS"

States gunboat "Nashville," from Puerto Plata, where an unsatisfactory conference had been held. They were accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. Sullivan, and the American collector of customs revenue. The cruiser "Des Moines" at once sailed for Sanchez, to give news of the agreement to the military leaders of each faction, and the cruiser's commander sent a message to General Horacio Vasquez, the revolutionists' provisional President.

Negotiations for a settlement were begun some time ago, at the suggestion of the American Minister, who set forth to Vasquez and his associates the policy of our Government. In substance this was that the United States would support the constitutional authorities and would not recognize any government of the country established by revolt and force. The revolutionists were told that if they should be successful they could have no part of the customs revenue, which has for some years been collected under the supervision of an American officer. The present Government receives about half of this revenue, and the remainder is sent to New York, where it is deposited for payment of Santo Domingo's foreign debt. The revolutionists were unwilling to fight for an empty treasury.

#### The Episcopal Convention

In the beautiful unfinished cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, in New York City, the chancel of which is now nearly completed, the Forty-third Triennial Convention of

the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America was opened on Wednesday, October 10. A preliminary meeting of the missionary bishops who are confined to the field of home missions was followed by the formal opening of the convention at 10 o'clock with a great procession of the delegates and a most impressive service in the cathedral.

As the convention is primarily a legislative body—like Congress, it is, within the Church's jurisdiction, the supreme legislature—the opening was followed by business meetings, at which matters of great importance were taken up. Among the most notable of these was the election of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, of Trinity Church, Boston, as president of the House of Deputies, a body of representatives from all parts of the country. This election was considered especially significant, as it indicated a low church triumph, Dr. Manning, of Trinity Church, New York, being the defeated candidate. Another important action was the amendment making the office of the presiding bishop elective instead of determined by seniority.

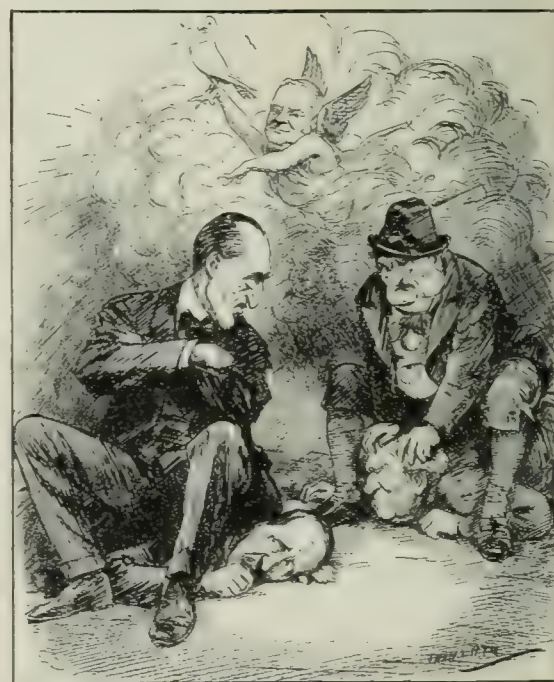
At the United Offering Service of the Woman's Auxiliary, one of the most impressive ceremonies of the convention, over two thousand persons were present, nearly all of whom were women. It was a communion service, during which an offertory was made of \$307,500.

Among other important business to come before the convention, were the question of the change of name and a memorial regarding the mar-

riage canon. The latter required, "first the publication of the banns of marriage in the church or the publication of a civil license in some newspaper, and secondly the presentation on behalf of each of the parties desiring to be married of a certificate of a legally practising physician signifying that he or she is normal mentally and is not afflicted with a disease rendering marriage inadvisable." This, of course, is significant, as it is a recognition of the science of eugenics by the clergy.

#### Ambitious Road Plans

At the American Road Congress held in Detroit last week the coöperation of Canada was promised by A. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the Canadian Government, in the effort to secure uniform road laws. Taken in connection with the proposal to construct an international railroad from Alaska to Panama, this indicates that we are coming to consider the highway, both railed and "metalled," as indented to bring together the most distant communities without regard to county, state and national boundaries. All along the Platte Valley for four hundred miles enthusiastic Nebraskans are using their paint brushes to mark with the Lincoln insignia the route of the proposed transcontinental highway. The National Highway Association has mapped a comprehensive system of Federal roads comprising more than 51,000 miles. Congress last year lent its aid, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Postmaster General have charge of a fund of \$500,000



From Punch.

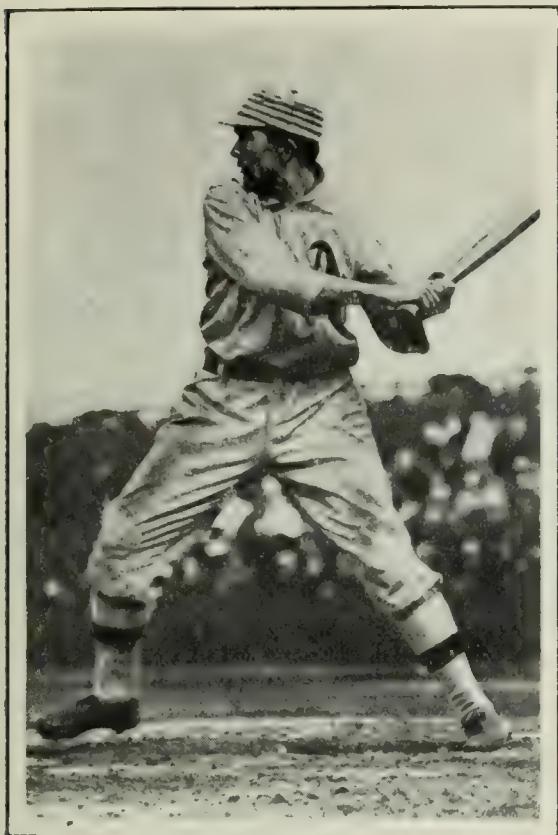
THE DAWN OF HARMONY ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Redmond (to Mr. Asquith)—I'll dare ye to compromise!

Sir Edward Carson (to Mr. Bonar Law)—D'ye hear what the gentleman says? I'm wid him entirely.

Lord Loreburn (cherub)—Ah, ha! Already they begin to agree.





Photograph by Brown Bros.

## A BASEBALL SPECIALIST

Mr. "Home-run" Baker, who practically won the World's Championship for Philadelphia two years ago by two timely home-runs and started to duplicate the performance in the first game this year.

to be distributed among the several states who are doing something for themselves in this line; one dollar of this Federal fund to be given whenever the state spends two.

And the cause of this sudden and amazing interest in roads? Simply the development of a new method of rapid road locomotion, the automobile. Mark Twain counted it as one of the milestones of progress when Howe discovered that for five thousand years mankind had been threading the wrong end of the needle. It marks an epoch of equal importance when mankind discovered that the self-propelling car could run without rails—if the roads are good.

## The Kieff Murder Case

The eyes of the world are now turned upon a courtroom of a southern Russian city where an obscure person, a clerk in a brick factory, is being tried for having, two years ago, killed a boy, the illegitimate son of a disreputable woman. The reason why newspapers ten thousand miles away give columns of space to this case is because it is really the trial of a race rather than an individual and on an indictment first drawn up in 1144. The accusation that the Jews use in their secret ritual blood taken from the veins of living Christian children, tho absolutely without foundation, has been used ever since as an incitement of race hatred among the populace and an excuse for persecution for the Government.

The *Jewish Encyclopedia*, in its long article on the history of the blood accusation, enumerates 125 cases in various parts of Europe, many of which resulted in Hebrew massacres. The last volume of the *American Jewish Year-book* specifies twenty-six such charges made in Russia last year. It had been the chief stock in trade of the Black Hundreds of Russia and all the forces of Anti-Semitism have combined to prove the charge in connection with the Kieff murder case. The Czar was interested in it and the Department of Justice has exerted every effort to prove the charge. The case of the Government fills eight volumes of five hundred pages.

The essential facts are these: The body of Andrey Yuchinsky, a twelve-year-old Christian boy, was found in a cave near Kieff March 20, 1911. There were forty-seven cuts upon the body, but no blood stains on the clothing or ground. The cry was at once raised that this was a ritual murder and that the blood had been drawn for use in the feast of the Passover. A poor Jew, Mendel Beilis, was arrested on hearsay evidence that the boy had been last seen near the brickyard where he worked and he has been kept in prison without bail ever since August 1911, awaiting the trial which began October 8. There is evidence to show that the murder was really committed at the instigation of Vera Tcharbervak for fear the boy would betray the secrets of the criminal gang of which she was the head. Even if Beilis is guilty there is nothing to indicate that the murder had a religious motive or was in any way connected with the Jewish rites. Nevertheless, whichever way the trial turns out the result is likely to be an aggravation of race hatred and probably a renewal of the pogroms.

At the international medical congress held in London last August the Yuchinsky case was discussed in a joint meeting of the sections of forensic medicine and psychiatry and the following conclusion reached:

We hold the strongest opinion that there is nothing in the details of the

murder to suggest the race or nationality of the murderer and we are entirely and emphatically opposed to the opinion that the crime was a ritual murder.

## The President of China

The election of Yuan Shih-Kai as President of the Chinese republic means both less and more than seems on the face of it. It cannot be taken as an expression of the will of the people, because there has been no popular vote, even for the parliament that elected him. Yet, on the other hand, it indicates much more than could a popular vote the actual power of Yuan. With the exercise of a marvelous combination of force and finesse he has steadily strengthened his position in the two years since he was recalled to Peking, from which he had been banished three years before by an attack of the gout inflicted upon him by imperial edict.

Now he has eliminated both his sovereign, the Emperor, and his rival, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He has crushed the rebellion of the South against his authority. Some of his opponents have met with sudden death. Parliament has been more than once subjected to a "Pride's Purge." On August 27 six senators and three representatives, including four members of the committee drafting the constitution, were arrested on suspicion of treason. Parliament protested, but the Provisional President, Yuan Shih-kai, disclaimed responsibility. The Japanese papers, citing President Wilson's Mexican policy, declare that Yuan



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## THE GREATEST PITCHER OF THEM ALL

Mr. "Matty" Mathewson, for thirteen years the backbone of the pitching staff of the Giants, who, in the second game of the World's Series, pitched the greatest game of his life, if not of any pitcher's life.





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#### ULSTER GETTING READY TO FIGHT

Sir Edward Carson reviewing twelve thousand volunteers at Balmoral.

should be refused recognition on the same grounds as Huerta. Nevertheless Japan and Russia officially recognized the republic immediately upon the election of Yuan. The United States accorded recognition as soon as the Wilson administration came into power.

#### The Chinese Election

The Chinese congress or parliament, after having settled that part of the Constitution relating to the term and powers of the President, as we explained last week, proceeded to fill that office. There was, of course, no real contest, because it would not have been possible to dispossess the present incumbent even if the desire to do so had been far stronger than it is. But whatever may be the faults of Yuan, it is the consensus of both Chinese and foreign opinion that he is the only man strong enough to rule China in the present crisis.

The election, being a pure formality, was conducted in due form. On October 6 the House of Representatives and the Senate met in joint session, 759 of the combined membership of 850 being present. On the first ballot there were many scattering votes; some members even venturing to vote for the southern leaders, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and for Wu Ting-fang, formerly ambassador to the United States. The session lasted twelve hours, and on the third ballot Yuan Shih-kai received the required two-thirds vote, 507 votes to 179 given to his ostensible opponent, Li Huen-keng, the provisional Vice-President, who was thereupon re-established in that office. The Presidential term is fixed at five years, with one possible re-election.

The present Premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling, also retains his position, with a

new ministry composed of exceptionally able men representing various parties, if that name can be given to the political groups now beginning to segregate in the Chinese parliament. Three of the opponents of Yuan were induced to accept ministries in the new cabinet, Chang Chien (Commerce), Wang Ta-hsieh (Education), and Liang Chi-chao (Justice). On September 9, after the names of the proposed ministers had been presented to the House of Representatives, together with their history and qualifications, the entire cabinet was approved by large majorities.

On the day of the inauguration, Chen, the chief of the Peking mounted police, was arrested on the charge of attempting to assassinate President Yuan.

#### A Voluntary Convict

With a view to determining the real conditions of the prison system of New York State, Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the State Commission on Prison Reform, spent a week as the occupant of one of the cells of Auburn Prison. He did not attempt to conceal his identity, because he foresaw the difficulty of such a course, but he insisted on being treated in every way as one of the convicts, wearing the prison costume and suffering the reprimands and punishments which his acts incurred. His first five days were spent in one of the regular cells, but on the sixth he was committed to the dungeon cells to which unruly prisoners are relegated.

Mr. Osborne, who found his alias, Tom Brown, of great assistance in encouraging the familiarity of his fellow prisoners made a number of observations which imprest upon his mind the cruelty, inefficiency and un-

intelligence of the present system. Its principal result, he declares, is that of reducing the human being to a mere machine—numbered to distinguish it from the rest—which is wound up and regulated to perform certain functions, but is completely without initiative or freedom of action. In short, he describes the system as a form of slavery, as terrible in its inhibitions and as destructive of the human element as the old negro slavery at its worst—with this increased danger: that its victims, after long periods of servitude are continually being thrust out upon the world. Little hope, he points out, of work, or a future of any sort, awaits an automaton which is set to perform duties that the world does not want done, a being robbed of all that is human, and with the added stigma of a man who has "done time."

Mr. Osborne gave a number of examples of their abject condition. They are not permitted to look to the right or left in marching, in chapel or during any of the prison functions, and at meals the rule forbidding conversation forces them to communicate in a strange, suppressed undertone that is uttered without moving the lips. One of the unnecessarily cruel regulations is that which prohibits prisoners from writing more than one letter a month.

The physical conditions of the prison, Mr. Osborne says, are better than he expected. The food is good and the cells, tho antiquated, are clean and satisfactorily ventilated.

Undoubtedly Mr. Osborne's investigation—made from the point of view of the prisoner—has gained for him an intimacy with the situation which could have been obtained in no other way. It has given him a knowledge which he is confident will result in a change for the better.



# OUR DUTY TO THE PHILIPPINES

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*The following article is the result of interviews with our Washington correspondent and combines in concise form the forceful arguments which Mr. Taft has presented in various addresses and messages to Congress concerning our duty to the Philippines. No one living understands the situation better or is better able to speak with authority.—THE EDITOR.*

WHEN sufficient time has elapsed to permit the writing of the real history of the Spanish War and its contingent results, the historian will find no episode of our country's life in which the nation has played a higher and nobler part than thus far in performing its duty toward the Philippines.

The islands are already enjoying popular government, widespread prosperity, and peace and harmony which never before existed thruout their history. The continuance of our national policy must of necessity make that prosperity greater and greater, and gradually fit the people for self-government. Nothing can prevent this result but the ill-advised policy proposed by the Democratic party of holding before the Philippine people a prospect of independence in the immediate future. There are grave and weighty reasons why we should not take this step, and history will judge of the acts of the nation not by the querulous comments of professional critics or by the abuse and misrepresentations of heated partizan opponents, but by what we promised and how we fulfilled those promises.

There were few at the start who were anxious to assume the responsibility of the Philippines, but the United States faced this dilemma: Shall we in the treaty of peace return the islands to Spain; shall we turn them over to the insurgents; or shall we accept sovereignty over them from Spain and as sovereign discharge our duty toward them? It was a serious issue. After much deliberation we decided that if we turned the islands back to Spain we should be guilty of a breach of faith to the people who had coöperated with us to deprive Spain of her power. It was the plea that she had opprest them which first invoked our sympathy and aid in their struggle for liberty. We accepted the sovereignty of the islands, which was as legally past to us as the sovereignty of any country was ever transferred from one nation to another.

Then came the question: What is our next duty? Many Filipinos—especially among the leaders of the insurgent element—desired the immediate establishment of an independent government. There were others who recognized the inability of the people as then constituted to organize and maintain a government which should prove for their future welfare. The United States was responsible to the world for the maintenance of law and order, and to Spain for the protection of her citizens and the preservation of their rights and corporations. We had to decide whether, with the responsibilities of a sovereign and the interests of the whole people at stake, it would be safe to trust the chaotic agglomeration of tribes, having no government except a very imperfect military force, to organize the islands and develop the people.

It was not Democrats or Republicans who considered these questions. It was both combined. The *United States* decided—and most reasonably—that the Filipinos were not then able, by themselves, to bring about beneficial results, securing an efficient government, either for the preservation of international obligations or for the elevation of the people

and the development of the country; that self-government, to be a benefit to them, must be the result of growth and education; that these people, just free from three hundred years of abject subjection to Spain, were not fitted to assume authority, relieving our nation of the grave responsibility. We simply accepted the obvious fact that they needed the helping hand of people who for hundreds of years had fought for individual liberty and popular rule, and who knew something of the difficulties of organizing and maintaining government on a popular basis.

From the beginning to the end, in the state papers circulated in the islands as authoritative and official expressions, our motto has been that "The Philippines are for the Filipinos"; that the United States is there for the purpose of preserving the islands for the people of the archipelago. The declarations were made and continued while some of the Filipinos were in arms against the sovereignty of the United States, and nothing of violence or treachery on the part of some or of obduracy on the part of others caused any change in our proclaimed policy that the government of the islands should always be carried on for the welfare of the Filipinos.

To appreciate the present proposition that the islands be set adrift from the United States and told to shift for themselves, it is absolutely necessary that we understand these facts and the force of our repeated promises, amounting to this: That every measure connected with the Philippines, whether in the form of law or executive order, shall be weighed in the light of the question, "Does it make for the welfare of the Filipino people?" If not, then it ought not to be enacted or executed.

The doctrine assumes that the Filipinos are of future capacity but not of present fitness for self-government; that they may be taught by the gradual extension of popular government to exercise the conservative self-restraints without which successful popular government is impossible. Emphatically it does not exclude the encouragement of American enterprise or the investment of American capital in the islands. There is nothing which Americans can bring—I do not even except education or a free form of government—which can do more for the civilization and elevation of the people than the investment of American capital in the development of the islands.

Neither does the doctrine neces-



AN IFUGAO HEAD-HUNTER

The trophies of his prowess ornament the corner of his house and beneath is the skull of the carabao which was served at the hunt-feast.





AN IGOROT WARRIOR

In his belt at his right he carries the battle-ax used in decapitating his enemies.

they were accepted by the Filipino people, and are all the more sacredly binding upon us.

The sentiment which has recently found expression in various public ways as well as in bills introduced in Congress, which would revolutionize the carefully worked out scheme of government under which the Philippine Islands are now prospering, which proposes to render them virtually autonomous at once and absolutely independent in eight years, is emphatically in defiance of all of our obligations. Such a proposal can only be founded on the assumption that we have now fully discharged our trusteeship to the Filipino people and our responsibility for them to the world; that we believe them now fully prepared for self-government and national sovereignty.

A thoro and unbiased knowledge of facts clearly shows that these assumptions are wholly without justification. As to this there is no substantial difference of opinion among any of those who have had the responsibility of facing Philippine problems in the administration of the islands. And no one to whom the future of this people is a responsible concern can possibly countenance a policy fraught as is this proposition with the direst consequences to those in whose behalf it is ostensibly urged.

We embarked upon an experiment unprecedented in dealing with dependent peoples—developing conditions exclusively for their own welfare. We found an archipelago containing twenty-four tribes and races, speaking a great variety of languages, with a population where 90 per cent could neither read nor write. Thru the unifying forces of a common education, a common language, commercial and economic development, and an increasing participation in local self-government, we are endeavoring to evolve a homogeneous people, fitted to determine their own destiny, when the proper time arrives. We are seeking to create a national spirit—not, as under all previous systems, to suppress it. It is utter folly to suppose that in ten or eleven years all of this could be fully accomplished. Our work is very far from completed. Our duty to the Filipinos is far from done.

There are nearly a million students now in the Philippine schools, in the process of molding the men of the future into a homogeneous people. But there still remain more than a million Filipino children of school age who have not yet been reached. Freed from American control the integrating forces of a common education and a common language would



AN IGOROT WOMAN

The Spaniards were never able during the 350 years of their occupation to Christianize, to civilize or permanently to subdue these Bontoc Igorots.

sarily include the independence of the Filipinos or any particular degree of autonomy. Whether independence, autonomy or quasi-independence follows ought to depend *solely* upon the question: Is it best for the welfare of the Filipino people? It is my sincere belief that when America shall have discharged her full duty toward the Philippines there will exist such commercial bonds between the two countries—so close and profitable to both—that the Filipinos will love the association and be the last to desire a severance of the ties.

But there is even more than this concerning these promises which renders them signally binding on us, calling upon us for the honor and integrity of our country to remember and fulfil them. I do not think it too much to say that the reiteration of these promises, indorsed by legislation carrying out the proclaimed policy, had a great deal to do in establishing the present tranquillity. Not only were the promises made by us,

inevitably cease and the educational system now so well started would immediately fall into inefficiency and disorder.

There has also been accomplished an enormous increase in the commercial development of the islands, with every prospect of its extending thru many diversified industries. Severed from American influence, such development will not only cease and decline, but the entire productive industries will gradually come under the control of a few, to be exploited for their own benefit.

Every observer in the Philippines speaks of the progress in public works for the benefit of the Filipinos; of harbor improvements, of roads and railways, of irrigations and artesian wells, of public buildings and better means of communication. But there are large parts of the islands still unreached—even unexplored—where roads and railways are needed, and irrigation and wells are required. Many villages and



towns are still without means of communication other than almost impassable roads and trails. With the lifting of the hand of common supervision and control all progress in this direction would of necessity cease.

In 1909, the value of exports from the Philippines, exclusive of gold and silver, was \$30,993,563. Of this, there came to the United States \$10,215,331. In 1910, the value of the same exports amounted to \$39,864,169. Of this the United States received \$18,741,771. In 1909, the imports, exclusive of gold and silver and government supplies, amounted to \$27,992,397, of which \$4,691,770 came from the United States. In 1910, the value of the same imports was \$37,067,630, of which \$10,775,301 came from the United States; showing a most satisfactory and promising condition as the result of the policy thus far followed by this nation. It needs no prophetic eye to see that all of this would cease with a reversal of this policy.

In sanitation the Philippines have made most important progress under our control and supervision. We found there, in glorious exuberance, cholera, bubonic plague, beriberi, malaria, smallpox, amebic dysentery, and leprosy. With an energy and activity which words can but poorly portray we have successfully suppressed smallpox, the bubonic plague and Asiatic cholera. We have discov-

ered the cause and cure of beriberi, very greatly reduced malaria, and segregated the lepers; materially helping to make Manila one of the most beautiful as well as healthful cities in the Orient and setting the people of the archipelago comparatively free from their former dreaded diseases. But the work of sanitation is still necessarily incomplete in many essentials, especially in that most important essential—an established policy. Even more remains to be accomplished than has already been done. But the most casual observer can understand that if freed from American control and instigation the work would be at once arrested, and very soon all that has been done would be lost.

There is a very great misconception of facts concerning all of this work for the Philippines in the impression that it is costing the people of the United States an immense amount of money; that our Philippine policy results in the expenditure of vast sums by the United States Treasury. The fact is that since the close of the war, in 1902, and the restoration of order in the islands, the extra cost of the American troops of the regular army there, and of maintaining about 4000 Filipino scouts, is all of the expense to which the United States has been put. Ever since its establishment the expenses of the civil government have been

met entirely from the proceeds of taxes collected there—with the one commendable exception of \$3,000,000 which our Congress voted for the relief of the inhabitants of the Philippines from the famine and distress caused by the loss of three-fourths of their cattle, during the scourge of rinderpest, in 1902.

Concurrent with the economic, social and industrial development of the islands has been the development of the political capacity of the people. By progressive participation in the government the Filipinos are being steadily and hopefully trained for self-government. Under Spanish control they had no share whatever in the government, but thru the last dozen years they have been given constantly increasing participation. They have complete autonomy in the municipalities, the right to elect two-thirds of the provincial governing boards, and the lower house of the insular legislature. They have four natives out of the nine members of the Commission, forming the upper house. The Chief Justice, two justices of the supreme bench, about one-half of the higher judicial positions, and all of the justices of the peace are Filipinos. In the classified civil service the proportion of Filipinos increased from 51 per cent in 1904, to 67 per cent in 1911. All of the municipal employes, over 90 per cent of the provincial employes, and



THE FIRST PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

In 1907 the Filipino people for the first time in their history obtained a legislative body of their own. This Assembly was opened on October 16 by Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, who returned to the Philippines for that purpose.



over 60 per cent of the officials and employes of the central government are Filipinos. In our guidance of the islands the ideal which we have kept in mind was real, popular government—not mere paper independence. We have achieved remarkable results for so short a time, but it will be dangerous to forget that the present satisfactory conditions are due to the constant support, instigation and supervision of American control.

The proposition of the Democrats is to cast off the islands as soon as a stable government is established. But a stable government is already established. Upon that basis there is no reason why they should not be cast off today; but no one who knows anything about the real situation can doubt that such action, either now or in eight years, must lead directly to chaos; that it is the worst thing which we could do for the Philippines. We are engaged in a great missionary work which does honor to the nation and is certain to promote, in the most effective way, the influence of Christian civilization. It will be cowardly to lay down the burden until the purpose is accomplished.

We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a comprehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English as a common language,

and in industrial branches; we have incited the construction of invaluable government works—roads, harbors and public buildings; we have induced the private construction of over eight hundred miles of railroad; we have policed the islands till a condition of peace and safety prevails never before known in their history. But it is most unlikely that with the great mass of ignorance—almost 90 per cent—to contend with, our responsibility will be at an end and the islands ready for absolute independence for many years to come.

If the task we have undertaken is higher than that assumed by other nations its accomplishment must demand so much the more patience. It takes time and experience to ingrain political habits of steadiness and efficiency. Popular government must ultimately rest upon common habits of thought and upon a reasonably developed public opinion. No such foundations for self-government, let alone independence, are yet present in the Philippines. Only 3 per cent of the Filipinos vote, and probably not 5 per cent of the people ever read the public press. To confer independence upon them now would be to subject the great mass of the people to the dominance of an oligarchical, very small, and probably exploiting minority. Such a course would be suicidal—as cruel to them as it would be shameful to us.

Our only course is to pursue steadily and courageously the path we have

thus far followed; to guide the Filipino into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits; to encourage the diversification of industries; at once checking the dangers of concentrated wealth and building up a sturdy, independent citizenship. We should do this with the disinterested endeavor to secure for them economic independence and the ability to decide for themselves, eventually, whether self-government shall be accompanied by political independence.

A present declaration by us even of some future date for independence would at once retard all progress by the dissension and disorder it would arouse; while on our part it would be only a disingenuous attempt, under the guise of conferring a favor on them, to relieve ourselves of the burden. It would leave the helpless Filipino the football of Oriental politics, under a guaranty of independence which it would cost us much money and effort to enforce without the useful supervision we now exercise.

Thus, while the proposition to take the Philippines was serious, and a responsibility which we only assumed after grave consideration and upon a carefully arranged policy, the proposition to drop them now, with that policy and those promises unfulfilled, is infinitely more serious, fraught with danger to the Filipinos and with disgrace to ourselves.

*New Haven, Connecticut.*



IGOROT CONSTABULARY

The American Government has turned the warlike spirit of the Bontoc head-hunters to good account by enlisting them in the constabulary service. They make excellent soldiers and have often won prizes for marksmanship in competition with the Christian Filipinos.



# WHEN THE BROWN LEAVES RUSTLE

BY O. W. SMITH

**I** NEVER could quite understand why to the average poet the fall days are days of sadness. To think of October is to think of Poe's "Ulalume":

The skies they were ashen and sober;  
The leaves they were crisped and sere—  
The leaves they were withering and sere;  
It was night in the lonesome October  
Of my most immemorial year;  
It was hard by the dim lake of Auber,  
In the misty mid region of Weir—  
It was down by the dank tarn of Auber,  
In the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir.

Once, lecturing upon Poe, I referred to the poem from which the above verse is taken, when a "sweet young girl graduate" shivered and exclaimed, "How descriptive of October!" "Ulalume" is not descriptive of October, indeed it is not; rather it mirrors the "crisped and sere," "ghoul-haunted" heart of the poet. Poe, and you and I read into Nature, into life as for that, what we have in our own hearts. To some October may be "lonesome," but it is not the fault of October.

I long ago gave up trying to determine which season of the year is most enjoyable, for to the one who rightly understands the out-o'-doors, "December is as pleasant as May." Right now I am in love with Autumn, its late flowers, glowing goldenrods and multicolored asters, where the frost has not touched them, and the retiring fringed gentian, beautiful enough and rare enough to satisfy the most exact and particular plant-lover. Then the colors of the frost-bitten leaves! What a wonderful painter Jack Frost is! After the first stricken leaves fall he gets busy on the more protected ones, painting them in all the various shades of yellow and red; until every wooded hillside and valley displays a glory only comparable to the fervid imaginings of a John on Patmos. Once behold a frosted soft-maple wood against a glowing morning sky, the latter perhaps flecked with a few vagrant curls of cirrus clouds, scarlet and gold above, gold and scarlet below, and you will never say that the artist Turner was a meaningless splasher with brilliant pigments. There hangs on the wall of Chicago's Art Institute one picture of an autumn wood-glowing and irradiant, which more nearly suggests what I see when I look away "to the hills from whence cometh my help," e'en tho to some people that picture of Autumn is "impossible." Last Spring, observing and listening, I heard many people remark that such colors were never found in Nature. Not in Chicago, cer-



"AN AUTUMN WOOD, GLOWING AND IRRADIANT"

tainly, but out in the hills where God himself is the artist—yes, a thousand times yes. Reminds one of Turner's reply to the critical yokel who said that he could not see the colors in the sky the artist was placing upon his canvas. "Don't you wish you could?" replied the great painter without lifting his eyes from his work. "Lord, open Thou mine eyes that I may see." Oh to get away from the uprearing buildings and valuable land, away to the silent, odorous woods, where the brown leaves rustle beneath my feet and every lazy breeze adds to the soft carpet; and there worship God in my own way, far from vociferant preacher, droning choir and restless audience. (Parenthetically: I go to man-made churches regularly, and have little regard for the man or woman who never worships therein; they are missing the best of life because of their selfishness, for, say what you please, it is just plain, ordinary selfishness that causes people to absent themselves from church. Nevertheless, I am ready to affirm that the quiet woods will do more for the spiritually minded individual, open-eared toward the Master of Life, than will the Church for the gross materialist of the age. Which is only saying, we get out of Church and Nature what we carry with us.)

In order to get the most out of a

walk thru the woods one must have an object, an excuse for his friends, a point towards which to travel for himself, and mine is my little shotgun. In plain, unvarnished English, I go "partridge" hunting. However, I beg you to remember that the most valuable "game" I bring back with me is not that which *sometimes* causes the game-pockets of my coat to bulge satisfactorily. Again and again have I returned at nightfall, pockets guiltless of a brown feather, but with a great peace in my heart and deliciously tired legs. I know little about the science of guns and gunning, ballistics and trajectory are meaningless terms to me, but I enjoy my day afield to the limit. Indeed, I solemnly aver that I get more out of my "hunt" than does the man who understands all about the shot gun and measures his success by the number of birds. What if I do not get all the birds upon which I pull trigger, and puncture the guiltless atmosphere with numerous holes? I have had my day, have gotten back to Nature, and if the right sort of man, have caught a glimpse of God at work and felt the blandishment of his Spirit. So not every man can hunt with me; I had ten thousand times rather go alone than have for a companion one who hunts for feathered or furred game only.

Time was when the outdoor woman was looked at with suspicion by her more conservative sister, a condition of things which happily is passing, if not already past. The woman of today is something beside a petted and pampered hothouse plant. She, with her husband, brother, or father, enjoys the freedom and health which only comes thru outdoor sport. Because she can cast a fly with the best of them and drop her bird at twenty rods is no reason why she should lose these little arts and graces which mark her as eternally feminine. I champion the outdoor woman, strong of limb, steady of eye, brown of cheek, who can press a trigger as well as a piano key and dress a fly as well as a salad. Cool woods will prove more restful and nerve quieting than the hot springs of somewhere, and a mighty sight nearer and a whole lot less expensive. You, who style yourself a lord of creation, let me whisper something in your ear—suppose you invite your wife to go with you upon your next day-long tramp? What if she cannot tramp so far as you! Let her sit down in the leaves and "moon" if she will, while you go over to that wild-grape vine or bunch of scarlet sumac, the dining room of a covey of partridge. There is no chance that yours will



prove "A Fatal Success," as did that experiment of Beekman of whom Van Dyke discourses so pleasantly in "Fisherman's Luck." Try it.

In this paper I have attempted to picture something of the attractiveness of the Autumn woods and upland shooting while insisting that the sport is for women as well as men, but somehow I seem to have signally failed in my first endeavor, probably because its fascination is found in that evanescent, intangible something which I have here and elsewhere called the ministry of God's Out-o'-doors. Yet there is joy pure and unalloyed in outwitting a ruffed grouse, or as he is more often called, "partridge," the prince of upland game-birds. A more tricky, self-reliant and resourceful creature is not found upon our American continent. He who can successfully cope with the bird alone and unaided has reason to feel proud of himself. Do not take me as meaning that there is no sport in hunting the birds with well-trained dogs, for I have indulged in that pastime again and again and trust that its privileges shall yet be mine many times this side of the grave; but in that sport the intelligence of the dog is pitted against the wit of the grouse, with the odds all in favor of the dog. The hunter, if his eye be true and quick, muscles under instant command, will get his bird. Upon the

other hand, if the sportsman pursue the bird alone and unaided by canine friend, then, indeed, all the odds are in the bird's favor. He who can win one out of five birds flushed has reason to congratulate himself, and if he returns at night, after an all day fag, with a double brace of birds to his credit, he is excusable if he deport himself with more than a little arrogance. Once I secured— Did I see a raised eyebrow; Well, to pay you, sir, I shall not tell that story.

Last, but not least, the dinner in the open, without which no day afield is complete. The zest of October, combined with the exercise, tickles even a sluggish appetite until plain bread and butter and coffee becomes food and ambrosia of the gods. We make much of the outdoor meals, have reduced cooking in the open to a science. Always some unfortunate rabbit or bird is grilled, potatoes roasted and coffee boiled. What if we

fritter away two hours by the side of the fire? Have we not all the time there is? The smell of the wood-smoke is in itself piquant and appetizing. Even as I write the memory of its odor seems to tickle my nostrils and I find it wofully hard to remain at the typewriter. Over beyond the last house the woods are blazing in a riot of yellow and red. The open is calling, calling. Not the sport, tho that is captivating, but that inmost Something—I *will* spell it with a capital S—which reaches out and grips my spirit. Name it "The call of the wild" if you please, to me it is Life calling unto Life.

Folks, if I have not made you feel that God's Out-o'-doors are your out-o'-doors, I have failed ignominiously in my purpose, my writing has been in vain; but if your heart throbs with a desire to get out into the bright and joyous Autumn woods, where the brown leaves rustle, and the frightened partridges hurtle away on resounding wings and the red squirrels swear like veritable mule drivers, then I am satisfied. Believe me, tho you attend church and prayer-meeting without stint, unless you let the God of Nature, the God of Silence, the God that communed with Moses on the Midian desert, have a chance at you, you have missed the opportunity for soul-growth. And October is passing.

Durand, Wisconsin.



"THE SMELL OF THE WOOD-SMOKE IS IN ITSELF PIQUANT AND APPETIZING"

## THE CHIEF OWNER OF THE "THUNDERER"

THE visit of Lord Northcliffe to New York, which has just terminated, calls to mind one of the most romantic careers in the history of journalism. A man little over forty years old, he has made a place for himself in the world quite without parallel. A poor boy, the son of a brilliant barrister, he began life as a freelance writer on the London press, without influence and without friends. He left home in defiance of parental wishes, and commenced on what he was then convinced, and what time has proved, was his life work. It is not so many years ago since Alfred Harmsworth, living in modest lodgings, trudged daily to Fleet Street in search of an editor who would accept his contributions so that he might meet his few wants. Soon the aspiring youth found that Fleet Street was a maelstrom of un-

attached writers, brilliant, good, indifferent and bad; but he was not of the ordinary Fleet Street caliber, for in a short time he could command a salary.

He first appeared as the owner of a periodical when he created *Answers*, which was a novelty, and which met with an immediate popular support. One ingenious scheme after another came from his fertile brain, until the circulation of *Answers* was something unparalleled in British periodical journalism up to that time. The *Evening News* was his first newspaper venture, and this he followed by the *Daily Mail*, one of the most interesting newspaper enterprises of modern times. London vowed that a halfpenny paper, even tho its news service was the best, could not possibly survive insular prejudices; but London was mistaken, and Harmsworth triumphed. The best journal-

ists, the most popular correspondents, were at its disposal.

His ambition thru the years was to become associated with *The Times*—the "Thunderer"—and this ambition he has realized, for he is now one of its largest owners. He is a peer of the realm, the owner of more newspapers and periodicals than one cares to count, and one of the owners of the greatest newspaper in the world. In *The Independent* of November 19, 1908, Lord Northcliffe made a prophecy relative to the future of British magazines, which events are proving peculiarly accurate. During his brief stay in this country he has entertained readers of the daily press with his interviews on the militant suffrage movement in England, and he has been interested in visiting our Aquarium and Bronx Zoo, as well as the Columbia School of Journalism.





LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Chief owner of the *London Times*, proprietor of the *London Daily Mail* and many other newspapers and periodicals





*Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.*

THE GREAT AMER

The Giants, of New York, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, playing the first





GAME AT APOGEE  
the "World's Series" at the New York Polo Grounds before 36,000 spectators

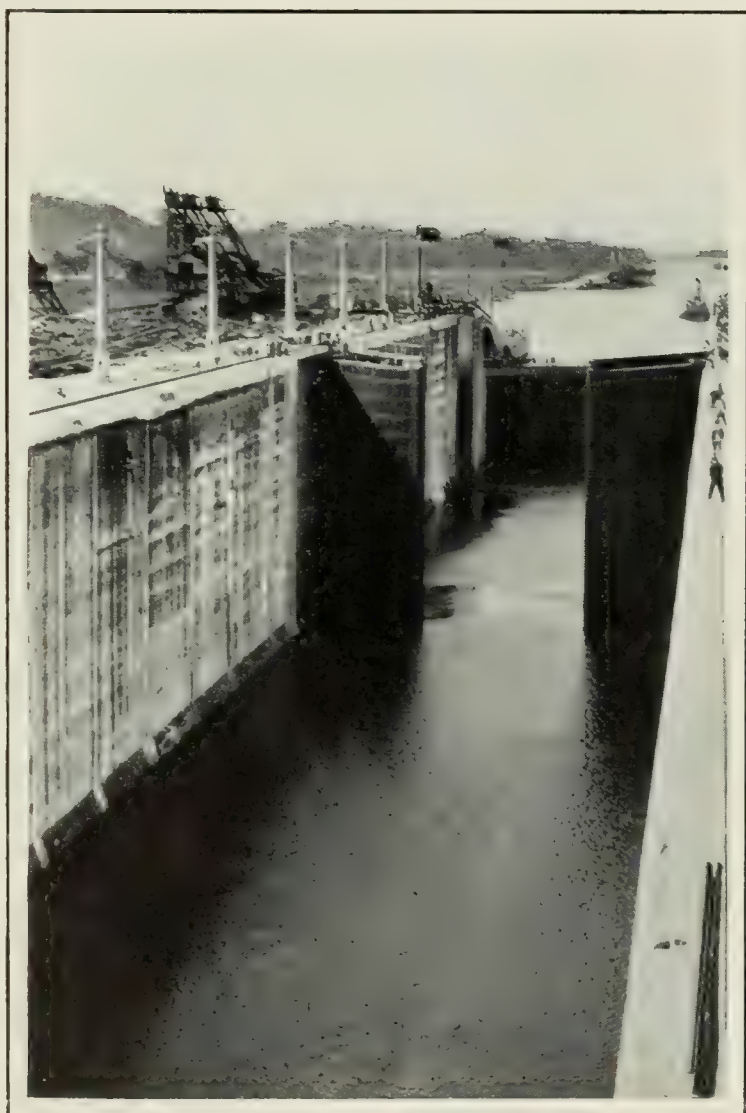




*Photograph by Brown Brothers*

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Yuan Shih-kai was formally elected President by a two-thirds majority of the two houses of the Chinese Parliament on October 6.



*Copyright by Underwood & Underwood*

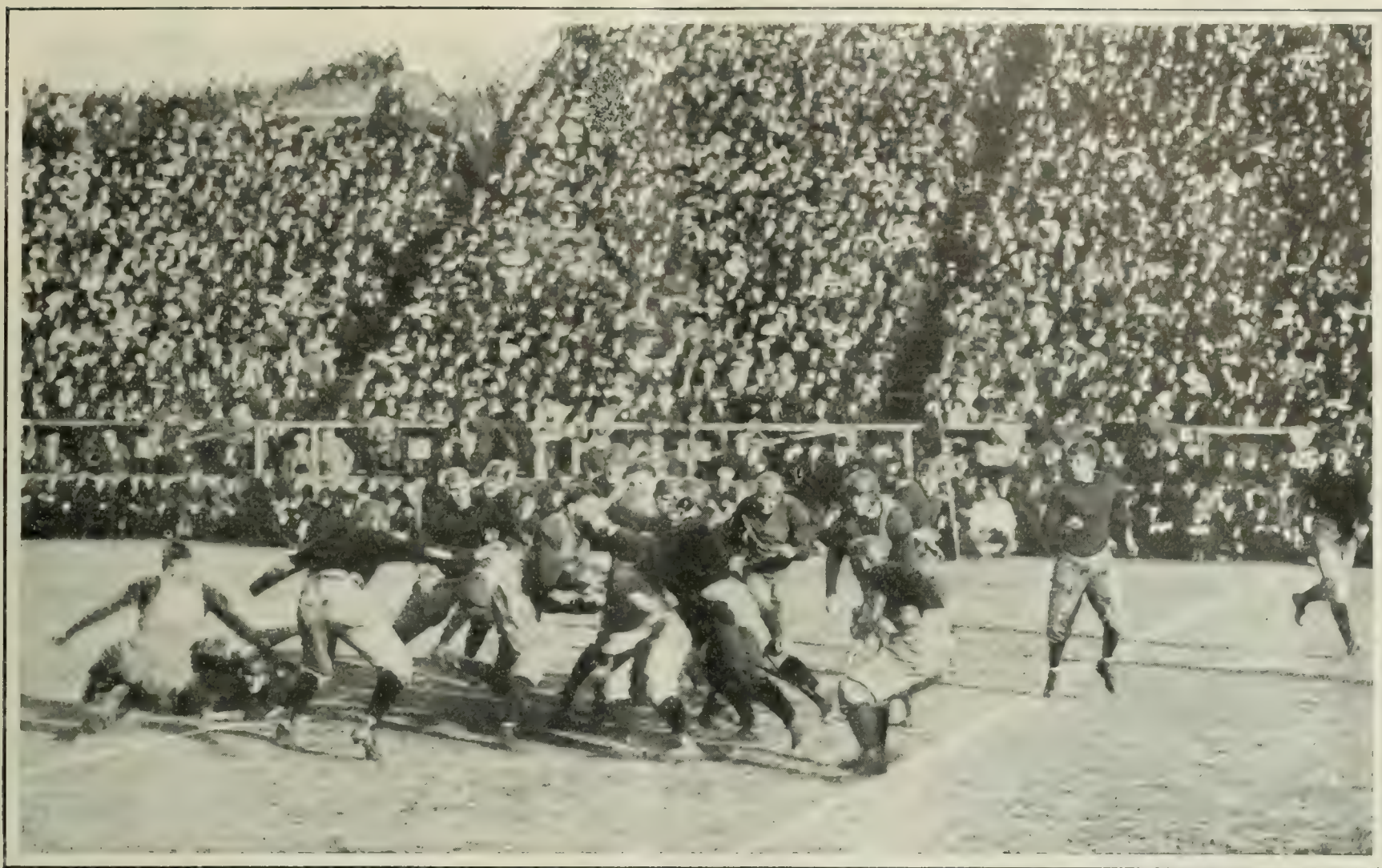


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# THE FIRST BOAT THRU THE GATUN LOCKS

The one picture shows the lock gates opening, the other the tug entering the lock chamber.





"A MOVING PICTURE SET IN THE CRISP AIR AND THE HIGH BLUE AFTERNOONS OF AUTUMN"

## BUILDING A FOOTBALL TEAM

BY GEORGE MARVIN

"YOUR ball on opponent's thirty-yard line. What's your play?" fires one of the coaches at the leading candidate for quarterback.

The latter, summoned with the other candidates for his position to the coaches' room, has just appeared tying his necktie, his towseled hair still wet from the shower bath. But he comes right back with, "What down? Where's the wind? What's the score? How long to play?" And, getting all these questions immediately answered, concludes "16-24-73."

"No," says the coach, "don't try that play unless you've got the wind dead against you and it's last down. Remember what I tell you. Now," turning to the next man, "Hurley, why didn't you kick on first down in your territory in the second half?"

"Other man was outkicking us ten yards a shot," promptly answers the substitute, "so I put on a couple of running plays first to make up the difference."

"And used up your offense where it did no good," interrupts the head coach. "Couldn't you see we were holding all the ground we kicked, while their ends couldn't get down fast enough under those low golf shots their full-back was sending? Use your head. Your feet are all right; I saw you run back two or three kicks at least ten yards."

Thru the open windows the stands

surrounding the field loom back against a reddening sky. The small crowd of an early season game has long ago dispersed, and on the gravel paths outside can be heard the crunch of footsteps as the 'varsity squad by twos and threes begin to straggle homeward. Now and then comes a shout and a laugh, or a few notes of a song. But long after the last player has gone and the October color has faded out of the sky the coaches and quarterbacks keep up their council of war, for in the manufacture of a football team no one element is more important than the making of a resourceful quarterback, the pivotal position of a well-organized eleven and in action its guiding intelligence.

American college football today has become much more of a contest in mentality than in physical strength and endurance, so that while the daily duties of most of the players are generally over with the afternoon's practise, the coaches and the quarterbacks are forever at it; the coaches devising an offense adapted to the material of their disposal and planning defensive tactics to meet the peculiar strength or suspected weakness of their chief opponents, while the quarterbacks are endeavoring, in the keenest kind of competition, to assimilate all the theory and precept they get from the maturer experience of the coaches so as to put

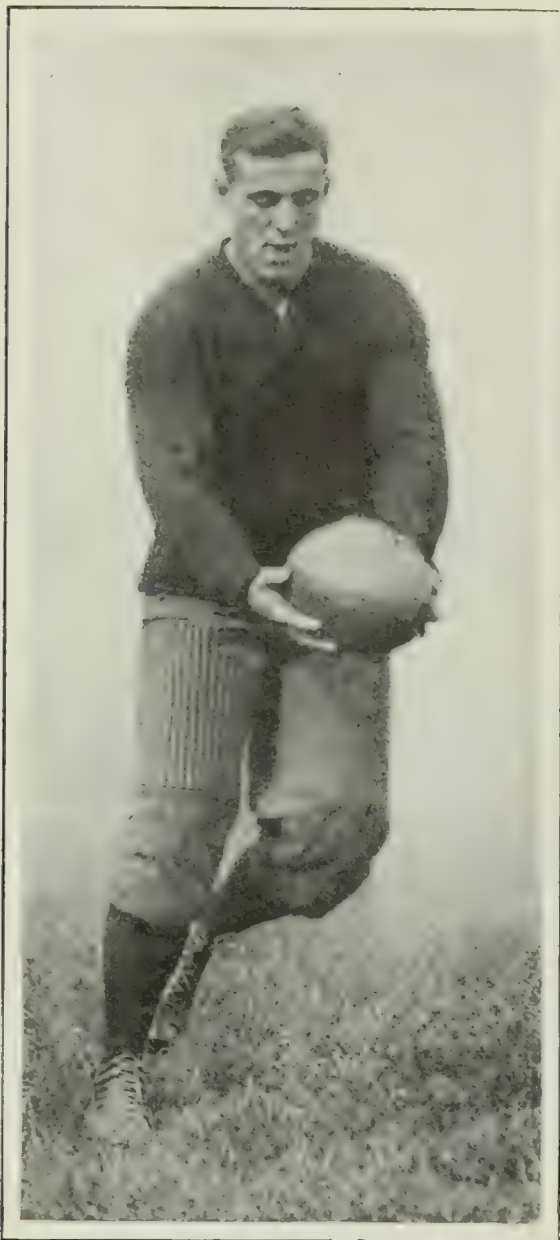
it all into an almost instinctive practise in the important games. Thus, while the material straggles back to clubs and dormitories in the quiet end of evening, with the word of the day over, future games are being lost and won by the light of a lamp in the coaches' room.

### FIRST CATCH YOUR TEAM

Now tho it is true that mind is more important than material in football, material is nevertheless so desirable that no pains are spared to get the best. Most of these boys wandering back, tired but light-hearted, into what is for them the less important part of their college lives, have been markt men since they were in school. They come from all over the country. One tackle is from Massachusetts, the other from North Carolina. The captain and his brother hail from far away Hawaii, while the fullback walks every morning to the training table from his own vine and fig tree in the university town.

Some of these men are working their way thru college; others keep their own motor cars in the town garage. Some—and nowadays the very great majority—came to college to get an education; a few others came to play football and are getting educated in spite of themselves by the game and its associations and by a necessary conformity





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

DAILY PRACTISE FOR YEARS MAKES  
VARSITY DROP-KICKERS

with the academic standards for eligibility to varsity teams. Take them by and large and a cleaner lot of intelligent, eager youth you will not find anywhere. But if you were to ask each one of them just why he happened to choose this particular Alma Mater, you would find, if they were all frank, that a football clause entered into many of the answers.

Herein lies the source of some evil. Just as every successful manufacturing concern must exercise great forethought and thoroness in the selection of its raw material, so the college football organizations seek the best clay out of which to fashion winning teams. Some phases of this thoroness are, to say the least, questionable, while others are natural and unavoidable. The search is not confined to the immediately available fields of the universities and colleges; it speculates in futures, going back to the preparatory schools which it combs with a fine-toothed comb; and there was a time, not so very long ago, when iron foundries and brick yards were not considered inappropriate fields for post-graduate suggestion.

It is a perfectly natural process

for the alumni of every college to act as an automatic proselyting body. That process goes on all the time. The president of a Boston bank, himself an old football man, caught a glimpse one summer day, thru his plate glass and polished brass fittings, of a tremendous pair of youthful shoulders seeking a vacation job in his counting house. He subsequently sent for the applicant and as a result of that and later talks, switched him away from the small New England college whither he was bound to the big university at Cambridge where he subsequently became an all-America guard and captain of the Harvard eleven.

At Dartmouth a number of loyal but misguided graduates organized a few years ago by their joint subscriptions a large fund which was to be used in making loans to indigent freshmen of athletic prowess. Few of these loans, which bore interest at 2 per cent, ever paid either interest or principal; altho the returns in football victories during their currency may have partially repaid the ill-advised alumni who have, however, more recently abandoned the project as both bad finance and worse sportsmanship.

At a few of the leading schools of the New England and Eastern states clubs have been organized as recruiting grounds for athletic talent, the members of such clubs being assured beforehand an excellent chance for that social recognition in college which almost every undergraduate ardently desires. All sorts of inducements are made to influence a good athlete's selection of his college, especially if he be poor; possible scholarships and established aids are suggested and bespoken, eating clubs are organized chiefly for their stewardship. One famous Yale tackle had the score-card privilege for the baseball and football games given him, and there is the extreme story of the Pennsylvania fullback, the longest punter of his time in all the colleges, whose mud-stained canvas jacket was bought as a curio for a sum sufficient to pay all college expenses. But the extreme cases of proselyting are fast disappearing, particularly since the new rules have put a premium on quick intelligence as opposed to mere weight and strength.

#### BUILDING THE MACHINE

More creditably characteristic of American system than the harvesting of football material is the wonderful way in which all this varied material is worked every year into beautifully reciprocating machines. To watch a representative university eleven run thru its signals just before lining



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

EVERY MAN ON THE TEAM IS A  
SPECIALIST

up for its championship game is to see one of the most perfect examples of human coöperation realizable. The eleven component parts, each element a separate volition, pass in and out thru their signaled evolutions, smoothly weaving the pattern of the coach's designing. It is a beautiful moving picture, set in the crisp air and the high blue afternoons of autumn, instinct with the swiftness and vigor of youth. And it all looks so natural and easy; the very perfection of the finished product, as in the case of a good crew on race day, is completely deceptive. In reality an American college football team is the most elaborate, painstaking output of the organized industry which we call sport.

I asked Mr. Haughton, coach of the Harvard team for the past five years, whether Brickley's extraordinary record last season in goal kicking was to be accounted for by special aptitude.

"Not a bit of it," he replied. "Nothing but practise. That boy has been drop-kicking a football nearly every day for five years. He takes a ball home with him in June and kicks it all summer. And, remember this too,"



he explained. "The success of goal kicking is only about fifty per cent the affair of the man who happens to do the kicking. We used to run thru those plays when Brickley took the ball—kick, or fake, or run, whatever it was—as many as fifty times in an afternoon. By the end of the season they could have pulled off those plays with their eyes shut or in the middle of a dark night."

#### THE FOOTBALL CLOISTER

This smooth and deceptive perfection is attained in the penetralia of what has been called for many years "secret practise," an idea which a good many people, notably Englishmen, are unable to reconcile with their ideals of sport. Last year the only two persons, outside of the five or six regular coaches, who ever saw the Harvard team in secret practise were the Governor of the Philippine Islands and Miss Julia Sanderson. At Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Cornell, the same apparently esoteric methods prevail; after the early games of October the teams annually disappear behind closed and guarded gates. But year after year the general American public are rather at a loss to see what has been accomplished behind those barred gates. The presumption is that, after so much secrecy, some new trick plays will be tried or some startling development of the game—like Mr. Deland's flying wedge in '94, for example—will be sprung on unsuspecting opponents and spectators. But so far as the average layman can see the team which emerges empanoplied in mystery after its month of secret sessions plays pretty much the same character of game which it practised openly in October.

The truth of the matter is that secret practise is less secret than

concentrated. A degree of secrecy is of course necessary to any game which depends so largely for success upon strategy. But what is actually accomplished in secret practise is the perfection of team play; games are rarely won by tricks in modern football. It is a great advantage for the later-day coach to get his team away by themselves, away from the distracting undergraduate gallery, the "scouts" of his chief rivals, and from the well-meaning but bothersome "old 'varsity man" whose name is legion. The season is short at best, only two months, and if the elaborate strategy of a game which is really a kind of breathless chess is to be mastered and put into almost automatic working order, the closest concentration which goes only with a certain amount of isolation is really necessary. The theory of every formation is explained to regulars and substitutes in a series of careful blackboard lectures, which are models of clear exposition, before those formations are visualized in actual running units on the field. The Yale eleven of 1902 only lined up twice for actual scrimmage play during the last three weeks of its season, and the Harvard eleven last year did not scrimmage once in practise after the first of November. That is one of the "secrets" of secret practise.

Back of all this higher mentality goes on constantly, right up to the day of the final game, an insistent drilling in individual positions—end play, tackle play, kicking, tackling, catching punts—so that eleven highly developed specialists, each with a coöperative knowledge of the others' specialties, line up in battle array when the referee blows his whistle for the supreme test and forty thousand people keep silence together.

#### THE COACH—A UNIQUE TYPE

The great artificer in manufacturing a football team is the unique amateur-professional who is himself a product of the game he has helped to produce. Such men as Walter Camp of Yale, Percy Haughton of Harvard, A. A. Stagg of Chicago, Paul Dashiell of Annapolis, Lieutenant Graves of the army, Dr. Sharpe of Cornell, and Professor Williams of Minnesota, constitute a class of coaches peculiar to this sport. Every one of them is a professional in the sense that he derives, or has derived, pecuniary compensation from his coaching or advice. But every one of them is also "a gentleman and a scholar," and for every one of them football, altho for the time being an absorbing occupation, is really avocational.

These men and others like them have made the game what it is today. From year to year, with the incentive of rivalry in actual contest, they have developed its possibilities; several of them, as members of the Rules Committee, have brought to the codification of the regulations the practical experience gained in successive seasons of active coaching. With the exception of Princeton every one of the larger Eastern colleges and most of the Western have come around to the professional coach of this type, generally a graduate of the particular college which pays for his services. Yale is the last to join the group (altho her football "policy" has for many years been directed by Mr. Walter Camp), having just engaged Mr. Howard Jones for three years at a salary which is said to be only slightly less than that paid by the college corporation to ex-President Taft.

In addition to its mental and physical ability there is one more ele-



"A GAME WHICH IS REALLY A KIND OF BREATHLESS CHESS"



ment in the manufacture of a football team, and that is the intangible but vital element of spirit. Spirit cannot be manufactured, but it can be fostered. A well-coached, well-trained team of young Americans always has plenty of spirit and no one who has followed the matter closely can believe seriously for a minute that there is much difference between the various colleges in this respect. Confidence in the captain and in the coach, and a liking for and inter-reliance upon each other keep it alive under severe stress, but curiously enough overconfidence generally saps it. A well-known Yale coach, who was an all-America end in his day, told me that in his opinion any good team and any good

player is, or ought to be, thoroughly scared before the whistle blows.

There used to be a saying around the quarters at Poughkeepsie that a crew which sang at its meals always moved swiftly over the face of the waters. Which, saying, being interpreted, meant simply that eight men who were not overtrained or worried, and who got along happily and with good appetites ashore, were pretty sure to move harmoniously together afloat. And an eleven must be as well-knit as an eight.

With a similar end in view the popular captain and the wise coach try to keep keen the natural spirit of youth. The old trainer, with his veterinary or prize-ring methods, is rapidly disappearing or being sub-

ordinated to the skilled physician whose job it is to keep the whole squad normally healthy. And a good deal of thoughtful social pains are taken by a conscientious captain and his advisers to make a happy, homogeneous family out of personalities which might easily develop, under the strain of competition and training, into factions.

Other things being anywhere near equal, spirit wins football games. More than that, when things are otherwise unequal spirit has many times turned a losing into a winning game. For football has split from war at least in this respect, that victory no longer goes with the heaviest battalions.

*New York City.*

## A SCULPTOR OF REVOLT

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

AUTHOR OF "THE JUNGLE," "THE METROPOLIS," "LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE"

*We present this article to the readers of The Independent not because we agree at all points with Mr. Sinclair in his estimate of the work of his "Revolutionary Sculptor," but because it is the comment of a man with an interesting point of view on life upon the work of a sculptor with an interesting point of view both upon life and upon art. Mr. Mowbray-Clarke's work may be not nearly so fine as Mr. Sinclair thinks it is, but it is noteworthy because it is the work of a man who is trying to express ideas thru sculpture.*—THE EDITOR.

**T**AINE I believe it was who defined criticism as "the adventures of a soul among masterpieces." My purpose in this article is to tell of a recent adventure of my soul among the works of a young American sculptor. I must explain at the outset that the soul is the soul of an amateur; my qualification to talk on the subject of sculpture is twenty years devoted to the study of literature. But it sometimes happens that the man who breaks new paths in an art has to look to path-breakers in other arts for understanding—rather than to the orthodox and respected authorities in his own art. It was not the learned in music who made the reputation of "Lohengrin," nor was it the experts in poetical meter who discovered "Leaves of Grass." I presume to believe that I have had an adventure among masterpieces of sculpture, and I shall not believe it any the less, even if all the art au-

thorities in the country agree to laugh at me.

As a preliminary to the adventure, I made a year's "grand tour" of the art galleries of Europe. I saw the old work, and all I could of the new—the exhibitions of the Post Impressionists in London, of the Futurists in Amsterdam, the Secessionists in Berlin and the Cubists in Paris. Then I came to New York, in time for what every one agreed was the most significant art exhibition ever held in America—that of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors. I went the rounds, interested and surprised to see how well, in the total result, the American men were able to hold their own with the Europeans. I came back to my starting point, and was about to leave when my eye was caught by a little piece of sculpture. And so began the adventure.

The title of it was "Antiquities." It showed an old man riding upon a donkey, hugging in his arms a load of books and wearing upon his features an imbecile grin. Before him was a skeleton, dragging the donkey on, and behind him was the devil, pushing. It was only a cartoon, if you please; but it was extremely amusing and expressive. A friend who was with me was puzzled by it, and asked, "Why does he call it 'Antiquities'?" And I answered, "You must have starved many years in an attic to understand it. You must have had real art dying inside of you, and seen the dead-souled rich spending their treasures for the dead art works of dead ages." You see, I had

met some artists and critics in Florence and in Paris, and I knew what the real men thought of America's greatest millionaire art collector (peace to his ashes!) and the tons of old junk that he was shipping across the seas. So the face of the old creature on the donkey was a kind of *katharsis* to my soul.

I looked in the catalog and saw that the work was by J. Mowbray-Clarke, a New York sculptor. I said, "Let's see what else he has done," and I sought out the group which stood at the head of his list, and was called "Parasites."

The only critic who condescended to mention the exhibit of this young American sculptor spoke of it as being "marred by an involved symbolism." Well, perhaps that is a matter of individual idiosyncrasy. I can only report my own adventure; the symbolism of Mowbray-Clarke was like the book of my own soul to me. Perhaps I am a specialist in revolution; and perhaps it will be long before the art critics have come to understand and to shudder at Parasitism as I have come to understand it and to shudder at it. Suffice it to say that I looked at those "Parasites," my eye flew from one to another—and I knew them instantly. I knew just what they meant; and also I knew the soul of the man who had created them. I knew how he had lived and what he had felt; I knew him as well as if he had been a life-long friend—in fact, as I discovered later, I knew him better. I have since met several of his intimate friends, and none of them know what I know,





"ANTIQUITIES"

"You must have starved many years in an attic to understand it. You must have had real art dying inside of you, and seen the dead-souled rich spending their treasures for the dead art works of dead ages."

that he is a man of genius, a great revolutionary sculptor and a coming force in American art.

Parasites! There are thirteen of them. They are only a foot or so high, standing singly or in groups upon a base about seven feet long. In the center stands the queen of them all, the mistress and archetype of our parasitic civilization—the Babylonian Woman. A nude figure, the arms stretched wide, and the head thrown back, the pose of one drunk with her own power, and yet, too, with a weary look upon her face. Behind her kneels the nun, slender, rapt, her eyes cast up to heaven—she is the one who can be happy seeing visions, while her sisters are sold in white-slave auction-rooms. Behind her are three monks, with books in their hands, singing—oh, the wonder of singing that is in their faces!—able to enjoy their heavenly harmonies while workingmen are ground up in mills, and suffocated in mines and starved in sweat shops. Behind them, cast out and prone, is the waste man. My experience in our prisons has so far been limited to an eighteen-hour term, but that was quite enough to stamp the type of the convict upon my soul forever.

Upon the other side stands the group of the family; the master of

the house and the master of affairs—the conqueror and, therefore, the chief of all parasites in a parasitic civilization; serene, imposing—you know the type, perhaps. You have met him at some directors' meeting, where his orders are to vote first and



"WHITHER?"

"Never before, to my knowledge, has so much anti-clericalism been packed into a bit of plaster."

discuss afterward; or at some banquet, where he solves with dignity the problems of the capitalist state. Clinging to him is his little boy; with her face to the ground before him is his wife, and at a decorous distance are the sisters, the younger frail and questioning, the elder silent and sad. At one side crouches the old man, with his harp—harping upon the past, which no one heeds.

I cannot tell in words the extraordinary impression of life which these figures gave me. Every face is a separate study; comic or tragic, they are alive, they are quivering with life, bursting with meaning.

Everything this man has done is the same—it is alive. Take the extraordinary figure which he calls "Whither," and which I took at first for one of the Cubist eccentricities. It is a long, lean, clerical personage, seated in a pulpit chair and contemplating the eternal verities. An article on sculpture is no place to discuss the modern institutional church and its influence. Suffice it to say that anti-clericalism is one of the great forces of modern life, and that never before, to my knowledge, has so much anti-clericalism been packed into a bit of plaster.

It is not all topical, however. There is a lovely figure of "Spring," and a



charming one of a little girl, entitled "Bloomers." Also there is a strange and haunting thing called "The Tree"—which brought to me an amusing experience. It shows a young female figure emerging from the ground, while at her feet lies another form, scarcely recognizable, falling away in decay. While I was studying it, there came along a prosperous American business man, the type you know at once, whether you meet him in the Sahara desert or the Amazon jungle. He, too, studied the group, and then remarked to his companion: "Why the devil does he call it 'The Tree'?" They discussed it for some time, and did not seem to be getting anywhere, so, in a spirit of helpfulness, I volunteered a hint. I said, "I suppose it's because the live ones grow out of the dead ones." I was surprized at the way the hint was received. The worthy gentleman thought it was a joke—in fact, he seemed to think it was the funniest joke he had ever heard in

all his life. He laughed until he nearly choked, and he could hardly tear himself from the spot; he stood there, staring at me in enraptured delight, as if I were a sort of eighth wonder of the world, a paragon of wit. "Because the live ones grow out of the dead ones!"

So I realized that the symbolism of Mowbray-Clarke would indeed seem "involved" to some. There was one figure which I will not dare to explain in this article, because it might prove so shocking that I would not be able to get the article printed. It was a group labeled "Christ," and I sought it out especially, because I wondered what sort of a conception of Christ this original man would have. When I found the right number, I had to consult my catalog several times to make sure that I had not made a mistake. Such a strange "Christ"! A workingman, nude to the waist, reeling backward in horrible agony, while a handsome young American militiaman plunges a bay-

onet into his abdomen. While I was staring at this group, there came along a Catholic priest. He looked at it, and then at his catalog, and then again at the group, with an expression of amazement upon his face. For not less than a quarter of an hour he stood there, with wonder and horror and fear and other tangled emotions crossing his countenance. I stood meantime watching him furtively, fascinated by the curious problem. What was he making of it? What could that strange "sermon in stone," that picture of a modern Christ, be conveying to the mind of a Catholic priest?

What it conveyed to me was just this: That we have at last in America, what they have long had in Belgium and in Germany and in France, a revolutionary sculptor! A man who has heard the trumpet call of the greatest battle of all history, and has ranged himself upon the side of the hosts of Freedom and Progress!

*New York City.*



"CHRIST"

"What it conveyed to me was just this: That we have at last in America what they have long had in Belgium and in Germany and in France—a revolutionary sculptor."



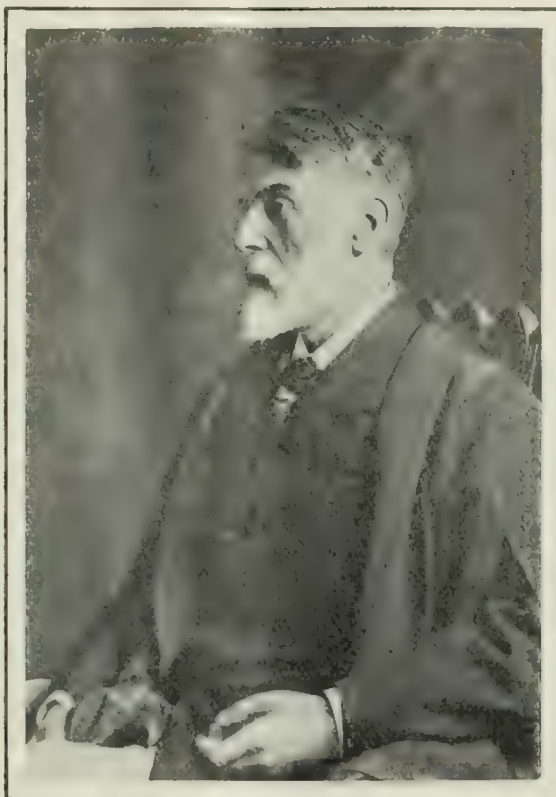
## ROBERT BRIDGES' LITERARY ALPHABET

THE new poet laureate is alarmed at the degradation of vocal English now in process everywhere, and nowhere more rapid than at Oxford, "the home of standard English." The unaccented vowel is sinking into indistinguishable sameness and obscurity, *e*, *o* or *a* becoming a vague *ugh* or *uh*. "Into" is coming to be pronounced *inter*, and "nature" tends to take the cockney sound of *neycher*. Mr. Bridges sees no way of checking this process of phonetic decay except by adopting a spelling which shall represent the sounds of words, but at the same time he is appalled and repelled—as we all are—by the phonetic alphabets that have been devised, with their uncouth spellings, upset letters and multitude of accents.

So Mr. Bridges, in his paper "On the Present State of English Pronunciation," proposes to use characters slightly modified to indicate the different sounds, but not sufficiently changed to be unreadable. For instance, the letter *a* stands for four different vowel sounds in the sentence: "All mankind are slaves." But by using four different forms of *a* the pronunciation is clearly indicated:

*al mankind ar slavs:*

By utilizing an old font of Anglo-Saxon type he is able to represent all the sounds necessary for a practical approximation to actual phonetic values. This involves the use of



ROBERT BRIDGES, THE LAUREATE

58 characters instead of 26, but as his argument is for an artistic type, he compares the number of his symbols with the number actually used in attempts at artistic printing with modern type, and finds the ratio to be only 58 against 40 or 46 now used. There are 15 ligatures in his alphabet, and deducting these and those in use from the regular alphabet, he finds a ratio of 43 to 26, which may be still further reduced.

But rather than discuss at further length the details of the proposed alphabet, we will reproduce a specimen of it which shows at least that it is possible to print sounds upon paper in a way that can be read with little trouble and is not in itself repugnant to the sight.

*al the world's a stag,  
and al the men and wimen mærlý players:  
They hav their exits and their entrances;  
And on man in his tîm plays many parts,  
His acts bûing sev'n ages. At fêrst the infænt,  
Mîllîng and pûkîng in the nurses arms.  
Then the whînîng skoolboy, with his satchel,  
And shînîng mornîng fac, crûpîng lîk snail  
Unwîlîngly tu scool. And then the luvèr,  
Sîhîng lîk furnas, with a woful balad  
Mad tu his mistres ðbrow. Then a souldier,  
Ful of straining oðs, and bêrded lîk the pard,  
Jêlus in onur, sudain and quîck in çarel,  
Sakîng the bub'l repûtaçiun  
uvn in the canuns mouth.*

## STAINING THE WOOD OF LIVING TREES

BEAUTIFUL and novel effects in staining wood have been obtained by making the standing tree take up dye solutions. A hole is bored thru the trunk near the ground, a cork used to plug one end and a reservoir of the staining solution connected with the other. The amount of liquid absorbed by the tree is astounding. A Scotch fir was known to take up three gallons in two days. Of course in larger trees a number of holes must be bored thru the trunk.

Attempts to hasten the process by applying pressure have not been satisfactory. Capillary action and osmotic pressure seem to be sufficient to spread the stain as in the natural rise of plant sap.

In many cases the coloring effect is marked by the most beautiful veining. This has been found to be particularly true in the tropics, where at certain seasons of the year the upward rush of sap is very rapid, but in any climate striking effects may be obtained. These differ with the trees. Furthermore only water soluble dyes will serve and many of these are useless. One per cent solutions are best, and the particular dye for each wood must be determined in advance by experiment. Birch was splendidly colored by malachite green and methylene blue, yet eosin produced a very streaky effect. Eosin is not fast to light, another objection. Aniline chloride reacts with the lignin of the wood to produce a beautiful yellow. In fact many chemicals not in themselves dyes are suitable, because they act on compounds in the wood to form colors. A splendid salmon-red may be secured by using para-phenylenediamine. Tannic acid acts in a different way. After it has penetrated the wood thoroly the tree may be cut and sawed into boards and fumed with ammonia just as oak, chestnut and any wood naturally containing tannic acid is fumed. Treated with potassium dichromate, a rich brown results with a wood which has previously absorbed tannic acid. Thus cheaper woods may be made to equal the more expensive oak in appearance.

The rapidity of absorption is almost beyond belief. In one case a birch was colored over night with a weak solution of aniline chloride. The leaves turned dark, and in a few days looked like those of the purple birch. Tinting flowers by sticking their stems into various dyes has long been a household amusement.





PUTTING A LOADED WAGON-BODY IN PLACE ON THE TRUCK

These sections are loaded in the various departments of the warehouse, carried on overhead tracks to this platform and lowered to the truck. This Telpher system prevents delay and keeps the loading gangs busy without interruption.

### SCIENTIFIC TRUCK LOADING

**A** LOS ANGELES firm of wholesale grocers makes use of a loading system for its large fleet of motor trucks that is a great saving of time and money, and also prevents confusion and mistakes in making up loads for retailers. This is known as the Telpher system, and consists of a series of spare bodies, or to be precise, half bodies, for its truck, each half being an independent, interchangeable unit, in the form of a hand truck with small wheels.

These body units are handled by an overhead electric motor, which picks up an empty half body, whirls it away on an overhead track to any desired part of the warehouse, and returns with a loaded unit that has been prepared. Within five minutes from the arrival of a truck at the warehouse the spare bodies have been removed, the full ones set in place by the Telpher, and the driver is ready for another delivery. By the former method of hand loading this process required about three-quarters of an hour. The absence of a number of hand trucks and piles of goods on the loading platform results in orderly work and no confusion; hence the liability of mistakes in loading and checking is lessened. The empty units are loaded in the warehouse while the truck is on its rounds. As the overhead tracks extend to every department, the motor runs the unit to one part of the building for a sack of sugar, to another for a case of corn, and so on, making up the required load as it goes along.

The unloading from box cars is accomplished the same way; the

Telpher picking up a hand truck and taking it to the department where it belongs, and as the elevator and upper floors are equipped with rails, every part of the building is accessible to this device.

### TO CLEAR THE LANDSCAPE

**I**N the course of the summer the highways between New York City and Lake George have been cleared of advertising signs unlawfully placed on fences, trees and rocks. The National Highways Protective Society, which accomplished this beneficent work, found it an arduous task. Col. Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the society, says that the highway patrol at first found the roads, particularly thruout Rensselaer and Saratoga counties, literally plastered with disfiguring advertisements. Thanks to the society's propaganda, more than nine hundred business concerns which have made a practise of using the highways for advertising purposes have agreed to stop.

The removal of obnoxious advertising placards is a necessary and an important step in the direction of restoring to the public its violated rights in the enjoyment of beauty in its surroundings. The invasion of those rights has gone further thruout the length and breadth of this land than in any other part of the world.

Further evidence that the public is beginning to realize that it is time to call a halt is the fact that influential residents of the Berkshire Hills section of Massachusetts have notified the merchants that they will not trade with those who advertise on billboards.

### LUMINOUS BIRDS

**I**T is an old story in American natural history that our big blue heron, when standing in the water at night, seeking its food, attracted frogs and fish within striking distance by displaying a phosphorescent light from its breast. The notion has been dismissed as a tradition derived from the Old World. Pliny mentions luminous birds as existing in the Hercynian forest. In 1555 Gesner wrote a book about plants and animals that shone in darkness, and in 1647 Thomas Bartholin compiled an extensive work on the subject, one volume of which was devoted to birds, including an *incendaria avis*, which set on fire any tree or house on which it perched! It was thought that an echo of these old fables might have been applied to our heron, suggested by a noticeable patch of whitish, fluffy feathers in the middle of its breast.

It appears, however, that a luminous bird may really exist at certain times and seasons; and why not our heron's breast, under suitable conditions? In 1907 and 1908 many birds, glowing with unearthly light, were seen in the east of England, near Cambridge, in Norfolk County, and elsewhere, and also in southern France and Spain. A gamekeeper killed one near Twiford, England, and found it to be a barn-owl.

All the many cases observed in that region were of birds of prey, and the glow seemed mainly confined to their breasts. It was probably due to bacteria on the feathers, those of the breast being more exposed to contact with soiling substances, such as decaying flesh, and less easily cleaned than other parts of the plumage. It was also everywhere noticed that these luminous birds "disappeared" in May—a fact explained by the molting of the phosphorescent feathers at that season.

The phenomenon is not confined to wild birds. Domestic pigeons sometimes show it; and the French chronicler, Bartholin, recounts that in 1641 at Montpellier, in France, during a short period of famine, many fowls were brought to market which attracted wide and wondering attention by their phosphorescence. Even the Prince of Condé deigned to inspect and admire them. A cock was killed "who shone on all parts of his body with a remarkably strong light." A hen at Montebello "shone like a ball of white fire." It is no wonder that Bartholin remarked: "It is a pity that the cock did not meet the hen; for we might then have obtained a breed of incandescent fowls."



## YOUR COSMOPOLITAN SHOES

**T**O manufacture a pair of shoes the maker draws on every continent and nearly every corner of the earth. Experts of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce have gathered definite information about the process by which the nations contribute to your footwear.

The vamp of a man's high-grade shoe is made of horsehide brought from Russia and tanned in New Jersey with bichromate of potash. The top is probably made of the skin of a goat that roamed the plains of South America, brought to this country and tanned in Philadelphia with gambier, which, in turn, was brought from the East Indies. Wood oil from Michigan serves to render the top soft and pliable.

The brilliance of patent leather is the result of polishing with a composition containing lampblack and turpentine, the latter coming from North Carolina, damer from New Zealand, asphalt from South America, wood naphtha from Michigan, benzoin from Sumatra, amber from the region round about the Baltic Sea, sandarac from Africa, mastic from Greece, fiemi from Asia and lac from Cuba.

The outer sole is furnished by the Texas steer. This is tanned in Kentucky by bark derived from Tennessee. The inner sole is made of the hide of California cattle. The lifts for the heel are constructed of the skin of a buffalo that flourishes in East India, and the dextrine that holds them fast is derived from the cornfields of Illinois.

The sole is stitched to the welt with linen thread spun in Scotland; and this thread is strengthened with wax that comes from the pines of North Carolina. The cement that holds the thread was prepared from the sap of the rubber tree of Brazil. The leather for the box toe was hardened by shellac found in the crude state in Siam.

For the tongue of the shoe it is probable that there was imported from Australia the kangaroo hide that is peculiarly serviceable for this part. The cork insole proceeds from the forests of Portugal. The bright polish to be observed in the soie is produced by a coat of bayberry tallow made from the fruit of the Indian bay tree.

The twill for the inside comes from cotton grown in Texas, woven in Massachusetts, stiffened in Philadelphia with paste made from Kansas wheat flour. Thread spun from sea-island cotton furnishes the top stitching. Wool from the sheep of

Ohio supply the material for the felt heel pads. These are felted in a New York town, distributed in Boston, and glued to place with gum arabic from Egypt.

Shoe laces are made from native cotton thread colored with logwood from Yucatan. Silk from China supplies the tag whereon the name of the maker is embroidered. Steel, made in Pittsburgh especially for this purpose, is used for the nails. The lacing hooks and eyelets are made in Connecticut, a combination of zinc and copper providing the "foundation."

It is said that, with the aid of fifteen machines and sixty-three persons, the leather can be transformed into a pair of shoes in thirty-four minutes.

The box in which the finished shoes are packed, is made of American wheat straw and the cottonwoods of the Mississippi delta.

## STREET SEMAPHORES

**I**F Addison were still listing street noises, he would put the whistle of the traffic policeman at the crowded corner near the head of his shrill list. Unregulated traffic would be an impossibility in the great cities, and this sharp blast, or the simple, commanding gesture of the hand, is familiar in every large city.

But Philadelphia is equipping her traffic squad with a brand-new device. A semaphore signal, in design much like the type used by the railroads, is set on a standard seven or eight feet high. The arm reads "Closed," and the movement of a lever sets it to the customary "danger" position. The policeman merely twists his wrist to throw open first one and then the other roadway. The sign can be read clearly 200 feet away.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE SEMAPHORE TRAFFIC REGULATOR



## SMALL PARKS FOR SMALL TOWNS

CITY folks think of a park as a huge affair, with statues, and swan boats, and a commissioner, and other ornaments costing much money and trouble to maintain, and it seems to them peculiarly an urban institution. But dwellers in small towns are beginning to feel that parks are good things for them, too; and here and there all over the country village improvement societies are exerting themselves to get them. The desire is sometimes accomplished in a very interesting way, and leads to unexpectedly gratifying consequences. Honesdale, Pennsylvania, by turning a frog pond and dumping hole into a place of health and beauty, showed what the larger sort of communities may well do; but the successes in the smaller places are better worth the attention of would-be imitators.

The alertness of the women in Enosburg, Vermont, furnished an excellent example. A "rather homely" church, as Mr. P. T. Farwell describes it, in his forthcoming book on methods of village improvement, occupied a barren piece of land in the center of the village—a relic of early days. One night the church and its horse sheds burned, whereupon the ladies' society purchased the land and planted it with trees and shrubs under the guidance of a landscape gardener. The development of this park has transformed the appearance of the village, and has

proved an inspiration for much other community work.

California always acts on so big a scale that one is not surprised to learn that the women of Porterville, a town of 3200 people, not content with having promoted a suburban pleasure ground of 40 acres, are now furnishing a smaller one within the village. In the West, where towns are so often planned before there are any occupants, it is usual to reserve park spaces; but in the East it often happens that the most sightly spot in the village is held by some ancient edifice that spoils the whole scene. Such was the case in the otherwise charming aspect of Wellesley Hills, near Boston, until the local improvement society bestirred itself. The option price of the property was \$20,000, but when the society had raised half that sum the village authorities appropriated the remainder, and accepted the care of a pretty park in place of the eyesore. One money-raising device there was a May breakfast, to which patrons came from far and near on their way to business, and voted it as amusing as it was appetizing and original. In Stockbridge, Massachusetts, four triangular spaces where roads slant across one another have been made into parks—a suggestion that should be widely fruitful.

Public drinking fountains (for horses) have been an object of similar care in several places. In Wyomere, Nebraska, the making of six little parks had the effect of driving away as many saloons, by the operation of a law against licensing a

liquor seller within a certain distance of a public institution.

How help may be enlisted for such community benefits is pleasantly illustrated by the experience of Zona Gale, the novelist. In her home town there was by the river a barren piece of sand and stones with a delightful outlook. Its improvement was attempted by some public-spirited persons, for whom a landscape artist made a plan of beautification. Money was scant, but ingenuity abounded. A year later the author and manager of a play then popular in New York offered the privilege of its production in the town by a local cast of amateurs. "The effect of this gift," Miss Gale relates, "was immediate. Not only did the actors give their services, but the manager of the theater gave its rental, the coal dealers gave the heating, the electric light company the lighting, the printers gave the tickets, the newspapers the advertising and programs, and the local shops the properties. The play was given absolutely without expense, and netted enough to pay for the park's planting, the town agreeing to do the grading and put on the top soil."

Examples might be multiplied and benefits expatiated upon; but it all would go to show that small parks in small towns are just as desirable as in big towns, and are by no means unattainable.

## LIGHT-PRESSURE

THAT light-pressure is responsible for the creation and direction of a comet's tail we all know. We are wiser on the subject of comets since the last appearance of Halley's.

But a new and striking laboratory illustration of this force has been developed by Gilbert D. West. The energy emitted by an incandescent electric light is received on a leaf of gold or aluminum, suspended by its upper edge, and the pressure of the light-waves is sufficient to deflect the metal leaf from the vertical, the angle of deviation being observed by a microscope. The observed effect departs by less than one-tenth from the calculated effect. The effect is well seen in a rarefied atmosphere of hydrogen supporting one or two millimeters of mercury. It can even be observed in an atmosphere of hydrogen at atmospheric pressure. This exceedingly simple and beautiful proof of the force exerted by the pressure of light gives the completing touch to the discovery of the great Scandinavian physicist Arrhenius, who first developed the theory of light-pressure as a cosmic force.



HARD TO TELL THE BIRDS FROM THE FLOWERS

The three young seagulls are feeding in a patch of ice-plant on the California coast, nearly concealed by the protective coloration of their mottled plumage. The ice-plant, so-called because of the glittering papillae on its fleshy stem and leaves, grows about the Mediterranean, in the Canaries and South Africa and in California.





# THE NEW BOOKS



## THE BISMARCK OF THE FAR EAST

When Li Hung Chang was making his trip around the world he visited Prince Bismarck, whose work as leader in German political life had already been completed. In the course of their conversation the great Chinese Viceroy remarked that some people had paid him the high compliment of calling him the "Bismarck of the Far East." Whereupon the Prince replied that he himself could never hope to be termed the "Li Hung Chang of Europe." This polite exchange of compliments suggests the vast difference between these men in matters of environment, life-work and character, but it also emphasizes the fact that both belonged to the highest type of genius in their respective spheres, and indicates how large a place each filled in national and international affairs. His long career as a high official of the empire and his identification with so many movements that brought China into collision or closer contact with the western world make the publication of the *Memoirs of Li Hung Chang* an event of importance. These translated extracts are taken from the lengthy journals and copious notes which his literary executors have diligently collected from various places since the Viceroy's death. They have been wisely selected and grouped around themes of special interest to readers in English-speaking countries. They cannot fail to attract attention, for they reveal the many-sided character of a truly remarkable man and constitute a noteworthy commentary on the course of Chinese history during the period of the awakening of the nation to western impulses. Li Hung Chang did not dominate the policies of China as did the late Empress Dowager, Tze Hsi, whom Li virtually raised to power, then later came to oppose and finally to detest, but he best epitomized the character of his people and accomplished more to advance the interests of his country and preserve her sovereignty and territorial integrity than any other individual of his time. He was a man of great versatility. In his youth he desired to become "poet laureate" of China, and he never wholly lost the vision of a literary career. One of the best students in university days, he held thru all his after years that love of learning which wealth and war and administrative burdens so often

stifle in lesser men. His industry was marvelous, and this, combined with native shrewdness, was bound to bring wealth and advancement. While yet an under-secretary in a provincial sub-treasury he wrote in his diary: "I have not had as yet vast experiences in the world, but it is an established thought with me that if you are possesst of a definite amount of anything people are willing to aid you to add to it, while if you are wholly without, it is a remarkable man who will offer you anything." This observation of the power of wealth was not unheeded in his own career, and he was prone to judge men and events by standards of gain and loss in wealth and reputation. When General Gordon offered to serve without pay to put

down the Taiping rebellion Li Hung Chang was glad of the monetary advantage but shrewdly queries: "Can it be, tho, that this officer is not worth much, and that he is of little service to his own government?" Just at this time occurs one of his many early records of hatred against all foreigners. "It is not the men personally that I dislike," he says, "but it is their airs of wonderful superiority." In the case of Gordon, however, that personal dislike could not materialize in the face of that officer's gentlemanly bearing and superior efficiency, and the Governor soon regarded his coming as "a direct blessing from heaven." At the height of his enthusiasm he writes: "What a sight for tired eyes and elixir for a heavy heart it is to see this splendid



LI HUNG CHANG AND MR. GLADSTONE

"As I wrote during my world journey, if I could not be Li Hung Chang I should next prefer to be the Prime Minister of England. It is true I should not want to have his ailments, and I presume he would not like to possess my rheumatism and heart troubles; but Mr. Gladstone made a deep impression upon me during the few hours I was at his home. He appeared to me as a man not only of great mentality but of wonderful strength of will and courage of conviction. His face looked to me more honest than any other I had seen in all Europe, and I believe if such a man as he were at the head of England's affairs no great wrong would ever be done by that Government."—From *"Memoirs of Li Hung Chang."*



Englishman fight! I have just returned from nine days and nights with him, and if there is anything that I admire nearly as much as the superb scholarship of Tseng-kofan, it is the military qualities of this fine officer. . . . He is a glorious fellow." The various notes on the rupture between the Governor and his great general and the double account given of the murder of the Wangs at Suchau reveal a dark side of Li Hung Chang's character and tend to substantiate Gordon's accusation of treachery on Li's part. The strain of brutality in his nature and an utter disregard of human life as such appear from many a frank utterance in these extracts. "Once in Tien-tsin," he wrote, "a low fellow came into my courtyard and told the banner captain in charge that he intended taking my life. He had a long piece of wire, and said he was going to hang me to my own gateposts. I had to have his head cut off before he would stop talking." How strangely different the tone of his expression after a trip thru some of the meaner sections of London: "The more I see and learn of the lower classes of people in Europe, the greater is my love and pity for the miserable poor of my own country." In diplomacy Li Hung Chang was always a match for those who chose the most devious paths, but he was quick to appreciate the sincere profers of help on the part of foreigners as well as the needs and failures at home. When he had performed the last great service for his country in settling the Boxer troubles, he thus records his high regard for the representative of the American Government: "Minister Conger, backed by the United States, was a strong friend of my country's during those fearful weeks. I tremble to think what might have been China's fate but for the stand taken by the American Government." Everywhere in the volume we find evidences of the Viceroy's vigorous intellect, keen sense of humor, saving wit and crafty statesmanship, but it is in the notes on the Boxer troubles that we see more clearly the changes that came over him during his long experience and find the native and acquired qualities of mind and heart merged in one great passion for his country's welfare. His early prejudices against Christianity had already melted away as he gained greater acquaintance with its teachings and true representatives. The foreigners whom he once cordially hated he came to regard with high favor. "Our country," he said on the eve of the Boxer uprising, "would be poorer in many ways if the foreign-

ers ever withdrew, willingly or otherwise." It would not be far from the truth to say that in early life he worked for China merely to benefit himself; but in these later years there are many clear notes of utter devotion to China's need, and the sinking of self in a higher service. When the new movement began in 1898 he foresaw the gathering storm: "Youthful ambitions and forty years of unceasing labor have brought me an old age of turmoil and upheaval, and I shall not shirk my



FRANCIS GRIERSON  
Author of *The Invincible Alliance*.

responsibilities even tho the tired blood be spilt upon the ground thru the great artery of my neck." It is the statesman of the larger vision, the man of world wide attachments, who, in the distress of mind occasioned by the killing of the German minister von Ketteler, cries out in humiliation: "What will the Germans think now of the fine China I spoke so proudly of, and which I endeavored to represent so worthily? And all the Christian world will more than ever look upon us as a vast aggregation of barbarians, who are not possess of the first principles of international dealing, nor deserving of the first advances of international comity. I am ill." Health was indeed giving way under the strain of years and disappointed hopes for China. Yet after Peking had fallen and the aged Viceroy had been called to meet the representatives of the outraged nations, these lines occur in the diary: "Oh, if my own hand were not so weak, and my cause so much weaker! . . . I fear the task before me is too great for my strength of body, tho I would do one thing more

before I call the earthly battle over. I would have the foreigners believe in us once more, and not deprive China of her national life." His wish was granted. In the few remaining months of his life the "Grand Old Man of China" did indeed accomplish the restoration of his beloved country and the one-time wisher for the poet laureateship of China "at least won the freshest and greenest laurel wreath among her statesmen and diplomats of all time." It is certainly permitted us to believe that in this last great crises his vision was as pure and his eye as single as when he stood upon the high cliffs above San Francisco Bay and looked toward his beloved China. Of this he wrote: "I strained my tired eyes across the waters, and I thought I could see in the beautiful distance the holy mirage of my native land. Those about me talked and pointed; but I heeded them not—for my very soul was reaching out to the souls of China. I saw the throne, and I bowed my knee to Their Illustrious Majesties. I saw Tientsin and Canton and Hankow—all places I love and shall ever love. . . . I have seen the world in these months. Now all I ask is the supreme joy of kissing the earth of my native land."

*Memoirs of Li Hung Chang.* Edited by William Francis Mannix. With an Introduction by Hon. John W. Foster. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

#### OPTIMIST AND CYNIC

A curious mingling of pessimism and optimism finds expression in Mr. Grierson's *Invincible Alliance and Other Essays*. The pessimism—bred by the mad orgie of materialism which the modern world appears to the author, and by the resulting agnosticism which he confesses has laid its paralyzing hold on his own soul, together with those of countless multitudes—is profound; the civilized world in general and his own country in particular he finds in a state of lethargy and decadence that fills him with despair. Yet he asserts the conviction that "the day is coming when the psychic power of the intellect will kill materialism." His one great hope, exprest in the title essay and in "The New Era," which concludes the volume, is that America and Great Britain will find their salvation in a world-wide Anglo-American Alliance. This Mr. Grierson regards as the only possible escape alike for England, threatened by a coalition of European Powers, and for the United States, menaced by the danger of an allied China and Japan in its rear and by the more distant but, to his mind, equally alarming prospect that a triumphant European coalition,



once it had reduced Great Britain to the rank of a secondary power, would turn to the subjugation and partition of Central and South America. Apparently the wish for such an Anglo-American alliance is father to the hope; the author is so possessed by his belief in a surely impending doom for England unless she can escape by its aid that he forces himself to believe that his countrymen and ours will come to see the matter as he does.

The range of subject matter touched upon in the volume is wide; Savonarola, George Bernard Shaw, Disraeli and Tolstoy all receive attention; impressions of Italy, France and England occupy a few pages; while the query, "Republic or Empire?" is debated at greater length than any other—with the apparent intent of convincing us that many among our moneyed class look forward to a speedy dissolution of our present form of government.

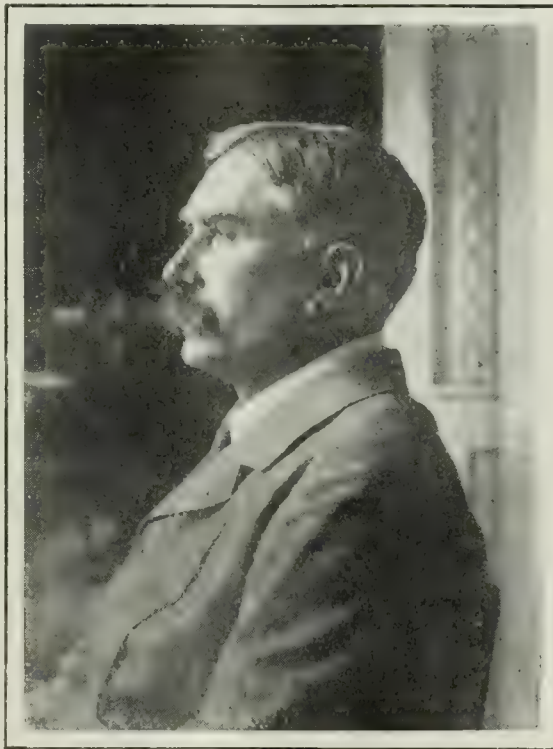
In style the book is brilliant but irregular; it rises at points to prophetic eloquence, and again sinks to cheap cynicism—as in "The Parliamentary Arena," where Mr. Balfour is likened first to an eel, then to a watchdog, and is finally dubbed "our only Arthur." This descent is the more to be deplored in a writer who has said: "When we become impoverished in pocket we buy the cheapest goods, when we become impoverished in mind we use the cheapest phrases."

*The Invincible Alliance and Other Essays*, by Francis Grierson. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.50.

### THE GARDEN OF DESIRE

It was in "the unvalled garden of masterless desire"—entered after years of warfare between a pagan imagination and a Puritan conscience—whose "fruit was loneliness" and regret—that Dante Cardover found himself at the close of Conningsby Dawson's new book. The record of his life from earliest childhood is largely a record of his "breaking bounds imaginatively." That he is so long withheld from breaking them in fact in no way detracts from the romantic interest of the tale, for verily never did hero come scathless thru more varied adventures of the heart, or find himself the adored of three more enchanting heroines. If on many pages one is pursued by a haunting sense of resemblance to models unidentified, the total resultant feeling is none the less that the book is indubitably Mr. Dawson's own. Moreover, it is in construction admirably balanced in character-drawing, firm and clear cut, in the handling of words discrimi-

nating and workmanly; on the whole, a book which will deserve the popularity it is certain to achieve—yet whose popularity seems more likely to be intense than sustained. For with all its good qualities the book falls short of greatness, chiefly because its atmosphere is exaggeratedly erotic. Mr. Dawson, however, is no trifler either with life or style; especially in his handling of minor characters—the Spuffler and Aunt Lavinia, Hetty and the Bantam, the Creature and the Snow Lady—does



ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON  
Author of *Joyous Gard*.

he reveal himself the keen observer and capable workman who may give us in years to come novels in which intellect and wit play a larger part and sheer emotionalism a smaller.

*The Garden without Walls*, by Conningsby Dawson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

### THE CITADEL OF THE SOUL

In a new volume of essays called *Joyous Gard*, after the castle where Sir Launcelot rested, at intervals, from the more stirring episodes of war and love, Mr. Benson continues his talks with the world upon the building and ordering of that citadel of the soul which he has made the subject of many books. "I believe," says Mr. Benson, "that the instinct to guard and hoard the inner life is one that ought to be resisted." Warmed by this belief, he has set himself the duty of speaking with candor and simplicity about the exquisite haven which he has found and about the discipline, for *Joyous Gard* is no chance hostelry, by which one may hope to attain it. Of his own shrine Mr. Benson speaks less, perhaps, than his creed of frankness might lead one to hope. But of that resolute devotion to light and sweet-

ness without which one cannot live undistracted in the midst of a whirling universe he says his best words. Study to be quiet in soul, is his counsel, but keep body and mind in the press of reality.

Here, as in all his books, Mr. Benson subdues a persuasive if not robust personality to languorous cadences which lend an air of autumn ripeness to many ideas of great age and reverence. Serenity, the paramount mood, it seems to him can be best sustained with cheerfulness and innocent mirth. He is unvaryingly serene, and once he ventures into gayety: "the worst thing I can accuse myself of," again says Mr. Benson, "is a sense of humor."

*Joyous Gard*, by A. C. Benson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. \$1.30.

### WOMAN IN SCIENCE

"Women will never learn geometry," said Kant. If Königsberg had been coeducational the misogynist philosopher would have been much perturbed at the drift of the A grades toward the feminine side of the class. It is in the field of mathematics, pure and applied, that Dr. Mozans finds some of the most convincing instances of the achievements of woman in science. Hypatia, the first woman mathematician, we know only by reputation, since none of her works is extant, but Sonya Kovalevsky is of our own time, and she won the Bordin Prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences by an anonymous memoir. The prize of \$500 was doubled because of the exceptional value of the contribution.

By a curious coincidence the only person to receive two Nobel Prizes is a woman, Madame Curie, on whom Birmingham University conferred a doctorate a few weeks ago. She certainly deserves the honors she is now receiving, for her life has been a hard struggle, largely on account of artificial impediments due to her sex.

The names of Curie and Kovalevsky, both Slavic, by the way, are perhaps the most distinguished in the volume, but in each department of science and scholarship the author produces an honorable array sufficient to confute those who rashly assert that there is anything that woman cannot accomplish. Notwithstanding woman's proverbial lack of mechanical ingenuity, the chapter on "Women as Inventors" is well filled from Se-ling-she, the Chinese empress, who 3000 B. C. discovered the silkworm, to Mme. Lefebvre, of Paris, who invented a method of utilizing the nitrogen of the air as fertilizer. Dr. Mozans undeniably drags history with a fine net, and it is only



small fry that escape him. But he abundantly proves his thesis of the intellectual ability of women—some women—and he has made an exceedingly interesting book of it.

*Woman in Science*, with an introductory chapter on woman's long struggle for things of the mind, by H. J. Mozans. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

### THE STORY OF WAITSTILL BAXTER

The hard, grasping, fierce, avaricious type of old man, without heart or conscience, with only clutching hands, is an ugly enough picture: perhaps the New England variety of the breed is most repellent. Mrs. Riggs has drawn such a character in her latest novel, *The Story of Waitstill Baxter*. But Mrs. Riggs is more at home in the delineation of joyous and vigorous youth; her optimism is of that ingrained kind which seems able to produce figs from thistles. The malignant old man, who has killed off three wives, is yet the father of two daughters who are models of physical and moral beauty. They abound in such dutifulness, girlish gaiety, idealism and emotional richness, springing up untended from an arid soil, as to make one despair of all the educational apparatus we put so much faith in. Mary Wilkins, in dealing with such a theme, would have drawn a somber picture; it would make us uncomfortable, but it would haunt us. Mrs. Wiggin will allow neither her heroines nor her readers to suffer unduly by holding too rigorously to the laws of either heredity or environment.

The devastation made in countless lives by men of the Deacon's kidney makes one condone or rejoice in the woman's movement, and wonder at its tardy appearance in the world.

*The Story of Waitstill Baxter*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. New York: The Century Co. \$1.30.

### THE HERO OF MANILA BAY

Admiral Dewey's *Autobiography* is a simple and, everything considered, a modest narrative. A Vermont boy, born in 1837, his earlier years seems to have been quite as lively and mischievous as were those of Tom Sawyer. But with his appointment to Annapolis he steadied down, worked hard, and tho he began at the foot of his class he graduated third. His two years of midshipman service were just finished when the Civil War broke out. He served with distinction under Farragut at New Orleans and Port Hudson, and under Porter at Fort Fisher. The third of a century following the Civil War saw him in almost every task that



Photograph by Cornelia Burbank

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN  
Author of *The Story of Waitstill Baxter*.

the varied service of the Navy comprehends. He was confident, in 1897, that there would be war with Spain, and he earnestly sought the command of the Asiatic Squadron. At the suggestion of Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he obtained the backing of Senator Proctor of Vermont and was appointed. For a month before leaving Washington he spent his time in searching every available source of information about the Philippines and in pressing the Navy Department to hurry forward full supplies of ammunition. On January 3, 1898, at Nagasaki, he assumed command, Rear Admiral McNair retiring. On his own initiative he assembled the squadron at Hongkong and at once began to fit his fleet for action. Despite all his efforts, however, a full supply of ammunition was not obtained, and his ships went into battle forty per cent short of their capacity. The story of the battle, of the dealings with Spaniards and insurgents, of the vexatious conduct of the German admiral, Von Diedrichs, and of the surrender of the city, is told in considerable detail. There is, however, nothing of importance that has not previously appeared somewhere in print. Of his subsequent career the narrative is brief. He tells,

with an appreciative gratitude, of his welcome home, he gives a brief paragraph to his marriage, and he concludes with a mention of his present duties and an expression of faith in the American Navy. Of the famous episode of the gift-house and its transfer and the uproar that followed there is not a word.

*Autobiography of George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

### AN AMERICAN ARABIAN NIGHTS

We are accustomed to associate mythology with Europe, from the northern sagas of Iceland to the legends of Egypt. As romantic as any of these, and brilliant with vivid savage coloring are the traditions of Central and South America which have been collected and arranged in particularly readable form by Lewis Spence. The wildest tales of magicians, princesses, dwarfs, giants, and the strange Mexican gods of which the images are extant, give the book a peculiarly Oriental flavor, such as one finds in the *Thousand and One Nights* and other Arabian stories. The volume is profusely illustrated by Gilbert James and William Sewell. A number of the pictures are in color.

*The Myths of Mexico and Peru*, by Lewis Spence. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$2.50.

### VAN CLEVE AND HIS FRIENDS

Oddly photographic is Mary S. Watts' account of *Van Cleve, His Friends and His Family*. The story is told in a consistently casual fashion by an observer who appears in an occasional first person, but it is not alone this obvious trick of verisimilitude that gives the book its flavor.

Rather it is an ostentatious avoidance of romance and a knack of frank and impartial description. The "hero" is a worthy hard-headed creature whose only interesting trait is a sensible indifference to his female relatives. He carries on the *Nathan Burke* type of Mrs. Watts' earlier book; his womenfolk are a sort of reduplicated Mrs. Ducey. Around him are grouped a set of simply drawn characters, whose experiences, tho unusual enough to eke out a plot, are set forth in a carefully matter-of-fact way. There is enough journalistic detail in the descriptions and enough average human nature in the narrative to make both convincing.

In many an ordinary novel the necessary principle of selection is carried to an extreme; the focus is always on the leading characters; the world is admitted occasionally to help in the spiritual ensemble, but is put out sharply when it threatens to



speak for itself. Mr. Snaith in *The Principal Girl* (another *Atlantic* serial, by the way) took a fling at such professional myopia by whimsical references to all sorts of extraneous things. His people wore underwear, and walked on carpets that cost pounds and shillings. In an entirely different spirit, of course, Mrs. Watts also keeps novelist's cramp out of her story by judicious attention to irrelevant people and incidents. There is a fine sketch of Tampa and Key West in the early days of the Spanish war.

Mrs. Watts is so good a craftsman that her new novel, slight of plot and simple in characterization, has something very human and very real about it all.

*Van Cleve: His Friends and His Family*, by Mary S. Watts. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.35.

### PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

Mr. Stopford Brooke in a new volume carries further the work begun eight years ago in his volume *On Ten Plays of Shakespeare*, by a similar treatment of "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," "Julius Caesar," "Hamlet," "Measure for Measure," "Othello," "King Lear," "King John," "Henry IV," and "Henry V." His manner, supple, gracious, and humane, is of course in the received tradition of English literary scholarship; but some of the elements of that tradition which appear in his plan and method will deprive the book of success with its more scrupulous readers.

Such plan as the book has is obvious. The chapters are arranged in two groups, the first dealing with seven of the plays which Shakespeare wrote between 1599 and 1607, and the second with the three chronicle plays. Altho the first seven are regarded by Mr. Brooke as the product of the dark place in Shakespeare's inner life dear to biographers, neither group has any essential unity. Nor does there seem to be a definite point of view, a consistent notion of tragedy, or a central theme. Mr. Brooks has aimed only to produce a series of independent chapters on certain plays which he has chosen somewhat arbitrarily. This lack of a general plan appears in the method of criticism. The analysis is never very profound, because it is too much upon specific points. Moreover, it is not in analysis, but in description that Mr. Brooks excels. He outlines and colors, not dissects, a character or situation. His ordinary mode of dealing with a play, after discussing its chief problems and characters, is to give a running commentary on the plot. And his commentary, cultured, noble, often subtle, as it is, consists

largely of description, justification, and praise, of what one already sees. He will seldom let Shakespeare go unjustified even for the most unreasonable defects. He does admit that the killing of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern is a blot, but he thinks himself too bold in saying that the fourth and fifth acts of "Julius Cæsar" might have been condensed to one. In his praise Mr. Brooke sometimes falls into that literary habit which may be called criticism by exclamation.

Altho there is no preface to indicate the audience for which the book was designed, its appeal will naturally be to students in that stage of growth at which works of art need to be translated into the terms of a simple vocabulary. In this dilution of robust art for green palates, Mr. Brooke is admirable. The charm of his style, the generosity of his judgments, his unfeigned enthusiasms, are sure to be contagious. And the taste with which he quotes the most exquisite and alluring passages from the plays can scarcely fail to accomplish the chief purpose of such a book, that of sending readers, of every degree of experience, to Shakespeare himself.

*Ten More Plays of Shakespeare*, by Stopford A. Brooke. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.25.

### THE MANNERS OF AN INTERESTING PERIOD

Modern historians seem inclined to agree with Lewis Carroll's walrus that "the time has come to talk of many things." We now hear of the cabbages as well as of the ships and the kings. Many who have patiently studied the Wars of the Roses and the French campaigns of Henry V will hardly believe that the England presented to them in these pages is the same that they used to hear about. Education, fashion, cookery, manners, the unemployed problem, the water supply and street cleaning (or their lack) in the towns, the position of women, the laws of marriage, town markets, monasteries and regulation of wages are all discussed and abundantly illustrated. Every statement made is fortified by references, but these are wisely relegated to the appendix, where the student can find them and the general reader need not look for them unless he choose. The patriotic Britain will be pleased to find that the author of the *Italian Relation* was struck by the courtesy and refinement of the nation: "they are extremely polite in their language" . . . "in addition to their civil speeches, they have the incredible courtesy of remaining with their heads uncovered, with an

admirable grace while they talk to each other." The same authority informs us that "The English are great lovers of themselves, and of everything belonging to them; they think that there are no other men than themselves, and no other world but England; and whenever they see a handsome foreigner, they say that he looks like an Englishman, and that it is a great pity he should not be an Englishman, and when they partake of any delicacy with a foreigner, they ask him whether such a thing is made in their country?"

*English Life and Manners in the Later Middle Ages*, by A. Abram. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

### FOR THE YOUNG HOMEMAKER

*Shelter and Clothing*, by Helen Kinne and Anna M. Cooley, is a concisely written and interesting little volume, which ought to be of great value to the young home-maker or the young woman engaged in any type of high-school or normal-school course, who wishes to acquire a knowledge of such important sections of the household art as organization, sanitation, decoration and furnishing, as well as of the subjects of textiles and dressmaking. All these subjects are handled in an instructive, and yet entertaining, manner.

*Shelter and Clothing*, by Helen Kinne and Anna M. Cooley. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.10.

### ANOTHER CHAMBERS HEROINE

Jacqueline Nevers, left by the death of her father in charge of the confidential affairs of a rare antique shop, is the central figure around which Robert W. Chambers unfolds his new story, *The Business of Life*. A courtship with a wealthy young society man takes Jacqueline into the inner circles of the ultra fashionables, but her wholesome nature comes thru unspoiled by the excess and luxury. Needless to say the love story is strong and consistently thrilling. Altogether Jacqueline is a typical Chambers heroine, who is sure to please those who like the type.

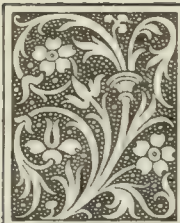
*The Business of Life*, by Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40.

### ON KEEPING HENS

*The Home Poultry Book*, by Edward I. Farrington, contains much practical wisdom suited to the needs of the amateur poultryman. If its warnings are heeded many pitfalls will be avoided. While more complete books on the subject of poultry culture are in existence, this one contains all that the beginner on a small scale needs to learn—from books.

*The Home Poultry Book*, by Edward I. Farrington. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$1





# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### THE CURRENCY QUESTION

It is unfortunate that a bill designed to establish a new and comprehensive system of banking for the United States should be regarded with hostility by the country's banks and bankers. This hostility, exhibited at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association, is due partly to disapproval of fundamental and other provisions of the bill, and partly to utterances of congressional leaders warranting an inference that they look upon bankers with suspicion and distrust. Mr. Owen is chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. It will be recalled that he explained the refusal of the authors of the bill to provide for bank representation in the Central Reserve Board by saying that it would be as absurd to intrust the duties of such a board to bankers as it would be to place enforcement of the pure food law in the hands of the indicted and prosecuted Chicago beef packers. Other similar utterances might be cited. They indicate a belief on the part of the authors and chief advocates of the bill that the bankers of the United States are, to say the least, hostile to the interests of the people.

All this naturally causes resentment. It is true that the association adopted a resolution commending the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress for their efforts to make an elastic and safe currency, but at the same time, with only one dissenting vote, the members, representing substantially the entire banking interest of the United States, adopted their currency committee's report, which severely criticizes the bill and suggests many important changes. The country bankers, also, at a meeting of their own, adopted resolutions which prove that objections to the bill are made not only by the large banks, but also by the small ones.

It should be possible for our national legislators and our bankers to confer amicably together and to agree upon a bill that will be fairly satisfactory to the banks. Some of the objections raised by the bankers are well founded. They should have in the Central Board the minority representation for which they ask, and there are other changes which should be made. Surely the bankers deserve to be consulted and considered with respect to a national banking bill, a bill which creates a new banking system. But they have been almost ignored.

We hope it is not too late for conciliation and just compromise. The success that is so greatly to be desired for legislation of this kind can scarcely be expected if the proposed legislation is so emphatically disapproved by the nation's banking interests, with which it is directly concerned. But there will be no friendly conferences, no attempt to smooth away differences and to perfect

the bill in accordance with the expert knowledge of practical bankers so long as those who made the bill and have it in charge indicate by what they say and do that they believe the bankers to be foes of the people. And if this be their sincere belief, it is proof that they are not properly qualified, but are grotesquely disqualified, for their great task.

### THIS YEAR'S CROPS

What is practically the last of the Government's crop reports for the year has now been published. It adds 22,000,000 bushels to the September estimate of the corn crop, and increases the oats estimate by 56,000,000 bushels.

This year's wheat crop, 753,233,000 bushels, is the largest ever harvested. Heretofore the record has been held by the 748,460,000 bushels of 1901. Snow, the well known Western crop reporter, makes this year's yield 781,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats is compared, of course, with last year's 1,418,337,000 bushels, but that crop, the largest ever known, exceeded the yield in 1911 by nearly 500,000,000 bushels, and surpassed the greatest crop of former years by 232,000,000 bushels. The present year's crop of barley is above the average, but it is compared with a record-breaking yield in 1912. The crops of 1913 and 1912 are shown below:

	1913.	1912.
Corn .....	2,573,000,000	3,125,000,000
Spring wheat	242,714,000	330,348,000
Winter wh't	510,519,000	399,919,000
Total wheat	753,233,000	730,267,000
Oats .....	1,122,139,000	1,418,337,000
Barley .....	173,000,000	223,824,000
Rye .....	34,879,000	35,664,000
Potatoes ...	319,000,000	420,647,000
Hay, tons...	63,460,000	72,691,000

Twelve per cent, or 13,000,000 acres, of the cornfield area was abandoned. The greatest losses were in Kansas, 74 per cent, Oklahoma, 35 per cent, and Nebraska, 33 per cent.

### STEEL AND STOCKS

Cutting of prices in the steel trade affected the stock market last week, owing to large sales of Steel Corporation shares. For a long time the transactions in these shares have been an important part of the daily business of the New York Exchange, sales of Steel, Reading and Union Pacific averaging about 40 per cent of the total. Steel common stock, which sold three or four weeks ago at 66, has lost about 10 points. The lowest price on the 9th was 54 $\frac{7}{8}$ , but there was recovery to 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The reason given is that the demand for Steel products is slack, owing mainly to uncertainty on the part of consumers as to the effect of the new tariff legislation. Production at the base has not perceptibly declined, as September's

output of pig iron was 2,505,927 tons, against 2,545,763 in August. There are consumers who expect that the tariff changes will compel a reduction of prices. For this reduction they are waiting. Probably the steel market will be dull for some time to come. Foreign competition is not yet really in sight. Only two or three sales of foreign steel are reported that were due to tariff changes, and some think the slight reductions of price made (mainly by the independent manufacturers) will prevent imports. But the effect of the tariff law is still to be shown.

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA

In addition to recent shipments of beef to New York, Argentina is sending bran and corn. Within six weeks, 1000 tons of bran will arrive. The corn already received, with the quantities ordered, amounts to 3,000,000 bushels, and there is still an exportable surplus of 22,000,000 bushels. Argentina's duties on wheat and flour will at once be removed, in order that our new counter-vailing duties on these products may be avoided, but our own large supply of wheat will probably prevent imports from South America.

Some months ago our Government sent to Argentina Dr. A. D. Melvin, for eight years chief of the Agricultural Department's Bureau of Animal Industry. He was to inquire as to the beef supply there, the packing houses and the methods used by exporters. It is now announced that he is to enter the service of the Argentine Government, which has also employed W. M. Hayes, formerly Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

In 1912, according to a recent report of the Director of the Mint, the production of gold in the United States was \$93,451,500, or about \$3,500,000 less than the output in 1911. But the quantity of silver, \$39,197,500, showed an increase of 3,367,400 ounces.

In 1868, the year of federation, 33.77 per cent of Canada's imports were taken from the United States. The percentage increased to 40.33 in 1880; 45.99 in 1890; 59.17 in 1900; 58.81 in 1910, and 65.09 in 1912. Tariff preferences have not prevented a steady decline of Great Britain's share. Last year, we took 38.23 per cent of Canada's exports.

The following dividends are announced:

American Light and Traction Company, preferred, quarterly, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; common, quarterly, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; also a stock dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  shares of common stock on every 100 shares of common stock outstanding, all payable October 30.



(Arguments in Brief No. 4)

## THE CALIFORNIA ANTI-ALIEN LAND LAW

RESOLVED: That California's recent anti-alien land legislation was unjustified.

Altho the contents of the latest note of the Japanese Government in protest against the California anti-alien laws has not been officially made public it is evident that Japan is by no means disposed to regard the question as settled, and, at any rate, the issues involved will in one form or another be a subject of discussion for many years to come. The following outline has been prepared by Miss Edith M. Phelps, compiler of the "Debater's Handbooks." We have published similar briefs for debate on the following questions: No. 1, "Panama Tolls," May 29; No. 2, "The Single Six-Year Term for President," August 7, No. 3, "Convict Labor," August 28.—THE EDITOR.

While the recent anti-alien land bill was under consideration in California, Japan protested to our Secretary of State on the ground that the bill was in violation of our treaty with the Japanese nation. In answer, the California Legislature amended the bill by incorporating into it the terms of the treaty in question. Again Japan protested, this time on the ground of discrimination against Japanese subjects, but the bill was past and signed in spite of President Wilson's request, and Secretary Bryan's visit to California to urge, that legislation be delayed until a new treaty could be framed.

## AFFIRMATIVE.

I. There was no immediate need for this legislation.

A.—The landholdings of the Japanese are inconsiderable.

According to John P. McLaughlin, Labor Commissioner of California, the Japanese own over 12,726 acres, an increase of 1935 acres since 1909, and lease 17,596 acres, a decrease of 2698 acres; this out of a total of 12,000,000 acres of arable land in the state.

B.—Japan has faithfully adhered to the "gentlemen's agreement" of 1908 whereby Japanese emigration is carefully restricted. The entry of Japanese has almost ceased.

II. There will be no future need of such legislation.

A.—"With a decreasing Japanese population and Asiatic labor supply, their [the Japanese] operations cannot expand greatly beyond the present limit."—H. A. Millis.

III. This legislation is unjust.

A.—It takes advantage of the Federal naturalization laws to limit the property rights of those who must remain aliens and safeguard those of others who might but do not become citizens.

IV. It is impolitic and dangerous.

A.—It has caused offense to Japan.

B.—It has stirred up the racial question afresh and renewed our naturalization problem.

C.—It may impair American prestige among Eastern nations, and endanger our Asiatic markets.

V. It will not be beneficial.

A.—It can be easily evaded.

B.—Japanese agriculturists in California are desirable residents.

The quality of Japanese immigrants compares favorably with those of southern Europe.

The Japanese have often worked hitherto undeveloped land.

The Japanese do not abuse the soil, but increase its productivity.

Since the exclusion of the Chinese, California has been absolutely dependent on the Japanese for the agricultural labor supply.

VI. Californians as a whole do not want this legislation.

A.—Race prejudice was fanned into flame by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

VII. The contention that the Japanese are not assimilable is untenable.

A.—"What assimilates a foreign people is education in the public schools and in the English language, and the experience of our better civilization."—The Independent. The scale of living among the Japanese in California is already rising with increasing prosperity.

## NEGATIVE.

I. This anti-alien land legislation was necessary.

A.—In spite of the "gentlemen's agreement" the number of Japanese in California is increasing.

They are permitted to send to Japan for wives who often hire out after arriving, and whose presence in this country presage a new population of native-born Japanese.

B.—The purchase or leasing of lands by Japanese tends to reduce land values.

C.—The Japanese cannot be assimilated readily.

They always remain Japanese subjects and may become a serious menace in times of war.

Americans cannot compete with them successfully because of the difference in standards of living and business ideals.

II. This legislation was desired by the people of California as a whole.

A.—All classes are agreed that the presence of the Japanese in California in large numbers would endanger American solidarity and increase the difficulties of our race problems.

III. This anti-alien land law has not violated our treaty with Japan.

A.—All rights given in the treaty are preserved. This law affects only the ownership of agricultural land about which nothing is specified.

B.—The law does not apply to the Japanese any more than to the citi-

zens of any nation whose subjects are ineligible to citizenship.

C.—It does not deny to the Japanese any rights which American citizens have in Japan.

IV. That this legislation is a wise provision for the future is shown by an examination of conditions in Hawaii since the Japanese have settled there.

A.—"In 1910, the census enumerators discovered there were 79,674 Japanese on the Islands, the total population of which is 191,909. . . . As it is, they are making rapid incursions into the commercial life of the Islands; . . . they virtually do the provisioning and virtualizing of the entire population."—Arthur Dunn.

V. Good precedent existed for the enactment of this legislation in California.

A.—Similar legislation has been past in a number of states, including Washington, Illinois, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota and Missouri.

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*Harper's Weekly*. 57: 13, June 7, 1913.

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*Literary Digest*. 46: 878, April 19, 1913; 46: 991-4, May 3, 1913; 46: 1002-3, May 3, 1913; 46: 1107-9, May 17, 1913; 46: 1209-10, May 31, 1913; 47: 67, July 12, 1913.

*Living Age*. 277: 564-6, May 31, 1913.

*Outlook*. 103: 828-9, April 10, 1913; 104: 6-7, May 3, 1913; 104: 22-4, May 3, 1913; 104: 41-3, May 10, 1913; 104: 61-5, May 10, 1913; 104: 86-7, May 17, 1913; 104: 757-8, August 2, 1913.

*Review of Reviews*. 47: 643-51, June, 1913; 47: 738-40, June, 1913; 48: 103-5, July, 1913; 48: 105-7, July, 1913.

*World's Work*. 26: 195-201, June, 1913.

Write the Secretary of State of California for copies of the bill and of Governor Johnson's message.

## Affirmative.

*Forum*. 50: 66-76, July, 1913; 50: 82-93, July, 1913.

*The Independent*. 74: 1115-6, May 22, 1913; 74: 1419-20, June 26, 1913.

*Nation*. 96: 458, May 8, 1913.

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*Survey*. 30: 332-6, June 7, 1913.

## Negative.

*Congressional Record*. 50: 526-31, April 28, 1913 (unbound). Speech by Thomas U. Sisson.

*The Independent*. 74: 1439-40, June 26, 1913.

*Outlook*. 104: 129-30, May 24, 1913; 104: 223-4, May 31, 1913.

*Sunset*. 31: 122-7, July, 1913.



## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department will be under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at 1122 Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, Publishers Building, New York.

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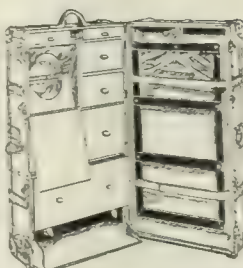
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The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT on the COMMON stock of this Company, payable October 30, 1913, to stockholders of record of Common stock at the close of business October 14, 1913.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) SHARES OF COMMON STOCK on every one hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, payable October 30, 1913, to stockholders of record of Common stock at the close of business October 14, 1913.

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#### American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

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# The Independent

Thursday, October 23, 1913

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The Independent, a friend of years, now appears in a new dress, with large octavo pages, well printed and illustrated. It announces, under the headline, "A Backward Glance and a Look Ahead," that it is still "the old Independent, modified only to meet the changing conditions of new times."

There can be no question of the respect and welcome which The Independent will continue to receive from intelligent readers.—*New York Sun.*

In the issue of November 6, The Independent will print an article by Count Okuma, "The Grand Old Man of Japan," on the timely topic "The Opening of the Panama Canal." As one of the oldest, and yet one of the most progressive, statesmen of Japan, Count Okuma is perhaps better qualified to write forcefully and authoritatively than any other statesman in the Orient.

### LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has issued a reading list on Vocational Guidance.

The Shakespeare Memorial Library, Birmingham, England, founded in 1864, now contains 14,841 volumes by and about the bard of Avon.

During the year 1912, the Providence Public Library furnished to the newspapers forty-three lists of books on as many subjects, including, for instance, the anti-fly crusade and the Greek Parthenon.

During the last year, the St. Louis Public Library has held a series of monthly Visitors' Nights, at which the library has made a special effort to show the building and the operation of its departments to interested citizens.

Bibliography Number 53, issued by the New York State Library, is "a selection from the best books of 1912 with notes." It is a list of 250 books recommended for purchase by the small public libraries of the state.

The Forbes Library, Northampton, Massachusetts, has recently acquired a graphophone which, with its records, is in constant circulation. The records were purchased especially for the schools and are accomplishing three desirable results, giving the children the opportunity of becoming familiar with the best music, of hearing the world's greatest artists, and teaching them to appreciate good music.

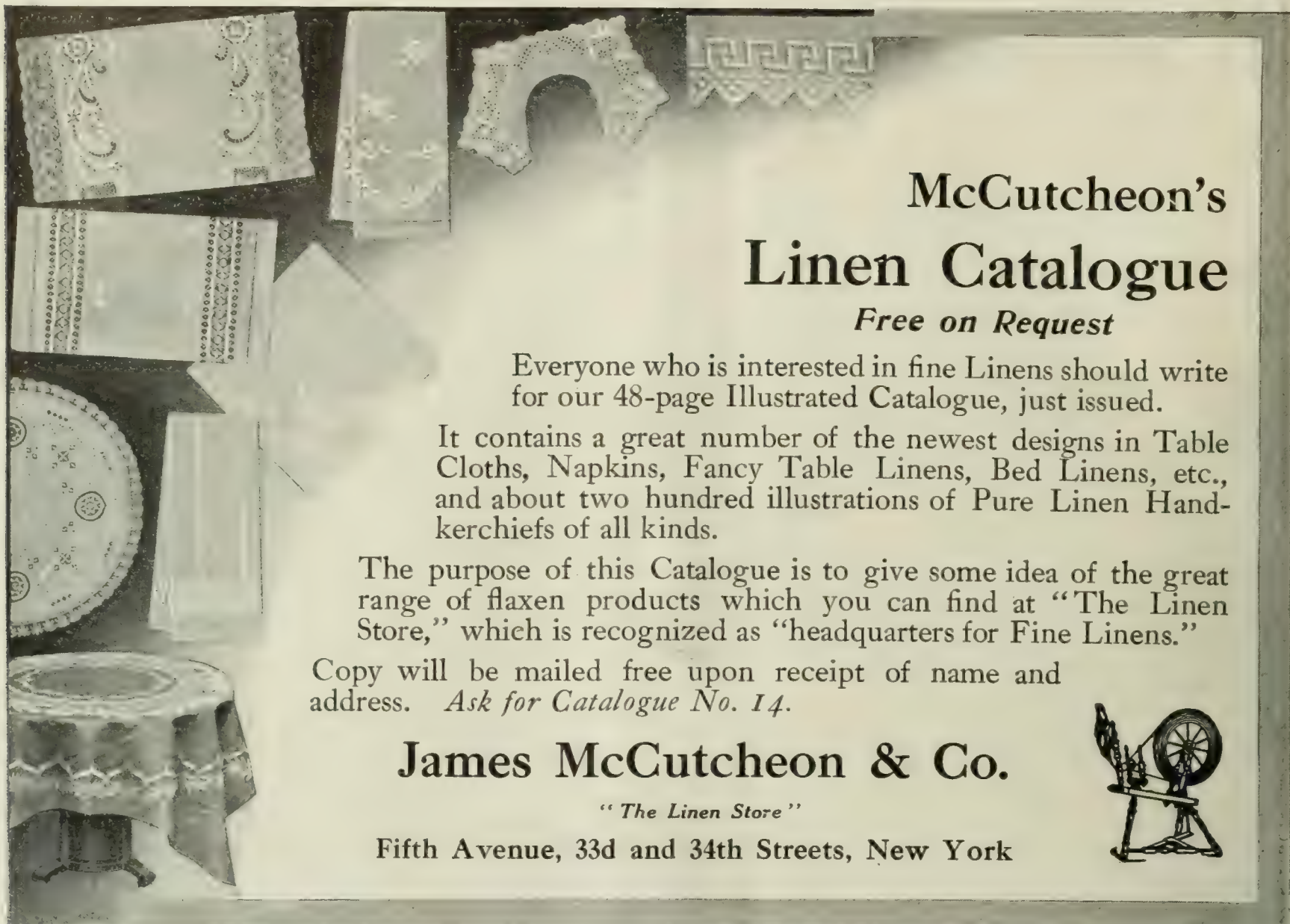
The problem of the unused book is being studied at the Grand Rapids Public Library. From time to time books, which have not been used for two years, are placed on conspicuous open shelves. Usually, in the course of a month, from 10 to 15 per cent of such books go into circulation.

The last report of the Jersey City Public Library states that, altho the city expends for library purposes only \$1 for each \$1.49 expended on the average in the eighteen cities of the United States larger than Jersey City, yet the average circulation of books in those cities is only 81 volumes for every 100 volumes circulated in Jersey City.

The June issue of the New York Library Club *Bulletin* contains an interesting report on libraries in schools. A noteworthy feature is a brief history of the development of high school libraries in the United States. In the same issue are articles on the art libraries in Greater New York, and on special collections added to New York libraries during the year.

On September 1 the Chicago Public Library opened a study room for women. It is intended for the use of women patrons engaged in research or seeking assistance in the preparation of papers and club programs. A special collection of reference books has been installed, and from time to time small collections of books of current interest will be deposited there. The books are for use only in the room, but duplicates of every title have been added to the circulating department.





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## Syndicalism, The Creed of Force

setting forth in a clear and forceful manner the ethical position of the Industrial Workers of the World in the present critical development in industrial morality.



# The Independent

VOLUME 76

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913

NUMBER 3386



GUGLIELMO MARCONI

The inventor of the wireless telegraph, which saved 523 lives when the burning "Volturno" called to her aid with the "S. O. S." signal ten ships on the high seas



## THE PROBLEM OF MEXICO

The high-handed action of Huerta has measurably increased the difficulty of our problem in relation to Mexico. At the same time it has confirmed the wisdom of President Wilson's refusal to recognize the Huerta administration.

Huerta has now made himself dictator. With cynical effrontery he has imprisoned over a hundred members of the Congress and decreed that they are no longer to be protected by the constitutional guarantees.

There remains not even the pretense of constitutional government in Mexico. A man blackened with treachery and stained with blood sits in the presidential chair. He has torn the constitution in fragments. The rights of the Mexican people he has trampled under foot.

What is the duty of the United States in this fateful crisis?

Patience, firmness and disinterestedness. These must be the watchwords of our Mexican policy.

Patience in dealing with a situation out of which a precipitate or a false step might bring a war whose ultimate consequences no man could foretell.

Firmness in asserting the rights of American citizens to the protection of their persons and property. No slightest doubt must be allowed to remain in the mind of the usurper in the city of Mexico that American citizens will be defended with all the power of the American nation.

Disinterestedness in the motive of every step we take. We must do no act behind which lies any thought whatever of national aggrandizement or national gain. Do what we will, we shall not be able to escape the suspicion of selfish motives. Grounds for that suspicion there must be none.

Our proffer of good offices to the provisional Mexican administration has been flung back in our face. What can we do more?

The President has made a good beginning by announcing in positive terms that the United States will not recognize the government which may be the outcome of the election called for October 26. Any election in Mexico under existing conditions can be only a farce.

It has been proposed that the great nations of the world unite in sending a commission of high character to Mexico with the double purpose of offering its aid in solving the problems that confront the Mexican people and of bringing strong moral pressure to bear upon the Huerta administration. Mexico is by way of becoming an international nuisance. It would be eminently fitting for the stronger members of the family of nations to unite in abating the nuisance.

If such a movement is to be undertaken, no country but the United States could take the lead. But we should enter into it on only one condition. It must be clearly understood by the other nations of the world that in inviting them to join us in alleviating an intolerable condition on the American continent we are relaxing in no degree the essential requirements of the Monroe Doctrine. Such a condition we could not justly or effectively make unless we should make one other thing crystal clear. The United States must have no ulterior purposes toward Mexican territory. We must be firmly committed to a self-denying ordinance ourselves if we are to ask others to join us in an international undertaking in which we should demand self-denial of them.

With these conditions an international movement might be undertaken. But of that we have little hope. Until European nations consent to withdraw their recognition of the Huerta administration, they are little likely to be willing to bring concerted pressure to bear upon it.

Mexico is an American problem. America must solve it. With patience, firmness and disinterestedness we may yet be able to bring about that which now seems wellnigh impossible of achievement.

## THE TRIUMPH OF WIRELESS

It is not the number of the dead that makes the wreck of the "Volturno" memorable. They are less than two hundred, and more than twice as many have perished during the week in the explosion of a Welsh mine. Nor is it the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the vessel—that was to be expected and was required by duty; nor the bravery of the emigrants themselves—that was the reasoning or stolid patience of those who knew how to stand and die. Nor yet was it the touching stories of loving devotion, the father who, when all seemed lost, threw his wife and children into the boiling waves, then followed them as the only chance of life, only to find death; nor the young husband and wife who leaped in clasped arms, in vain hoping rescue. Nor was it the courage of the cook who prepared food and coffee till the shoes were burned on his feet, or of the sailors from rescuing ships who braved death to save life. Such courage, such devotion, belongs to the divine in human nature and appears in every terrible disaster.

The one supreme fact and lesson in this lurid catastrophe is that the great majority were saved because an Italian student thousands of miles away had discovered how to send messages for aid anywhere thru air and ether, and had fitted seagoing vessels with his wireless apparatus. The operator on the "Carmania" caught the signal cry of danger, "S. O. S.," two hundred miles away, and he swept the seas to send the warning wherever it might find a vessel. "La Touraine" caught it, the "Kroonland" heard it, the "Seydlitz" found it, it reached the oil ship; in a few hours the doomed ship was surrounded with a fleet of vessels whose crews were ready to die like heroes if they might save unknown women and children.

And whom have we to thank for this? Whom but Guglielmo Marconi, electrical engineer? But for him the fate of the "Volturno" would have been one of the mysteries of the sea—sailed, never heard from—all buried in flame and wave, out of all knowledge and memory, except in the tears of those who vainly waited for their unreturning kin. We crowd our crypts and valhallas with effigies of men who have won renown in deadly war; one of these days we will give place in parks or capitols to those who have saved life and made life worth the saving.

And who are these immigrants for whom the world opens its sympathy, these women and babes whom the passengers on the big French and German and English liners laid in their own staterooms and clothed with their own garments? They are poor, wretched Russian Jews, fleeing from oppression to flame and storm, yes, to tender care and love, for whom Ellis Island lifts its bans, and charity opens its arms and supplies all their



wants. Deep down in our hearts humanity is one, thank God, and an old Jew could quote a pagan poet to press the lesson that "we are all His children," and so all brothers.

### THE TWOFOLD SHAME OF NEW YORK

The Governor of the State of New York has been convicted by the High Court of Impeachment and removed from office. William Sulzer goes out from the great office which he has held for nine months branded as a man who has proved himself unworthy of the high trust imposed in him by the people of the Empire State.

More than two-thirds of the court of impeachment—composed of the members of the State Court of Appeals and the State Senate—voted for conviction on three counts of the articles of impeachment. Of the senatorial votes, some may undoubtedly be attributed to factional hostility. But it must be assumed that the nine judicial members of the court were swayed by no such considerations. Five judges voted for conviction on one count, six on the two others. To charge Governor Sulzer's conviction solely to factional hatred, therefore, is wide of the mark.

Even in the votes of the four judges who upheld the Governor there was little to afford comfort to Mr. Sulzer and his friends. For each one of them accompanied his vote by a statement that the Governor had been guilty of the acts charged in three of the articles of impeachment. They based their votes for acquittal on the legal ground that a Governor could not be removed from office because of acts committed before his inauguration into office. Mr. Justice Cullen, who has presided over the impeachment proceedings with notable fairness and splendid judicial calm, declared, in explaining his vote:

I find that the respondent did take advantage of his nomination and candidacy for office to seek to personally enrich himself by diverting the contributions which he might receive for campaign purposes.

Mr. Justice Chase, in announcing his vote of not guilty, said: "I have no doubt that the respondent is guilty of the immoral acts charged in the first article of impeachment."

Mr. Justice Werner, who also voted not guilty on the first count, said in explanation:

. . . We know that he has committed acts which are so morally indefensible that they can hardly be described in language of judicial air and form.

From such unanimous reprobation of his acts by the members of the highest court of the state, William Sulzer cannot escape. Four members of the court believed that the fact that the acts were committed before his inauguration estopped the court of impeachment from removing him from office. But this belief can afford him no shelter from the stern judgment of honest men.

It is the shame of the people of New York that they elected to office a man who could be guilty of such a debasement of the standards of decency and honor. The only palliation of their shame can be that they did not know.

But the people of New York are suffering another and a deeper shame.

William Sulzer has deserved punishment by his own acts. But he has been brought to punishment by the bitter hatred of Tammany Hall.

He was impeached because he had defied the boss and the gang who had put him into the Governor's chair. If

he had continued to do the bidding of Tammany, if he had been willing to take his orders from Charles Murphy, he would never have been impeached. He has felt the terrible vengeance of the tiger.

That the punishment he has received is not incommensurate with the acts which he had committed does not alter this fact a jot. Sulzer wrought for his own destruction when he enriched himself out of money entrusted to him for an entirely different purpose, and then swore falsely about what he had done. But Tammany brought destruction upon him not in the slightest degree because of these acts. Tammany cares not a bit that public men should be honorable and upright. Tammany cares a great deal that the men who receive its favors should cringe and fawn at its feet.

The impeachment and conviction of William Sulzer are a new and impressive demonstration of the ruthless power of Tammany Hall. When will the people of New York State open their eyes to the gruesome truth and refuse longer to give Tammany the power they can so easily withhold? To every citizen of New York there should be driven home the conviction that the only hope for the great Empire State lies in persistent, relentless, unflinching warfare upon Tammany and all its works.

For the acts of William Sulzer every honest man can have only reprobation and loathing.

For William Sulzer, the man, every man with a heart in his breast will have pity and sorrow, that one who has done so much that is good should go down in the midst of a good fight, because, like Achilles, he had a vulnerable spot which his enemies were able to find.

### FASHION AS A DRESS REFORMER

The cause for which the early dress reformers labored and suffered martyrdom has triumphed in almost all points, but in a very different way than they anticipated. They considered only health and convenience. They cared little for beauty, knew nothing of art. Their attempts to introduce the bloomer and other costumes of equal ugliness fortunately failed, but their efforts were not altogether wasted. The women of Germany and France, in their more recent dress reform movements, developed designs that satisfied the artistic sense as well as the desire for comfort, and their influence has had a great deal to do with shaping the new styles.

The impulse toward artistic expression has led to much that is grotesque and distasteful, but it has undeniably added a brilliancy and diversity to street and social assemblage. Where formerly nothing was to be seen but monotonous repetition of one conventionalized pattern we now have a variety of dress that comes near matching the infinite variety of womankind. Unprecedented scope is given to individuality, to personal needs and taste. In place of dull tints and dull designs we see new colors in delicately graduated shades, new harmonies and chromatic combinations, new fabrics, rich and soft, falling into the graceful lines of a Tanagra figurine.

The chief points in the indictment of woman's dress of former times were that the figure was dissected like a wasp's, that the hips were overloaded with heavy skirts, and that the skirts dragged upon the ground and swept up the dirt. Nowadays the weight of a woman's



clothing as a whole is only half or a third of what it used to be. Four dresses can be packed in the space formerly filled by one. In the one-piece dresses now in vogue the weight is borne from the shoulders, and the hips are relieved by reducing the skirts in weight, length and number. The skirt no longer trails upon the street, altho it is not so short as last year. The stiff cuirass which crowded in the ribs and compressed the vital organs, as depicted in the school physiologies, has been abolished. The women who for conscientious reasons refused to squeeze their waists and in consequence suffered the scorn of their sex now find themselves on the fashionable side. A 32-inch waist is regarded as permissible where formerly a 20-inch waist was thought proper. A fashionably gowned woman of the present day can stoop to pick up a pin at her feet. Where the corset has not been abolished it has been lowered and softened so as to become comparatively innocuous. Webbing and rubber have replaced whalebone and steel. The stiff "health waists" or corset surrogates which twenty years ago were advocated on hygienic grounds were much more oppressive than the best forms of the stylish corset of today.

In spite, however, of its manifest improvement, woman's dress continues to be, as it has been in all ages, the object of ridicule, criticism and denunciation. Mayors of American towns prohibit the slit skirt, in ignorance of the fact that the slit skirt was introduced and made compulsory by Lycurgus, the reform mayor of Sparta, as one of his measures for the regeneration of that city. The Athenian poets attacked it as vehemently as any modern preacher, but nevertheless the free-limbed Spartan maidens, practised in athletics, became renowned thruout all Greece as the only women worthy to become the mothers of men. The present style of feminine apparel is undeniably liable to abuse. It is often extreme and extravagant, sometimes inconvenient and dangerous, occasionally offensive to decency, but when for once in an age fickle fashion hits upon a mode that is satisfactory in so many respects, it is deserving of judicious approval rather than of indiscriminate denunciation.

## THE PASSING OF VENGEANCE

It is not long, as history runs, since Sir James Fitzjames Stephen wrote his *History of the Criminal Law of England*. Not everybody was shocked by his justification of vengeance. Here and there a critic protested, but a good many decent and enlightened readers agreed with Mr. Stephen that vengeance is the motive power of the criminal law machinery. In some instances their Christian feelings were distressed by the fact, but they could not see how the safety of society could be secured if the habit of vengeance should fail.

Only a generation has past, but the habit of vengeance has past with it. Observe, we say the habit, not the instinct of vengeance, if there be such a thing. Perhaps we have more instances in proportion to population than could have been counted in Mr. Justice Stephen's day of violent retaliation, including homicide, for real or fancied injury. Public sentiment and the courts are lenient toward men and women who suffer from brainstorms. Also, an unfortunate approval of "the unwritten law" has been growing. This phrase, as

everybody knows, is a euphemism for an alleged natural right to inflict the extreme penalty, without help from the courts, upon certain classes of sexual offenders. There is a sense, therefore, in which vengeance flourishes more than it did a generation ago.

But the word "vengeance" means two quite different things, which Sir James did not adequately discriminate. In former times it did not usually call to mind a swift reaction to injury. It meant, rather, a social custom, which had its extreme manifestation in the feud. It was a survival of the duty of clansmen in tribally organized society collectively to redress the injuries of any one of their number, and it was, in fact, a crude early attempt of mankind to substitute a form of deliberate social action for unregulated individual homicide. Vengeance, in this sense, was a relatively cold-blooded affair, and it was vengeance in this sense of the word that past over into the criminal law of civilized society.

Vengeance in this sense of the word is passing away. It is safe to say that no reputable writer on the history of jurisprudence would now identify vengeance as the motive power back of the criminal law. Rather he would explain that the failure of vengeance and the inadequacy of other forces have left the wheels of the criminal law machinery almost at a standstill. The public has not only revolted against capital punishment; it also objects to severity of any kind in the legal handling of convicted offenders. The most ordinary hardships of prison life are characterized by amateur investigators as "barbarities" and written about in the newspapers as "horrors." Nobody is much troubled over the sufferings of penniless widows and orphans whose breadwinners have been hideously murdered, or of the families of policemen shot down by gunmen or gangsters, or of helpless old people butchered in rural communities for the little hoard which they have frugally laid by. These are unfortunate occurrences, of course, which ought not to happen in a really nice world, but quite too common to get excited about. The only thing that matters to a sentimentalist public is that the sample murderers who now and then get caught and incarcerated should not be treated "barbarously."

This preposterous state of the public mind should not, however, be taken too seriously. It is a phenomenon of transition, one of those inevitable inconsistencies, logically ridiculous, but developmentally good, which human society has to contend with when old things are passing away and the new order is not yet established. Vengeance made the criminal machinery work effectively, but its moral reactions were bad, and it could not withstand that softening of the heart which comes with the substitution of steam and electricity for slave labor, open or disguised.

Just what forces are to take the place of vengeance in the criminal law is not yet clear. It is plain enough that neither the prison reform fads nor the utilitarian philosophies of today can be counted on. Perhaps the passing of vengeance as a habit will be followed by the slow disappearance of vengeance as a personal indulgence. Here and there one may discern indications of such a possibility. For example, not many men nowadays resort to law for the purpose of revenge upon a neighbor or business associate. Litigation has become almost purely utilitarian. "Getting the law on him,"



which a generation or two ago was still a rather common form of modified private vengeance, is now seldom practised, except by women, for breach of promise or alienation of affections. We anticipate that even these survivals will become bad form.

## THE SCIENCE OF DREAMS

Before the dawn of history mankind was engaged in the study of dreaming. The wise man among the ancients was preëminently the interpreter of dreams. The ability to interpret successfully or plausibly was the quickest road to royal favor, as Joseph and Daniel found it to be; failure to give satisfaction in this respect led to banishment from court or death. When a scholar laboriously translates a cuneiform tablet dug up from a Babylonian mound where it has lain buried for five thousand years or more, the chances are that it will turn out either an astrological treatise or a dream book. If the former, we look upon it with some indulgence; if the latter with pure contempt. For we know that the study of the stars, tho undertaken for selfish reasons and pursued in the spirit of charlatanry, led at length to physical science, while the study of dreams has proved as unprofitable as the dreaming of them. Out of astrology grew astronomy. Out of oneiromancy has grown—nothing.

That at least was substantially true up to the beginning of the present century. Dream books in all languages continued to sell in cheap editions and the interpreters of dreams made a decent or, at any rate, a comfortable living out of the poorer classes. But the psychologist rarely paid attention to dreams except incidentally in his study of imagery, association and the speed of thought. But now a change has come over the spirit of the times. The subject of the significance of dreams, so long ignored, has suddenly become a matter of energetic study and of fiery controversy the world over.

The cause of this revival of interest is the new point of view brought forward by Professor Bergson in the paper which, in these issues of *The Independent*, is for the first time made accessible to the English-reading public. This is the idea that we can explore the unconscious substratum of our mentality, the storehouse of our memories, by means of dreams, for these memories are by no means inert, but have, as it were, a life and purpose of their own, and strive to rise into consciousness whenever they get a chance, even into the semi-consciousness of a dream. To use Professor Bergson's striking metaphor, our memories are packed away under pressure like steam in a boiler and the dream is their escape valve.

That this is more than a mere metaphor has been proved by Professor Freud and others of the Vienna school, who cure cases of hysteria by inducing the patient to give expression to the secret anxieties and emotions which, unknown to him, have been preying upon his mind. The clue to these disturbing thoughts is generally obtained in dreams or similar states of relaxed consciousness. According to the Freudians a dream always means something, but never what it appears to mean. It is symbolic and expresses desires or fears which we refuse ordinarily to admit to con-

sciousness, either because they are painful or because they are repugnant to our moral nature. A watchman is stationed at the gate of consciousness to keep them back, but sometimes these unwelcome intruders slip past him in disguise. In the hands of fanatical Freudians this theory has developed the wildest extravagancies, and the voluminous literature of psychoanalysis contains much that seems to the layman quite as absurd as the stuff which fills the twenty-five cent dream book. We cannot believe that the subconsciousness of every one contains nothing but the foul and monstrous specimens which they dredge up from the mental depths of their neuropathic patients and exhibit with such pride.

Bergson's view seems to us truer as it is certainly more agreeable, that we keep stored away somewhere all our memories, the good as well as the evil, the pleasant together with the unpleasant. There may be nightmares down cellar, as we thought as a child, but even in those days we knew how to dodge them when we went after apples; that is, take down a light and slam the door quickly on coming up.

Maeterlinck knew this trick, too. When in the Palace of Night scene of his fairy play the redoubtable Tytyl unlocks the cage where are confined the nightmares and all other evil imaginings, he shuts the door in time to keep them in and then opens another that reveals a lovely garden full of blue birds, which, tho they fade and die when brought into the light of common day, yet encourage him to continue his search for the Blue Bird that never fades, but lives everlastingly. The new science of dreams is giving a deeper significance to the trite wish of "Good night and pleasant dreams!" It means sweet sanity and mental health, pure thoughts and good will to all men.

Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, told the railroad men that if they should start a strike it would disorganize all business life, and he would call the legislature to enact a law which should make a strike unlawful, and should provide for the settlement of differences between the railroad companies and the men. That is precisely what he ought to do. There is precedent enough for it in the legislation of other countries. Of course the railroad employes ought to have the liberty to strike if they cannot get justice; but it should be so provided that they could get justice, and that is what Governor Foss would ask of the legislature. Of all strikes a railroad strike is the worst, and there, if anywhere, compulsory arbitration is justified.

The treatment of the negro in our Southern states is ideal as compared with what it is in South Africa, where the Parliament has lately past a law which forbids any white man to sell or even lease any land to a negro. It makes the African a serf; he cannot work for himself. His escape is to go on a native reserve, or on a mission reserve. In Rhodesia the Government gave the American Board Mission thirty thousand acres of wild land over twenty years ago. This is being leased to natives who will send their children to school and it is planned to sell homes to proper parties.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## A Tragedy on the High Seas

The wireless call for help brought ten ships, on the 9th, to the relief of the liner "Volturno," which was burning in the north Atlantic, about 600 miles east of the spot where the "Titanic" went down. The doomed ship, carrying 654 souls, had sailed from Rotterdam on the 2d, for Halifax and New York. Early in the morning on the 9th fire was discovered in the forward hold. A passenger who first saw the smoke says he thinks the fire might have been caused by a cigaret dropping thru a hole in the steerage floor and upon the immigrants' luggage stored beneath. When the ship's officers sought to check the flames, they were leaping 40 feet above the deck. Unfortunately, there was much inflammable material in the cargo, which included large quantities of oil, rags, burlap and chemicals. Six lifeboats were launched. The sea was lashed by a violent storm. Four of the boats were smashed against the ship's sides, and those who sought to escape in them were drowned. Two boats got away, but have not been found. By the wireless calls 523 of those who sailed from Rotterdam were saved; but 131 are dead.

To the calls ten ships responded. A majority of them were on their way to Europe. Putting on full steam, they raced to the burning vessel. The first to arrive was the "Carmania." Her race was for only 78 miles. Other great ships were soon near the "Volturno." This was in the afternoon of the 9th. But the sea was so rough that for many hours their efforts were made in vain. Boats were sent out at great risk, but were forced to return without reaching the burning ship. Thru the night a searchlight played upon

her, and passengers on the surrounding liners gazed at the despairing passengers assembled near the stern. In the morning the sea was calmer. The gale had gone down and the waves had been smoothed by oil discharged from a tank ship. Then the boats took off the despairing 523. These were distributed. For example, the "Carmania" had 1 and the "Grosser Kurfuerst" 105. Many of them have been landed in New York, where their tales of suffering and danger have been published. Never had a scene so appalling in mid-ocean been witnessed by so many spectators, for the ships that came to save surrounded the burning "Volturno" for sixteen hours.

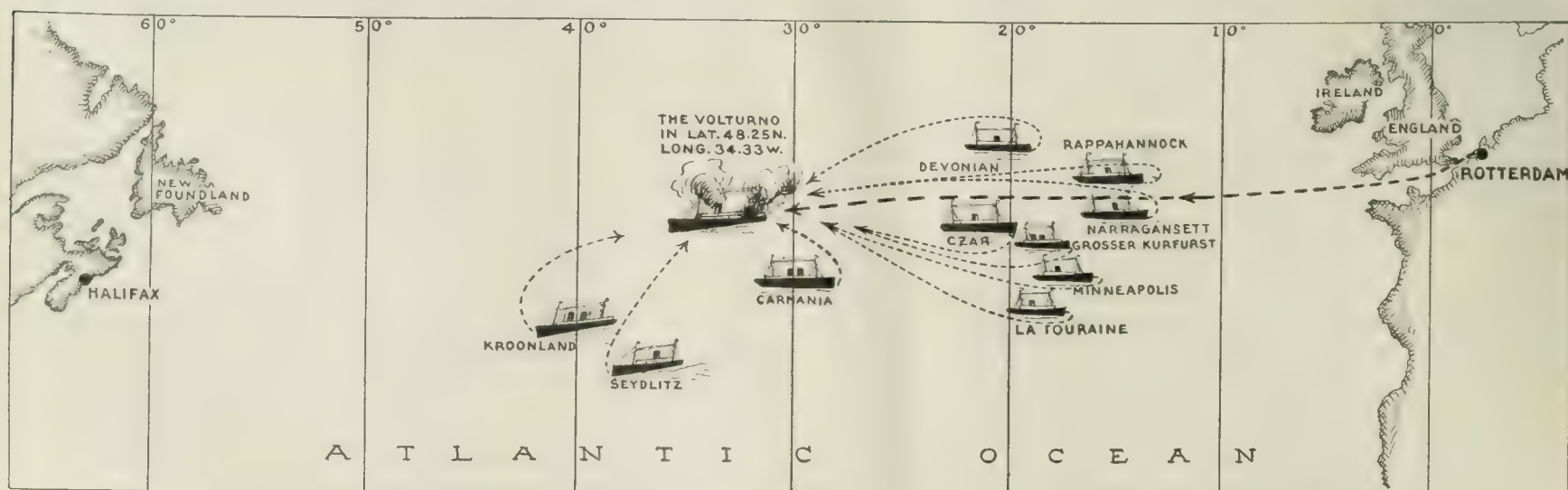
There are conflicting reports about the behavior of the crew and the condition of the life-saving apparatus. Captain Inch, whose conduct was heroic, says the crew's behavior was above reproach, that the boats were sound, and that there was no panic. On the other hand, surviving passengers are reported in the press as asserting that the crew attempted to monopolize the boats and that the captain forced them back with a pistol. One of the stewards is said to have declared the fire hose was rotten and that the boats were so leaky that they filled when placed in the water. Among those who perished were several who leaped overboard, preferring death by drowning to death by fire. A young couple from France, recently married, committed suicide in this way, clasped in each other's arms. There will be an official inquiry as to the cargo, the fire hose and the boats. The rescue of five hundred of the passengers of the "Volturno" is the most impressive demonstration of the value of the wireless telegraph that has yet been made. The

spectacle of ten great steamers rushing to the rescue of an endangered comrade is as inspiring as it is thrilling.

## Governor Sulzer Removed from Office

William Sulzer, Governor of New York, was found guilty last week by the High Court of Impeachment and removed from the office which he had held for about nine months. There were eight impeachment articles, or charges. As to three of them he was convicted by the vote of more than two-thirds of the court; as to the remaining five there was a unanimous vote for acquittal. The first of the sustained charges was that he had filed with the Secretary of State a false statement, concerning his campaign fund receipts and expenditures. The second was that he had committed perjury in making oath to the correctness of this statement. In the third he was accused of suppressing, by means of threats to witnesses, evidence sought by the committee that inquired concerning his conduct. He was acquitted as to the charges that he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from that committee; that he dissuaded F. L. Colwell from obeying the committee's subpoena; that he committed the crime of larceny by speculating in stocks with the money contributed to his campaign fund; that he abused his veto power in attempting to influence the action of members of the Legislature concerning his direct primary bill; and that he used his official authority and influence (by projects of legislation) to affect the prices of securities on the Stock Exchange while he was trading in stocks.

After taking action upon the charges, the court decided, by a vote



TEN SHIPS SUMMONED BY WIRELESS TO THE RESCUE OF THE "VOLTURNO'S" PASSENGERS





Photograph by Brown Brothers

## THE "VOLTURNO" AFIRE

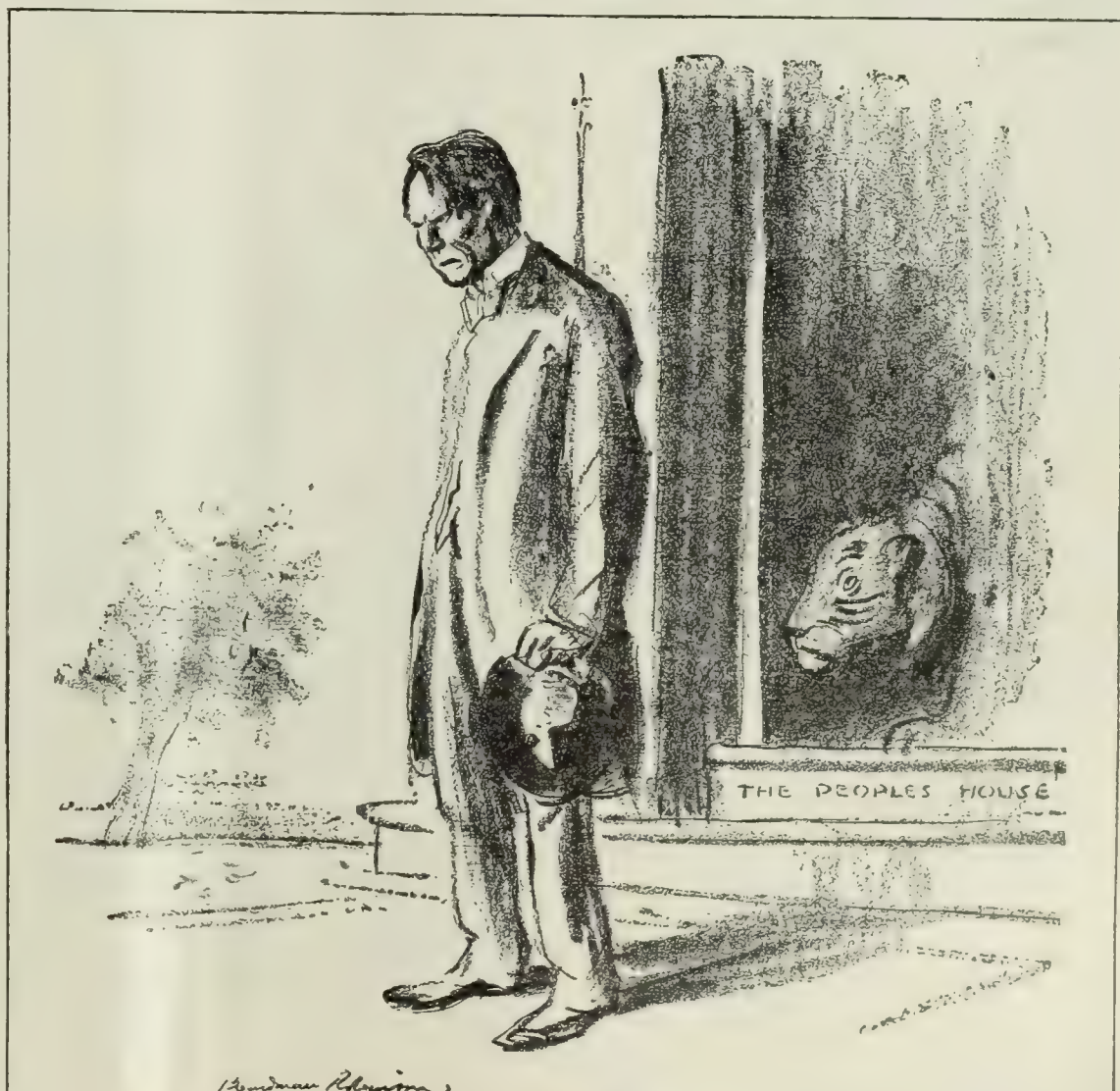
of 43 to 12, that he must be removed from office. Judge Cullen, who presided, and Senator Wende were excused from voting. Eight judges of the Court of Appeals voted for removal and no judge voted against it. But on the question whether Mr. Sulzer should be disqualified to hold office there was a unanimous vote in the negative. His successor, Lieutenant-Governor Martin W. Glynn, at once took the oath of office. To him, he said, it was an occasion of solemnity and sadness. "I will not," he added, "devote to partizan politics the time which I owe to the state, and I shall insist upon an economical, clean, orderly and efficient transaction of the state's business."

In a long statement given to the public a few hours later, Mr. Sulzer denied that he had used campaign fund money for his personal use or had speculated in stocks. He asserted that seven senators were biased as prosecutors and personal enemies, and pointed out that if they had refrained from voting he would not have been convicted. His trial had been "a farce, a political lynching." All the court's rulings had been against him. "A horse thief, in frontier days, would have had a squarer deal." Impeachment had been ordered by the Tammany boss. History would call the tribunal "Murphy's high court of infamy." He was confident that the effect of the trial would be good, because it would hasten adoption of the initiative and the referendum, bring about recall of judges and court decisions, and promote primary reform.

decrees and proclamations ordering a dissolution of Congress and calling for an extraordinary election of Representatives and Senators on October 26. The new Congress, he said, would pass upon the Presidential election of the same date. He virtually made himself dictator. The Senate had adopted a resolution like that of the House (to which he objected) and had refused to withdraw it. But only two Senators were arrested. The substance of Huerta's charges against the Deputies was

that they had usurped the prerogatives of the executive branch of the Government. They are to be tried in the courts. An investigation as to the disappearance of Senator Dominguez, after his speech in denunciation of Huerta, had been demanded by the House. The body of Dominguez has been found. It is said that he was taken from his home in the night by agents of the Government, and assassinated. He had expected to be killed, and had made his will.

Secretary Bryan telegraphed to our embassy in Mexico a message for Huerta, to the effect that, if the Deputies should be harmed, the United States would be displeased. Other telegrams were sent. President Wilson wrote one in which he said he was "shocked at the lawless methods employed by General Huerta," and must regard his arrest of the Deputies and his dissolution of Congress "as an act of bad faith toward the United States." It was "not only a violation of constitutional guarantees," but it destroyed "all possibility of free and fair elections." Therefore Mr. Wilson could not recognize the President who should be chosen on October 26. There has been no reply to these messages, and none is expected. Huerta regarded them as "intemperate" and at first was inclined to



## THE END

Boardman Robinson in the New York Tribune pictures the Tammany tiger lurking in the "People's House" from which Sulzer has been driven.

Unhappy Mexico  
After the arrest and imprisonment of 110 Deputies, or members of the Mexican House of Representatives, Huerta issued





Copyright by Pach Brothers

BENJAMIN ALTMAN

Whose will leaves to the Metropolitan Museum his splendid art collection and creates a trust fund for various philanthropies.

respond sharply, but after a conference with our diplomatic representative, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, he refrained from doing this. Our Government awaits the course of events. It has no thought of intervention. Its relations with Huerta are practically broken off, and its only messages to him hereafter will be in the nature of warnings. It is understood that Huerta recently offered his resignation to the Cabinet, suggesting that General Blanquet be chosen to succeed him. His intention to take this course is said to have been reported to President Wilson by Mr. Lind. But the Cabinet refused to accept the resignation, because its members were unable to agree upon a successor able to control the present situation. While it was said that Huerta did not intend to be a candidate after resignation, there is a growing movement in several states for his election on October 26. He would like to have the American warships recalled from Vera Cruz and other ports. They will remain on guard, and with them there will be warships from Europe. Several embassies at the Mexican capital have asked for them, and Germany has decided to send two.

The foreign diplomats at the capital have held several meetings. Seeing the withdrawal of troops for service in the north, they have protested, saying that the guard remaining is not large enough. Some expect a revolt at the capital. The Federal army is no longer trustworthy. In the north many soldiers have deserted and are now bandits. Huerta has been sorely in need of money. It is asserted that he borrowed \$2,600,000 last week in Paris. Manuel Bonilla, formerly in Made-

ro's Cabinet, has fled from the country in disguise, by way of Vera Cruz, fearing assassination. Four judges of the Supreme Court have resigned. Felix Diaz, advised by friends to remain in Cuba, will return to Mexico. At Washington it is not expected that the Deputies will be fairly tried. There, and in other parts of the world, it is thought by many that recent events have shown that President Wilson acted wisely in refusing to recognize Huerta's Government.

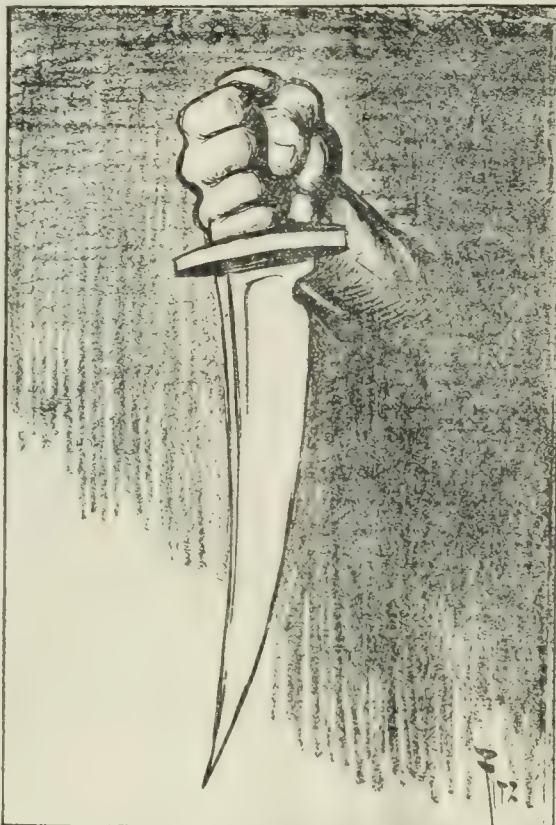
#### The Five Per Cent Tariff Discount

It is now expected that the provision of the new tariff which grants a rebate of 5 per cent on goods imported in American ships will be retained. Some days ago it was reported that the President was about to ask for a repeal of it, having been led by Department officers to regard it as highly objectionable. Some held that it would be necessary to pay the rebate, or discount, on goods borne by ships of all the countries with which we have treaties forbidding discrimination with respect to imports. There were protests from several nations, with some indications of retaliation if the law should be enforced. Mr. Underwood opposed repeal of the rebate paragraph, saying it had been designed to aid in building up our merchant marine. He added that it had been so written that the President would have an opportunity to abrogate many of the existing commercial treaties and to negotiate in place of them agreements more favorable to the interests of American shipping. Mr. Underwood had

a conference on the subject with the President. Immediately afterward it was announced that Mr. Wilson had decided to support him and to oppose repeal. In the Senate, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey, said that steps should be taken for abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain. He had been informed that payment of the 5 per cent discount would be a violation of this treaty. He would prefer repeal of the treaty to repeal of the discount. Referring to reports of tariff retaliation, he said: "If Germany should elect to try it on us, we would shut off her supplies of cotton, copper and phosphates. To Great Britain we would give the same medicine. Should South America throw the gauntlet, we could shut out their coffee and rubber for a little while, and ruin would stare them in the face." There are conflicting views at Washington concerning the extent to which the rebate can or must be paid, and as to the effect of an enforcement of this part of the tariff act. The decision to retain it is interesting as showing that the Democratic party is not unwilling to use the tariff for the protection of one industry at least—the shipping industry.

**New York's** By the will of the late Benjamin Altman, the result of thirty-two years of earnest and skilful art collecting, in which the utmost discrimination, the most sensitive taste and the most expert authority have been employed, has been given to the City of New York, thru the medium of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The scrupulous care with which this aggregation of paintings, statuary, porcelain and other objects of art has been gathered together, has quite done away with the possibility of suspicion as to the authenticity of any object and has made the gift entirely unrivaled in its intrinsic value and rare beauty.

There are, in the collection, thirteen Rembrandts, a collection of old masters containing more than fifty paintings of the early Dutch, Flemish, Italian, German and Spanish schools, among which are those of Franz Hals, Cuyp, Hobbema, Ruisdael, De Hooch, Maes and Vermeer; two Holbeins, four Memlings and two Van Dyck portraits. There is a Chinese porcelain collection of over 450 pieces, in which is a remarkable green hawthorn vase, 29 inches high, of the K'ang-hsi period (1662-1722), and many specimens of "famille-vert" of the K'ang-hsi period, and "famille-rose" of the Chien-lung



From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
THE LAST HOPE OF HUERTA



period. Benvenuto Cellini, the Italian sculptor, is represented by a gold enameled salière known as the "Rosipigliosi." There are also Renaissance bronzes, Limoges enamels, Flemish tapestries, French and Italian Renaissance furniture, and Persian and Indian rugs.

This, however, is not the only one of Mr. Altman's extraordinarily generous public gifts. His stock in B. Altman & Company, estimated at between twenty-five and thirty millions, he left to the Altman Foundation, with provision that its income be applied to various philanthropic and charitable institutions. To Mt. Sinai Hospital he left \$100,000, half of which was to be devoted to the work of combating nervous diseases, and to St. Luke's Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Lincoln Hospital he gave \$25,000 each. To the mutual benefit association of the employees of B. Altman & Company he left \$50,000, and made a number of individual gifts to faithful employees.

#### Office Changes in the Philippines

The first step in accordance with the new Philippine policy, Mr. Wilson said in those parts of Governor-General Harrison's inaugural address which he wrote at Washington, would be "to give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the appointive commission," which is the Senate, or upper house, of the Philippine legislature. In this commission there

were then five Americans and four Filipinos. Last week the President selected the following natives for members of it: Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vincente Illustro, Vincente Singson. The first of these will be Secretary of Finance and Justice.

Other changes for the enforcement of the new policy have been made. Manuel Tinio succeeds Capt. Charles H. Sleeper as Director of the Bureau of Lands. Tinio has been an officer of the Bureau of Labor. He was a major-general in the Filipino army during the insurrection. Bernard Bernstein, of New York, has been made Deputy Collector of Customs in place of Colonel H. B. McCoy, resigned. It is reported that the appointment of Tinio indicates a new attitude toward the questions raised in connection with the friars' lands. In the Bureau of Internal Revenue, thirty-seven of the eighty-five American collectors employed have been displaced by natives. In his report, Collector Nolting says the "results have been better than was hoped for." The amount collected in a year is about \$11,500,000. The new Assistant Executive Secretary, succeeding Thomas C. Welch, is Stephen Bonsal, the well-known war correspondent and traveler.

#### Japanese in Florida

The controversy with Japan may be intensified by land legislation in Florida. It appears that lands in that state owned by ex-Governor William S. Jennings,



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MRS. PANKHURST ARRIVING AT NEW YORK LAST SATURDAY

The leader of the English militants came to this country for a lecture tour, but was detained at Ellis Island when she arrived on October 18. A special board of inquiry decided that the offenses of which she was convicted in England involved "moral turpitude," and excluded her as an undesirable alien, leaving her, however, the right of appeal to Washington.

a cousin of Secretary Bryan, have been sold to Japanese who are now residents of California, where the new alien land law prevents them from owning land. It is expected that the purchasers will be followed by others of their race from the Pacific coast. The lands acquired are about 45 miles south of Jacksonville, in Clay and Duval counties.

Among those who object to this is Representative Clark, one of Florida's members of the House, at Washington, who has addressed to the Governor of Florida a letter, urging him to call a special session of the Legislature for the enactment of a law like California's, prohibiting the ownership of land there by Japanese. "Japan," he says in this letter, "is looking for more territory. It is her purpose to colonize parts of Mexico, and it is also her purpose to place in the United States as many Japanese as we will permit to live here, her ultimate purpose being war with this country." The people of Florida, he says, are now burdened with one race problem that will tax the ability and patriotism of generations to come, and they do not want another.



Photograph by Brown Brothers

MARTIN H. GLYNN, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

As Lieutenant-Governor he took Sulzer's place during the impeachment proceedings, and has now been sworn in as Governor. He will hold office until January 1, 1915.





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#### BURSTING THE LAST CANAL BARRIER

When the dike at Gamboa on the Panama Canal was blown up on October 10 the waters of Gatun Lake were admitted to the Culebra Cut, and the channel thruout the canal's length was complete except for dredging out the landslides.

Japan still holds that California's law is at variance with the treaty of 1911. Repeated exchange of diplomatic notes does not appear to have promoted a solution of the problem. It is now reported that Japan proposes a new treaty, which would distinctly give to Japanese the right to own land in any part of the United States. To this, it is said, no reply has yet been made. It is pointed out that if such a treaty were negotiated, California's statute would be at variance with it and that ratification of it would be strenuously opposed in the Senate, where renewal of the general arbitration treaty with Japan has been prevented by those who insist that by such an agreement the arbitration of questions like the one that has arisen in California must be specifically excluded.

#### The Episcopal Convention

Heated discussion on a number of subjects—in some of which no conclusion was reached—marked the second week of the Episcopal Convention in New York City. As had been anticipated, this discussion became most intense over the subject of change of name, which was accidentally brought up on Monday afternoon, thru the question of prayer book revision. Notwithstanding precautions which have been taken to prevent this controversy, it was precipitated when a memorial was presented providing for a committee to revise the Book

of Common Prayer—a move which the low church supporters thought involved changes in the title page. A number of spirited speeches began the contest which was brought to a climax by that of the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church of New York City, who spoke of the change of name as an act of "robbery." Feeling at this point rose so high that Dr. Parks was hissed as he took his seat.

On the same day the divorce question was touched upon and a resolution presented expressing sympathy with the International Committee on Marriage and Divorce. In the preamble of this resolution were emphasized the evils of the present diverseness of the state laws on divorce.

Other matters taken up and discussed during the week were the various missionary movements, theories of religious education, the idea of a world conference, a measure providing for the organization of church provinces which shall correspond to that of the general body of the Church—i. e., with houses of bishops and deputies in each province—and preparations for the next convention. It was unanimously voted to hold the next general convention, which will be the fiftieth, in St. Louis.

On Thursday perhaps the most important business of the week was transacted; namely, the passing of an amendment to the constitution

which makes impossible any change in name or system of representation in general convention without a two-thirds favorable majority in the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies.

#### New Arctic Land

Arctic exploration still has its surprises. An expedition sent out by the Russian Admiralty last July, for the purpose of exploring the northern coast of Siberia, discovered new land to the north of Cape Chelyuskin, the northernmost point of the continent of Asia. The expedition, which consisted of the two transports "Taimyr" and "Waygatch," was under the command of General Sergieff when it left Vladivostok, but he was stricken with apoplexy in Bering Sea and returned from Plover Bay on a Russian cruiser.

The expedition proceeded under Lieutenant-Commander Willitzky, who intended to reach the mouth of the Yenesei River for winter, but finding the way blocked with solid ice, he turned north from Cape Chelyuskin, and 60 miles beyond struck a narrow strip of land extending as far as 81° N. latitude, some two hundred miles. On September 4 he landed and took possession of the new territory for his sovereign, giving it the name of "Nicholas II Land." Specimens of the rocks and of the scant vegetable life were obtained. The newly discovered land appears to be of volcanic origin, to judge from the high, abrupt cliffs of the coast and from the peaks seen in the distance, from one of which vapor seemed to be rising. The depth of the sea at 20 fathoms from the shore was 95 fathoms. The land was covered with snow almost to the sea. The coast line, stretching northwesterly, was followed from longitude 104° east and latitude 79° north to longitude 96° east and latitude 81° north. Several uncharted islands were discovered on the return voyage to the east of Nicholas II Land, and when the explorers landed on Bennet Island, in latitude 76° north, they found there the diaries and documents left by the expedition of Baron Toll, which was lost in 1902. It is curious to note that Nansen on the "Fram" in 1895 must have past on both sides of the new land without suspecting its existence.

#### No Peace in Santo Domingo

The peace agreement made in Santo Domingo, at the suggestion of the United States Minister, by commissioners representing the revolutionists and the



Government, is not satisfactory to the rebel leader, General Horacio Vasquez. He has rejected it, and the war has been resumed. Vasquez complained that the commissioners representing those in revolt had gone beyond the limits of their authority. But in a letter to the commander of the United States gunboat "Nashville" he had said that they were authorized to act without any restraint whatever. The revolutionists know, however, that their Government, if they shall succeed in overcoming the present Government, will not be recognized at Washington, and will have no part of the customs revenue, which is collected under the supervision of American officers, who send about half of it every month to New York, where it is deposited for payment of the foreign debt. At Puerto Plata, last week, foreign residents were alarmed and were seeking refuge on ships in the harbor. Americans were urged by their consul to take this course.

#### The Kieff Trial

From an Anglo-Saxon point of view, the trial of

the Jew, Mendel Beilis, on the charge of killing the boy Yuchinsky is little calculated to serve the ends of justice. The Government, having discarded the original indictment of mere murder and substituted the charge of "ritual murder," is chiefly concerned with establishing the existence of the practise either in past or present, and with that in view has introduced as evidence historical documents dating from 1648 and 1702 from the library at Vilna. The anti-Semitic journals adopt the same attitude as in the Dreyfus case, and admit that the guilt or innocence of the accused does not matter, so long as the wrongs of Christians are avenged upon their Jewish oppressors.

The testimony so far heard in the Kieff court consists chiefly of personal opinion, hearsay evidence and countercharges of tampering with witnesses. "Anna the Wolf," the beggar who was reported to have seen Beilis dragging away the boy, denied the story when called to the stand, tho admitting that she might have "gabbled something when in her cups." The children of Vera Cheberyak or Tcharberyak, who, when their mother was accused of the murder, came to her defense by statements implicating Beilis, have both died in the course of the two years and a half since the murder. Polistchuk, an agent of the secret police, who interrupted his testimony by getting the court to take a recess for twenty minutes while he



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#### THE WATERS OF GATUN LAKE

The popular and entirely natural conception of a canal is that of a narrow channel between banks. Nearly half of the length of the Panama Canal lies thru this great artificial lake eighty-five feet above sea level. The tug is clearing the channel by pushing floating debris out of the way.

smoked a cigaret, gave it as his opinion that they had been poisoned with candy to get them out of the way. Vera Cheberyak testified on the stand that she was offered \$25,000 to clear Beilis by assuming the guilt.

The monstrous charge now officially brought against the Jews of using Christian blood in their Pass-over cakes has roused widespread indignation, and various organizations in many lands have pronounced against it. The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session in New York City, past a resolution as follows:

We call upon the archbishops, bishops and other bodies of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia to make formal pronouncement that charges of so-called ritualistic murders are without foundation or justification in the teachings and practise of the religion of Israel, and remind them that in the early days of Christianity similar charges were made by ignorance and superstition against our most holy religion.

#### Another Zeppelin Destroyed

The rivalry between the aeroplane and the airship seems now to be taking the form of a competition for the highest score of fatalities during the year. On October 17 three German officers on aeroplane duty were killed, but these accidents past almost unnoticed because of the appalling and spectacular destruction of the latest Zeppelin on the same day. Last month, when Zeppelin L-I was thrown into the sea by a hurricane

and fifteen lives lost, the German Emperor and people took courage in the thought that another and bigger airship, Zeppelin L-II, was already in commission.

An immense crowd was assembled to see this magnificent vessel as it rose from the Johannisthal aerodrome near Berlin for its trial trip as a member of the new German aerial fleet. A commission of the Admiralty was on board and altogether twenty-eight persons were carried, every one of whom was burned to death shortly after, for when the airship had attained a height of a thousand feet and started toward Hamburg, flames were seen to break out in the middle of the long cylinder and then the balloons exploded. The canvas burned in midair and the aluminum framework was redhot as it struck the ground. From this cage, when it could be approached, was extracted only one living man, and he was in such torture that he begged his bearers to kill him. A few hours later he died.

The cause of the disaster is yet unknown. The wireless apparatus had not been installed and the gasoline tanks and motors were at the ends, but a leak in the gasbags might have allowed the hydrogen to escape into the air between them, where a spark, caused by friction perhaps, could set off the explosive mixture. Zeppelin L-II was 525 feet long and weighed 24 tons. It was capable of carrying four rapid-fire guns and two tons of ammunition.



# SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS ARE MADE ON

## A STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF DREAMING

BY HENRI BERGSON

AUTHOR OF "CREATIVE EVOLUTION," "TIME AND FREE WILL," "MATTER AND MEMORY" AND "LAUGHTER."

*Dreams are of interest to everybody and have in all ages been the subject of much speculation. It is only within recent years, however, that successful attempts have been made to bring this nebulous material within the realm of science. The theory here propounded is, like Professor Bergson's other work, distinguished by originality and insight. In the first place he shows that dreaming is not so unlike the ordinary process of perception as had been hitherto supposed. Here, too, is brought forward the idea which he, so far as we know, was the first to formulate, that sleep is a state of disinterestedness, a theory which has since been adopted by several psychologists. In this address also was brought into consideration for the first time the idea that the self may go thru different degrees of tension—a theory referred to in his "Matter and Memory." M. Bergson first made public the results of his study of the mechanism of dreaming in a lecture before the Institut Psychologique, March 26, 1901, which was published in the "Revue Scientifique," June 8, 1901, and has now been revised and adapted by the author expressly for The Independent. The second half of the paper, "The Birth of a Dream," will appear in our next week's issue. Professor Bergson last year lectured at Columbia University, and his works have had a more rapid sale in this country than in France. For a more complete bibliography and further information on his personality and philosophy, the reader is referred to our issue of June 9, 1911, which contained the second of the series "Twelve Major Prophets of Today," by Edwin E. Slosson, now running in The Independent.—THE EDITOR.*

**T**HE subject which I have to discuss here is so complex, it raises so many questions of all kinds, difficult, obscure, some psychological, others physiological and metaphysical; in order to be treated in a complete manner it requires such a long development—and we have so little space, that I shall ask your permission to dispense with all preamble, to set aside unessentials, and to go at once to the heart of the question.

A dream is this. I perceive objects and there is nothing there. I see men; I seem to speak to them and I hear



HENRI BERGSON

what they answer; there is no one there and I have not spoken. It is all as if real things and real persons were there, then on waking all has disappeared, both persons and things. How does this happen?

But, first, is it true that there is nothing there? I mean, is there not presented a certain sense material to our eyes, to our ears, to our touch, etc., during sleep as well as during waking?

### WHAT WE SEE WITH SHUT EYES

Close the eyes and look attentively at what goes on in the field of our vision. Many persons questioned on this point would say that nothing goes on, that they see nothing. No wonder at this, for a certain amount of practise is necessary to be able to observe oneself satisfactorily. But just give the requisite effort of attention, and you will distinguish, little by little, many things. First, in general, a black background. Upon this black background occasionally brilliant points which come and go, rising and descending, slowly and sedately. More often, spots of many colors, sometimes very dull, sometimes, on the contrary, with certain people, so brilliant that reality cannot compare with it. These spots spread and shrink, changing form and color, constantly displacing one another. Sometimes the change is slow and gradual, sometimes again it is a whirlwind of vertiginous rapidity. Whence comes all this phan-

tasmagoria? The physiologists and the psychologists have studied this play of colors. "Ocular spectra," "colored spots," "phosphenes," such are the names that they have given to the phenomenon. They explain it either by the slight modifications which occur ceaselessly in the retinal circulation, or by the pressure that the closed lid exerts upon the eyeball, causing a mechanical excitation of the optic nerve. But the explanation, of the phenomenon and the name that is given to it matter little. It occurs universally and it constitutes—I may say at once—the principal material of which we shape our dreams, "such stuff as dreams are made on."

Thirty or forty years ago, M. Alfred Maury and, about the same time, M. d'Hervey, of St. Denis, had observed that at the moment of falling asleep these colored spots and moving forms consolidate, fix themselves, take on definite outlines, the outlines of the objects and of the persons which people our dreams. But this is an observation to be accepted with caution, since it emanates from psychologists already half asleep. More recently an American psychologist, Professor Ladd, of Yale, has devised a more rigorous method, but of difficult application, because it requires a sort of training. It consists in acquiring the habit on awakening in the morning of keeping the eyes closed and retaining for some minutes the dream that is fading from the field of vision and soon would doubtless have faded from that of memory. Then one sees the figures and objects of the dream melt away little by little into phosphenes, identifying themselves with the colored spots that the eye really perceives when the lids are closed. One reads, for example, a newspaper; that is the dream. One awakens and there remains of the newspaper, whose definite outlines are erased, only a white spot with black marks here and there; that is the reality. Or our dream takes us upon the open sea—round about us the ocean spreads its waves of yellowish gray with here and there a crown of white foam. On awakening, it is all lost in a great spot, half yellow and half gray, sown with brilliant points. The spot was there, the brilliant points were there. There was really presented to our perceptions, in sleep, a visual dust, and it was this dust which served for the fabrication of our dreams.



Will this alone suffice? Still considering the sensation of sight, we ought to add to these visual sensations which we may call internal all those which continue to come to us from an external source. The eyes, when closed, still distinguish light from shade, and even, to a certain extent, different lights from one another. These sensations of light, emanating from without, are at the bottom of many of our dreams. A candle abruptly lighted in the room will, for example, suggest to the sleeper, if his slumber is not too deep, a dream dominated by the image of fire, the idea of a burning building. Permit me to cite to you two observations of M. Tissié on this subject:

"B—— Léon dreams that the theater of Alexandria is on *fire*; the flame lights up the whole place. All of a sudden he finds himself transported to the midst of the fountain in the public square; a line of *fire* runs along the chains which connect the great posts placed around the margin. Then he finds himself in Paris at the exposition, which is on *fire*. He takes part in terrible scenes, etc. He wakes with a start: his eyes catch the rays of light projected by the dark lantern which the night nurse flashes toward his bed in passing. M.—— Bertrand dreams that he is in the marine infantry where he formerly served. He goes to Fort-de-France, to Toulon, to Loriet, to Crimea, to Constantinople. He sees lightning, he hears thunder, he takes part in a combat in which he sees *fire* leap from the mouths of cannon. He wakes with a start. Like B., he was wakened by a flash of light projected from the dark lantern of the night nurse." Such are often the dreams provoked by a bright and sudden light.

Very different are those which are suggested by a mild and continuous light like that of the moon. A. Krauss tells how one day on awakening he perceived that he was extending his arm toward what in his dream appeared to him to be the image of a young girl. Little by little this image melted into that of the full moon which darted its rays upon him. It is a curious thing that one might cite other examples of dreams where the rays of the moon, caressing the eyes of the sleeper, evoked before him virginal apparitions. May we not suppose that such might have been the origin in antiquity of the fable of Endymion—Endymion the shepherd, lapped in perpetual slumber, for whom the goddess Selene, that is, the moon, is smitten with love while he sleeps?

#### WHAT THE SLEEPER HEARS

I have spoken of visual sensations. They are the principal ones. But the auditory sensations nevertheless play a role. First, the ear has also its internal sensations, sensations of buzzing, of tinkling, of whistling, difficult to isolate and to perceive while awake, but which are clearly distinguished in sleep. Besides that we continue, when once asleep, to hear external sounds. The creaking of furniture, the crackling of the fire, the rain beating against the window, the wind playing its chromatic scale in the chimney, such are the sounds which come to the ear of the sleeper and which the dream converts, according to circumstances, into conversation, singing, cries, music, etc. Scissors were struck against the tongs in the ears of Alfred Maury while he slept. Immediately he dreamt that he heard the tocsin and took part in the events of June, 1848. Such observations and experiences are numerous. But let us hasten to say that sounds do not play in our dreams so important a role as colors. Our dreams are, above all, visual, and even more visual than we think. To whom has it not happened—as M. Max Simon has remarked—to talk in a dream with a certain person, to dream a whole conversation, and then, all of a sudden, a singular phenomenon strikes the attention of the dreamer. He perceives that he does not speak, that he has not spoken, that his interlocutor has not uttered a single word, that it was a simple exchange of thought between them, a very clear conversation, in which, nevertheless, nothing has been heard. The phenomenon is easily enough explained. It is in general necessary for us to hear sounds in a dream. From nothing we can make nothing. And when we are not provided with sonorous material, a dream would find it hard to manufacture sonority.

#### THE DREAM OF INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING

There is much more to say about the sensations of touch than about those of hearing, but I must hasten. We could talk for hours about the singular phenomena which result from the confused sensations of touch during sleep. These sensations, mingling with the images which occupy our visual field, modify them or arrange them in their own way. Often in the midst of the night the contact of our body with its light clothing makes itself felt all at once and reminds us that we are lightly clothed. Then, if our dream is at the moment taking us thru the street, it is in this simple attire that we present ourselves to the gaze of the

passers-by, without their appearing to be astonished by it. We are ourselves astonished in the dream, but that never appears to astonish other people. I cite this dream because it is frequent. There is another which many of us must have experienced. It consists of feeling oneself flying thru the air or floating in space. Once having had this dream, one may be quite sure that it will reappear; and every time that it recurs the dreamer reasons in this way: "I have had before now in a dream the illusion of flying or floating, but this time it is the real thing. It has certainly proved to me that we may free ourselves from the law of gravitation." Now, if you wake abruptly from this dream, you can analyze it without difficulty, if you undertake it immediately. You will see that you feel very clearly that your feet are not touching the earth. And, nevertheless, not believing yourself asleep, you have lost sight of the fact that you are lying down. Therefore, since you are not lying down and yet your feet do not feel the resistance of the ground, the conclusion is natural that you are floating in space. Notice this also: when levitation accompanies the flight, it is on one side only that you make an effort to fly. And if you woke at that moment you would find that this side is the one on which you are lying, and that the sensation of effort for flight coincides with the real sensation given you by the pressure of your body against the bed. This sensation of pressure, dissociated from its cause, becomes a pure and simple sensation of effort and, joined to the illusion of floating in space, is sufficient to produce the dream.

It is interesting to see that these sensations of pressure, mounting, so to speak, to the level of our visual field, and, taking advantage of the luminous dust which fills it, effect its transformation into forms and colors. M. Max Simon tells of having a strange and somewhat painful dream. He dreamt that he was confronted by two piles of golden coins, side by side and of unequal height, which for some reason or other he had to equalize. But he could not accomplish it. This produced a feeling of extreme anguish. This feeling, growing moment by moment, finally awakened him. He then perceived that one of his legs was caught by the folds of the bedclothes in such a way that his two feet were on different levels and it was impossible for him to bring them together. From this the sensation of inequality, making an irruption into the visual field and there encountering (such at least is the hypothesis which I propose) one or



more yellow spots, express itself visually by the inequality of the two piles of gold pieces. There is, then, immanent in the tactile sensations during sleep a tendency to visualize themselves and enter in this form into the dream.

#### DREAM WARNINGS OF DISEASE

More important still than the tactile sensations, properly speaking, are the sensations which pertain to what is sometimes called internal touch, deep-seated sensations emanating from all points of the organism and, more particularly, from the viscera. One cannot imagine the degree of sharpness, of acuity, which may be obtained during sleep by these interior sensations. They doubtless already exist as well during waking. But we are then distracted by practical action. We live outside of ourselves. But sleep makes us retire into ourselves. It happens frequently that persons subject to laryngitis, amygdalitis, etc., dream that they are attacked by their affection and experience a disagreeable tingling on the side of their throat. When awakened, they feel nothing more, and believe it an illusion; but a few hours later the illusion becomes a reality. There are cited maladies and grave accidents, attacks of epilepsy, cardiac affections, etc., which have been foreseen and, as it were, prophesied in dreams. We need not be astonished, then, that philosophers like Schopenhauer have seen in the dream a reverberation, in the heart of consciousness, of perturbations emanating from the sympathetic nervous system; and that psychologists like Scherner have attributed to each of our organs the power of provoking a well determined kind of dream which represents it, as it were, symbolically; and finally that physicians like Artigues have written treatises on the semeiological value of dreams, that is to say, the method of making use of dreams for the diagnosis of certain maladies. More recently, M. Tissie, of whom we have just spoken, has shown how specific dreams are connected with affections of the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory apparatus.

I will summarize what I have just been saying. When we are sleeping naturally, it is not necessary to believe, as has often been supposed, that our senses are closed to external sensations. Our senses continue to be active. They act, it is true, with less precision, but in compensation they embrace a host of "subjective" impressions which pass unperceived when we are awake—for then we live in a world of perceptions common to all men—and which reappear in

sleep, when we live only for ourselves. Thus our faculty of sense perception, far from being narrowed during sleep at all points, is on the contrary extended, at least in certain directions, in its field of operations. It is true that it often loses in energy, in *tension*, what it gains in extension. It brings to us only confused impressions. These impressions are the materials of our dreams. But they are only the materials, they do not suffice to produce them.

They do not suffice to produce them, because they are vague and indeterminate. To speak only of those that play the principal role, the changing colors and forms, which deploy before us when our eyes are closed, never have well-defined contours. Here are black lines upon a white background. They may represent to the dreamer the page of a book, or the façade of a new house with dark blinds, or any number of other things. Who will choose? What is the form that will imprint its decision upon the indecision of this material? This form is our memory.

#### THE DREAM CREATES NOTHING

Let us note first that the dream in general creates nothing. Doubtless there may be cited some examples of artistic, literary and scientific production in dreams. I will recall only the well-known anecdote told of Tartini, a violinist-composer of the last century. As he was trying to compose a sonata and the muse remained recalcitrant, he went to sleep and he saw in a dream the devil, who seized his violin and played with master hand the desired sonata. Tartini wrote it out from memory when he woke. It has come to us under the name of "The Devil's Sonata." But it is very difficult, in regard to such old cases, to distinguish between history and legend. We should have auto-observations of certain authenticity. Now I have not been able to find anything more than that of the contemporary English novelist, Stevenson. In a very curious essay entitled, "A Chapter on Dreams," this author, who is endowed with a rare talent for analysis, explains to us how the most original of his stories have been composed or at least sketched in dreams. But read the chapter carefully. You will see that at a certain time in his life Stevenson had come to be in an habitual psychical state where it was very hard for him to say whether he was sleeping or waking. That appears to me to be the truth. When the mind creates, I would say when it is capable of giving the effort of organization and synthesis which is necessary to triumph over a certain difficulty, to solve a problem, to produce

a living work of the imagination, we are not really asleep, or at least that part of ourselves which labors is not the same as that which sleeps. We cannot say, then, that it is a dream. In sleep properly speaking, in sleep which absorbs our whole personality, it is memories and only memories which weave the web of our dreams. But often we do not recognize them. They may be very old memories, forgotten during waking hours, drawn from the most obscure depths of our past; they may be, often are, memories of objects that we have perceived distractedly, almost unconsciously, while awake. Or they may be fragments of broken memories which have been picked up here and there and mingled by chance, composing an incoherent and unrecognizable whole. Before these bizarre assemblages of images which present no plausible significance, our intelligence (which is far from surrendering the reasoning faculty during sleep, as has been asserted) seeks an explanation, tries to fill the lacunæ. It fills them by calling up other memories which, presenting themselves often with the same deformations and the same incoherences as the preceding, demand in their turn a new explanation, and so on indefinitely. But I do not insist upon this point for the moment. It is sufficient for me to say, in order to answer the question which I have propounded, that the formative power of the materials furnished to the dream by the different senses, the power which converts into precise, determined objects the vague and indistinct sensations that the dreamer received from his eyes, his ears, and the whole surface and interior of his body, is the memory.

#### MEMORIES ARE INDESTRUCTIBLE

Memory! In a waking state we have indeed memories which appear and disappear, occupying our mind in turn. But they are always memories which are closely connected with our present situation, our present occupation, our present action. I recall at this moment the book of M. d'Hervey on dreams; that is because I am discussing the subject of dreams and this act orients in a certain particular direction the activity of my memory. The memories that we evoke while waking, however distant they may at first appear to be from the present action, are always connected with it in some way. What is the role of memory in an animal? It is to recall to him, in any circumstance, the advantageous or injurious consequences which have formerly arisen in analogous circumstances, in order to instruct him as to what he ought



to do. In man memory is doubtless less the slave of action, but still it sticks to it. Our memories, at any given moment, form a solid whole, a pyramid, so to speak, whose point is inserted precisely into our present action. But behind the memories which are concerned in our occupations and are revealed by means of it, there are others, thousands of others, stored below the scene illuminated by consciousness. Yes, I believe indeed that all our past life is there, preserved even to the most infinitesimal details, and that we forget nothing, and that all that we have felt, perceived, thought, willed, from the first awakening of our consciousness, survives indestructibly. But the memories which are preserved in these obscure depths are there in the state of invisible phantoms. They aspire, perhaps, to the light, but they do not even try to rise to it; they know that it is impossible and that I, as a living and acting being, have something else to do than to occupy

myself with them. But suppose that, at a given moment, I become *disinterested* in the present situation, in the present action—in short, in all which previously has fixed and guided my memory; suppose, in other words, that I am asleep. Then these memories, perceiving that I have taken away the obstacle, have raised the trapdoor which has kept them beneath the floor of consciousness, arise from the depths; they rise, they move, they perform in the night of unconsciousness a great dance macabre. They rush together to the door which has been left ajar. They all want to get thru. But they cannot; there are too many of them. From the multitudes which are called, which will be chosen? It is not hard to say. Formerly, when I was awake, the memories which forced their way were those which could involve claims of relationship with the present situation, with what I saw and heard around me. Now it is more vague images which occupy

my sight, more indecisive sounds which affect my ear, more indistinct touches which are distributed over the surface of my body, but there are also the more numerous sensations which arise from the deepest parts of the organism. So, then, among the phantom memories which aspire to fill themselves with color, with sonority, in short with materiality, the only ones that succeed are those which can assimilate themselves with the color-dust that we perceive, the external and internal sensations that we catch, etc., and which, besides, respond to the effective tone of our general sensibility.\* When this union is effected between the memory and the sensation, we have a dream.

\*Author's note (1913). This would be the place where especially will intervene those "repressed desires" which Freud and certain other psychologists, especially in America, have studied with such penetration and ingenuity. (See in particular the recent volumes of the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, published in Boston by Dr. Morton Prince.) When the above address was delivered (1901) the work of Freud on dreams (*Die Traumdeutung*) had been already published, but "psycho-analysis" was far from having the development that it has today. (H. B.)

IN A SECOND ARTICLE, NEXT WEEK, PROFESSOR BERGSON WILL CONTINUE HIS FASCINATING STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF DREAMING.

## "THE ORIENT, HALF MOROCCO, 8VO"

BY RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL

She bought a book, once, with the butter money—  
A wild, undreamed of, reckless thing to do!  
(So much to manage for the winter schooling,  
That split in Hannah Mary's Sunday shoe. . . .)

The cover bravely flaunted gold and scarlet,—  
Gave hint and promise of the hidden feast,  
Fine grained and limber, sleek beneath the fingers,  
Frankly symbolic of the gorgeous East.

She wrapt it up and laid it in the bureau;  
She knew she wouldn't get to read it soon,—  
Not while she had the harvesters to cook for,  
Tho maybe . . . of a Sunday afternoon. . . .

How often, then, her thoughts went winging to it  
Thru all the cumbered days she had to wait,  
Till, in a scanty hour of hard won leisure,  
She entered shyly thru the latticed gate:

Dim *harîms* . . . *sultans* . . . *yashmaks* . . . cloudy  
*nârgilehs*,—  
Strange sounding words from far-off story lands;  
The farmhouse fades; the Wishing Carpet bears her  
To Kairowan, across the golden sands.

Sometimes they have to call her twice, and sharply;  
(They see her, and they think that she is there!)  
Thru all the homely clamor, she is hearing  
Oh, very near and clear, The Call to Prayer!

Since then, thru all the somber woof of living,  
For her the mystic Orient weaves its spells;  
Faintly, at dawn, down thru the dairy pasture,  
She seems to hear the chime of temple bells.

Now she can see beyond the piles of mending—  
(There is a window in her prison tower!)  
Beyond the baking and the baby tending:  
The Mueddin cries across the sunset hour.

When the fierce August sun in grudging mercy,  
Threatening worse torments for the morrow, sets,  
The battered barns, the tanks, the gilded hay cocks,  
Are distant domes, and towers, and minarets.

The sullen farmer, summoned in to supper,  
Weary and silent as he slouches down,  
To her fresh eyes becomes a mighty Caliph  
Whose minions tremble at his slightest frown.

Subtlest of all—of course they do not mark it—  
She in herself is gently touched with grace—  
The swifter carriage of the toil warped figure,  
The ghost of girlhood in her furrowed face.





*Photograph by Underwood & Underwood*

SS. "Devonian."      SS. "Rappahannock."      The burning "Volturno."      SS. "Narragansett."

THE CAL

Five ocean liners speeding from their appointed courses to the rescue of a stricken comrade at the call of the fatef





Boat from SS. "Seydlitz."

SS. "Seydlitz."

SS. "Kroonland."

#### THE WIRELESS

5. Five others followed them and each of the ten bore a hand in the rescue of 523 souls from the burning "Volturno."





M. PEGOUD, WHO FLIES UPSIDE DOWN

## SAFETY AND STABILITY IN THE AEROPLANE OF TODAY

BY HENRY WOODHOUSE

**S**TABILITY in aeroplanes—or the lack of it—is a thing of very indefinite status. If one asks the opinion of almost any pilot of almost any type of aeroplane he will be told that there are aeroplanes that are treacherously unstable—but his own is perfectly stable. As a proof of his assertion the pilot will take his machine to the air and gambol up there cutting capers and fanciful figures, make the machine turn almost vertically, and take his hands off the controls. Almost any good pilot of any machine will also start out in a storm or drive into one while in the air and return to earth without even getting a shaking. The demonstration shows each time that the machine is stable—wonderfully so; and yet the same machine and possibly the same pilot may figure in a wreck a few days later.

Why?

That is not an easy question to answer. But one thing is certain; that many of the accidents which are not due to direct causes, such as breaking of parts, jamming of rudders or lack of experience, usually show that, somehow, the conditions were somewhat different than usual, but the pilot failed to allow for the difference. He may have modified the steering controls, making them more sensitive, then operated them with heavy hand; or gone out with an impaired motor which stopped while he was over a dangerous spot without clear place to land on; or taken out a new machine which had not yet been "tuned"; or perhaps he did not try

the controls before starting, and, finding them hard in the air, jammed them by impatient maneuvering; and so it goes.

Clearly, on considering these causes, the need is first more care on the part of the pilot; then, as an alternative, some means to make up this human deficiency—if it may be called such; that is, greater stability in the aeroplane, either inherent or automatic. This answer is, however, only a conclusion drawn by the more thoughtful people inside and outside of the aeronautical circle. The pilots and the constructors, particularly the former, do not concur in this conclusion. It is a safe estimate that only about 2 per cent of the 7000 licensed aviators and the 10,000 people who fly without license would have an automatic stabilizer in the aeroplane which they are flying, and the scores of old pilots, such as Vedrines, Weymann, Renaux, Grahame-White, who have piloted every kind of standard aeroplane, would simply not "risk their life" in a mechanically controlled aeroplane.

"Why," said Vedrines to the writer, during a discussion of an excellent stabilizer, "why should I trust a mechanical thing which can't think, and acts but one way, when I can think and act a hundred different ways—and I would have nothing to do in the air if the thing did not work?" As he had just won the Gordon Bennett Cup by flying one hour and ten minutes at a speed of about 106 miles an hour, and had crost and circled a half dozen countries with his speedy aerial steed

without trouble, his argument was impressive. But he admitted that it would be wise to have stabilizers, or better—if slower—inherently stable aeroplanes for those who learn to fly, who contribute the largest share of accidents; and for the use of the average man who cannot give all his time to keeping in "flying trim."

### AUTOMATIC AND INHERENT STABILITY

Stability in aeroplanes can be either inherent or automatic. Inherent stability means that the aeroplane is so constructed that it will not upset under conditions more or less normal, and will stand strong gusts of winds, and will not slide sideward or dive forward in case of sudden stopping of the motor. It is supposed to right itself immediately and naturally whenever anything upsets its equilibrium.

Automatic stability is effected by equipping the aeroplane with a device which will check losses of equilibrium as fast as they happen. To understand this clearly the layman may consider that an aeroplane is essentially a kite fitted with a rudder like a boat to turn it around; some kind of horizontal rudder which is placed either forward or backward, which makes the aeroplane go either upward or downward; and some kind of arrangement at the tips of the wings which can be warped or raised on one side and lowered on the other simultaneously to counteract any tendency of the aeroplane to turn over, especially in turns.

An automatic stabilizer is an apparatus which actuates the stabil-



izing and controlling rudders and maintains the equilibrium of the aeroplane while in flight mechanically, without any assistance from the operator. Take, for instance, the best known stabilizer—the Doutré. This apparatus, connected to the rudder which controls the ascent and descent, maintains fore and aft stability mechanically in the roughest kind of weather without any assistance from the pilot. The process is too complicated to be explained here fully, but a brief definition may help the reader.

The aeroplane is essentially different from other means of locomotion employed by man in that its sustentation in the element in which it trav-

els depends not on a static but on a dynamic process, its progress being made possible by the resistance itself of the element in which it travels. The aeroplane really sustains itself in the air by a non-interrupted succession of shocks derived by its meeting successively with the molecules of the air. The intensity of these shocks depends at once on the relative speed and angle under which the molecules are met. The molecules are themselves animated with movements of intensity and orientation subject to sudden changes.

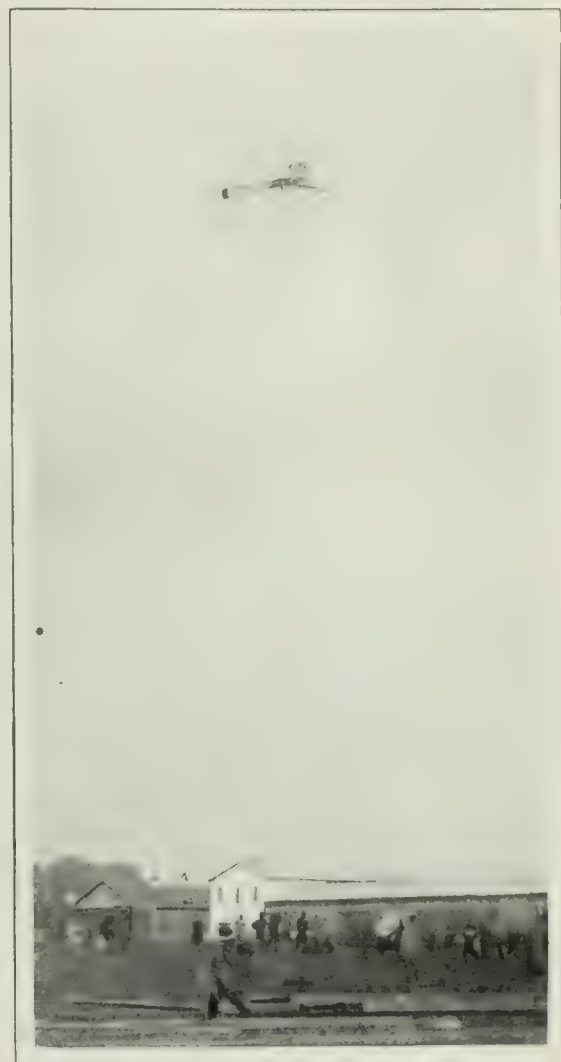
The aeroplane, in flight, finds itself at once under the conditions of a terrestrial vehicle rolling over an uneven ground, and of a runner amusing himself by boarding one after another a succession of moving platforms moving at different speeds and in different directions. In each case the progression depends on speed.

Now, the aeroplane and the molecules of the air which it meets are animated by a great speed. The only thing that can prevent an aeroplane from falling out of equilibrium is rapid correction of equilibrium by quick manipulation of the rudders. Quick action with these reestablishes even keel; but for many reasons quick enough action does not always come. And the aeroplane often dashes to the ground before the counter action is effected. The Doutré stabilizer's mission is to prevent the loss of equilibrium by correcting it simultaneously with the loss itself.

#### "STABLE" AEROPLANES GO BEGGING

The Doutré stabilizer has demonstrated its excellence, but for the reasons mentioned it has not been widely adopted. A score of other stabilizers have had even less success, and the scores of inventors of devices of this kind go unrewarded and unthanked for their efforts. It may be added that there has not yet been demonstrated an automatic stabilizer which can prevent loss of equilibrium laterally as well as fore and aft. As two stabilizers, one for lateral and one for fore and aft, can be installed, the matter cannot be considered a problem beyond solution. Besides, there have been scores of patents issued for stabilizers supposed to be efficient both ways.

As mentioned before, every constructor and pilot can prove that his aeroplane is inherently stable, so every standard aeroplane can be considered such. But hundreds of inventors will protest that an aeroplane is not "stable" except when it can right itself in the air of its own accord under more or less unusual circumstances. Hence the word "stable"



PEGOUD'S MONOPLANE FLYING BOTTOM SIDE UP

The inherent stability of a Blériot monoplane—and of M. Pégoud's wits—has been startlingly demonstrated by such feats as this.

usually designates an aeroplane which is supposed to have the above mentioned qualities. Scores of patents are taken out each year for inherently stable aeroplanes, and there are hundreds of such machines under construction in the hangars of the world.

But so far there has been little encouragement for inventors; the men who devised the Dunne and Moreau aeroplanes, about which there have been printed sensational reports in American newspapers, have been begging for an audience for four and three years respectively without being able to get a hearing. In each case the inventor, having satisfied himself of the excellence of his machine, sought recognition without trying to perform spectacular feats or using competitive business methods, and the authorities, whose consideration is sought by hundreds of inventors and people who have enterprises to promote, very politely dismiss them with thanks—without giving consideration to the inventions. Lieutenant Dunne, the inventor and constructor of the Dunne aeroplane, has been working on his invention since 1906, and has been demonstrating the sensational features of his aeroplane since 1910. But little attention was paid to it until this fall, when it came



TURNING ON ITS WING-TIP

Chevilliard showing the King of Spain what can be done with the aeroplane of the present.



to the attention of Commander Julien Felix, of the French Aeronautical Corps, and a pilot. Commander Felix was astonished by the unique design, which to his technical mind suggested certain amazingly efficient results, and asked to be allowed to try the machine in the air. As he expected, the aeroplane was capable of standing any gust of wind and practically any kind of treatment without losing equilibrium, regaining even keel automatically each time. He became so enthusiastic that he let go of the lever and waved his hands, then climbed on the seat and almost danced while the aeroplane was moving thru the air, and finally landed and obtained permission from Lieutenant Dunne to fly it from London to Paris, which he did easily in spite of the inclement weather—the event which has been reported so sensationally by the press of both continents.

These sensational reports do not in themselves mean that Lieutenant Dunne will find a market for his aeroplane, any more than the sensational reports about the recognition of the Moreau machine by the French authorities six months ago brought orders to the Messrs. Moreau. The military authorities may order a couple of machines, but that may be all, unless the constructor has a half million dollars to send out a number of leading pilots to give extraordinary demonstrations for a period of six months.

#### PÉGOUD'S REASSURING FEATS

The reason new aeroplanes have a hard time to get recognition is that the established standard aeroplanes can give good accounts of themselves in case of need. For instance, a year or so ago a score of accidents to monoplanes resulted in a ban against them from the British military authorities. Mr. Louis Blériot, the pioneer constructor of monoplanes of that name, explained that under certain normal conditions the pressure of the air on the wings of the aeroplane in flight would suddenly shift from downward to upward, and unless the machine, a monoplane, was securely trussed both ways, the wings would fold up as a result. This was abnormal, however, he added, and any of his monoplanes could undergo almost any test and maintain their stability under abnormal conditions. The world somehow absorbed fully

his first statement, but not quite fully the second, and he undertook to prove it by letting one of his machines be flown upside down—in a loop of the loop. These demonstrations, which created a sensation, were accomplished as follows: The pilot—a young man named Pégoud—rose in his machine sitting in the usual way but wearing a shoulder strap fastened to the machine. At a height of 3000 feet he started to descend. The aeroplane first described a vertical quarter circle, turned sharply into the circle, flying upside down for a distance of about 2500 feet, then turned to come out of the circle—being almost vertical, tail up and head down for a time—and resumed its horizontal position, after which the pilot gamboled around and finally landed. The first time the thing was branded a freak feat; the second time it made an impression. The pilot is ready to do it over and over again; in fact, he says that he did it to demonstrate the safety of the present day aeroplane under any condition. His purpose, as he expresses it, is purely ethical and utilitarian. He says:

These experiments are not ended. I want to be able to say to the aviators: "You can upset, you can drop perpendicular, you can turn sidewise, you can slide on your wings or on your tail . . . all that is of little importance; your apparatus does not need to lose control—you can make it reassume its normal position by a simple maneuver."

I further want to be able to say: "Even if your life is entirely in danger, here you have a life-saving device, the parachute, with which you can save yourself, letting your aeroplane drop down. You can come to earth without hurt, the parachute breaking your fall."

I shall, maybe, have the satisfaction of having many tell me, as several officer aviators have said to me: "My dear Pégoud, now I don't fear anything."

If my demonstrations show—and I am certain they will—that the security in aeroplanes is a fact, I shall be satisfied. It will seem to me then that I will have worked for the good of aviation and for national defense.

This surely demonstrates the safety of the Blériot aeroplane—when piloted by skilful hands and a brain which can retain its best faculties 3000 feet up under such conditions! Most of us would lose more than control if our aeroplane were to turn upside down.

#### SAFETY FOR AMATEUR FLYERS

Of course, Mr. Blériot and his colleague are dealing with past accidents, which happened to professional and military aviators who had been flying more strenuously than the average man would fly, and will concede that the average man should be provided with machines that can survive deficiency in operating skill. Aeroplanes of this kind will be provided as soon as there is a demand for them. At the present time the cost of aeroplanes still ranges from \$5000 to \$10,000 per machine, which is too high for the average man; and the sportsman and enthusiast has an extremely safe craft in the water aeroplane—the airboat, which is essentially a boat with wings, and the hydroaeroplane, which is an aeroplane with floats to enable it to land on water. Water flying is much more safe than land flying, because the water always presents a flat surface to start from and land on, and in case of a spill the aviator, who is dressed in a floating coat, just gets a drenching. A score of American sportsmen acquired airboats in the past summer and flew them continually, and made from 60 to 80 miles an hour while they flew them; and two of them actually flew from Chicago to Detroit, 900 miles,

which they covered in 900 minutes, going thru a succession of storms which no boat could have weathered; but there were no accidents, not even a drenching. The demonstration of the safety of water flying was so conclusive that scores of other sportsmen were converted, and the four principal aeroplane constructors—the Wrights, of Dayton, Ohio; Curtiss, of Hammondsport, New York; Burgess, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Benoist, of St. Louis, Missouri, are working overtime turning out this sort of machine.

New York City.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### ACROSS THE PYRENEES WITHOUT DIFFICULTY

Oscar Bider in a five-hour trip from Pau, France, to Madrid. Bider has crossed every mountain range in Europe, a striking proof of the dependability of his machine.





MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN

## WOMEN AND INTERNATIONALISM IN EUROPE

BY MAUD NATHAN

*Mrs. Frederick Nathan returned to New York last week after a summer spent in the various capitals of Europe, where she attended numerous congresses and met the leaders of the European feminist movement. As a public speaker, a campaign worker, an officer in many equal suffrage organizations, and the president of the Consumers' League of New York, Mrs. Nathan has had a wide influence in the woman movement of this country.—THE EDITOR.*

**T**HE women of the twentieth century, having freed themselves from the tyranny of many conventions, find themselves today the victims of conventions far more tyrannical in character—solemn and earnest conventions held in every part of the globe to discuss remedies for evils that have grown up in a man-made civilization. These evils are being deplored by progressive men, the world

over, and in the endeavor to abolish them, men are imploring women to come to their aid.

My summer's trip to Europe had an added charm thru the active interest and very pleasant part which I took in five International Congresses, held in Paris, Vienna, Budapesth, The Hague and Antwerp. It really impressed me to note how the feminist movement had grown apace. Today I am convinced that it is one of the most stirring and vital in the world, appealing to a very large number of men as well as women. For instance, at the Peace Congress, held at The Hague in August, my resolution recommending to the peoples of the world that in order to attain universal peace they should give favorable consideration to the movement for the granting of equal political rights to men and women, was signed by every member of the Committee on Sociology, except one. This was a Dutch gentleman, anxious

about his political fences at home, who apologetically explained that for political reasons he must decline. This action was perhaps made more noteworthy by the fact that every member of that committee was a man—except myself. The resolution, not having been previously past upon by the Council, could not be voted upon, but a motion to request the Central Council to place it on the regular order of business for the next Congress was *unanimously* adopted. This was the first time that woman suffrage has come formally before the Peace Congress, and it was a pleasure to see how warmly it was received. At every session of the Congress, remarks by men and women in favor of the political enfranchisement of our sex, invariably met with hearty applause. The president of the Congress, Senator La Fontaine, spoke to me personally, with the utmost warmth, of his approval of the movement, and asked



me for my speech on the resolution, so that it could be printed in full in the report of the Congress. Two years ago, at a public meeting in Stockholm, the Bishop of Visby declared that Universal Peace could never be established until women were enfranchised. So perhaps in thus aiding our movement Senator La Fontaine is taking a great step toward the achievement of his own hopes.

The sessions of the Peace Congress were held in the old "Ridderzaal" or "Knights' Hall," the former seat of Dutch government in its mightiest days. It was rather solemn sitting there, to think how the old Knights would have stared at seeing women in their council chamber, and it took some courage to speak in the presence of their shades. They used sometimes to let a woman rule their country—one is doing so now—but they would have felt it such a waste of time to listen to the councils of one of the frivolous sex.

For the opening of the Peace Palace, the Daughters of the American Revolution presented a Peace flag. Thus the great granddaughters of the men who fought for freedom consecrated that freedom by pleading for the cessation of war. As the official representative of the society, I express the hope that the flag might, thruout the years to come, float over the Tribune of Judges, whose duty it will be to render in the most rational, merciful and wise way, decisions in all international disputes.

The Congress of the Interparliamentary Union followed the opening of the Peace Palace, and those delegates of the Peace Congress who still lingered at The Hague, were invited to all the sessions as well as to the excursions and receptions tendered by the municipality and by prominent citizens.

In June, I was in Paris at the Convention of the Council of Women. There it was the note of justice rather than peace that was sounded—justice for women workers, justice for wives and mothers. The Frenchman no longer shrugs his shoulders and raises his eyebrows, when approached on the subjects of feminism. He has accepted the fact that women are no longer dolls. He discusses the various phases of the subject seriously. Among those who are most keen about seeing women succeed in their world-wide movement toward self-expression, toward a

real democracy, are many professors of leading French universities. The man who presided at the International Conference of Consumers' Leagues, in Antwerp, Mr. A. de Morsier, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in Switzerland, and an active worker for the cause of political equality for women. Many prominent men in Antwerp were interested in the Consumers' League Conference. The Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Governor of the province, came to listen to the criticisms by both men and women of industrial conditions which they were refusing to tolerate any longer.

But it was the International Woman Suffrage Congress, held in Budapest in June, which perhaps created the greatest stir of the summer, in the region where it was held. There never had been before such a large congress held in Hungary. Twenty-eight hundred men and women were participants, and twenty-six nations were represented. A preliminary congress was held during two days at Vienna; and the echoes of the addresses reverberated down the Danube to the Hungarian capital.

The Hungarian Free Masons invited some of our speakers to enlighten them at a special meeting, held in the Lodge, for that purpose. I have always understood that the Masons refuse to admit women members on the exploded ground that we cannot keep secrets. But the Hungarian Masons certainly seemed most eager to gather from us any secrets we might have to tell! If Susan B. Anthony could have risen from her grave and could have peeped into that assembly hall, occupied by a sprinkling of women, and a large number of men who filled the seats, who overflowed into the aisles, and who eagerly drank in our words and greeted all our points with hearty applause, she would have again uttered her prophesy: "Failure is impossible!"

Some of the members of the Hungarian Parliament were among our most ardent supporters and were members of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. We were welcomed to Budapest by the Minister of Education and the Burgomaster. One of the most vehement speakers in our behalf was a Catholic priest, Rev. Dr. Giesswein, who also gave addresses at suffrage meetings held in Amsterdam and The Hague, a couple of months later.

At Amsterdam, the 1813-1913 Woman's Exposition was a great success. It served to arouse interest in woman's development during the past one hundred years. It visualized, in a picturesque and striking way, the changes in woman's condition within the relatively short space of a century. It embraced woman's advance along lines educational, economic, industrial, agricultural, artistic, scientific and political.

Woman seems to have loomed large in the public eye all this season; even the editorials in the most conservative papers gave a large amount of space to recording women's achievements. For instance, at the Scientific Congress held in Birmingham, it was stated in one of the leading London newspapers that by far the best papers and the best discussions were given by women. At the Church Congress, held in Southampton, a whole day was given over to such topics as "The Kingdom of God and the Sexes," "The Relation of the Sexes," with special reference to the *frail* (or when speaking of things spiritual, shall I say the *strong* sex), "Woman's Position in the Church," etc. Several of the speakers were women. This was, indeed, a change from the days when women were totally ignored in Church congresses, and at other conventions were relegated to a gallery without the right to participate in discussions.

There was a White Slave Congress held in London, at which Mrs. Catt presided for one day. She controlled the meeting with such power and yet such courtesy that I heard a universal comment not exactly favorable to the presidents of the other sessions, who were of the sex of which presidents are usually made.

In England no one ever greeted me with, "How do you do?" but always with the immediately burning question, "Are you a militant?" I am not. I am strongly averse to giving the slightest countenance to militancy. It may, however, interest our American critics of English methods to know that I sat at dinner beside an English member of Parliament, himself strongly anti-suffragist, who declared that it was thru the militant tactics that the question had become a vital one in his country, that he admired the brilliant political sagacity displayed by Mrs. Pankhurst and believed that no other course could have brought the matter to the front.

New York City.



## THE FATHER OF OUR HORSES

A NOTABLE celebration is to be held on November 1 at the little town of Przevalsk, on the shore of Issuk Lake, near the eastern border of Russian Turkestan, where died, twenty-five years ago, Col. Nikolai M. Przhevalski (or Prjevalsky), the explorer who first brought to scientific notice the tarpan, or small wild horse, that bears his name. He was of Polish birth, but became an officer and instructor in the Russian army, and in 1867 began a series of remarkable explorations in Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet which added very largely to the world's knowledge of the geography, peoples and resources of those countries, some parts of which had never before been visited by a European.

Colonel Przhevalski will be remembered distinctively, however, for his discovery in the Desert of Gobi of wild camels, and of the dun-colored, indigenous pony that represents the primitive stock from which all of our horses have descended. This is one of the most interesting discoveries in natural history, and it has led to the entire modification of former views as to the history of the domestic horse.

This horse stands about 12 hands high, and is characterized by a large head with convex profile, short neck, short back, and stout limbs; there is no forelock, and the mane is naturally roached. The body is a uniform dun in color, adaptive to a desert habitat, marked with a dark brown spinal stripe, and sometimes by faint bars on the legs; the hair on the upper part of the tail is short and stiff, and in winter, when the coat is long and shaggy, a heavy beard grows upon the under lip. All these characteristics appear not only in the accompanying photographs of specimens in the Zoological Park, in New York, but in prehistoric drawings by artists of the Cave period.

This horse must be regarded as the type of his species, from which were early developed two varieties, judging by bones found with the remains of primitive man in kurgans, graves and cave floors. On the hot, dry plains of southwestern Asia there diverged a smaller, more slender and agile variety; and in the rough and forested region of west-

ern Europe a taller, heavier sort called the forest horse. The former of these two varieties has been improved into the graceful steeds of Persia, Syria and the Great Desert, where speed was the quality most desired and cultivated, giving their distinguishing characteristics to the Arabian and Barbary breeds, predominant in the modern hunter and racehorse; while the latter variety, depicted in the neolithic drawings, is

men had become restricted to foothill valleys and scattered oases, where alone could water be found, except for a few weeks in spring. Thus forced together into some sort of society, these people had, when the earliest pages of their story may be read in their excavated town sites in Turkestan, begun to cultivate wheat and barley, and to own bands of cattle and sheep.

Among these aborigines of the oases of central Asia, who were now acquiring use of tools of copper in place of polished stone, occurred the first domestication of the horse of which we have any substantial evidence; but by this time the increasing population could no longer find sufficient farming or grazing land, or irrigating water, for the support of all, and emigration became inevitable. Then began a steady, ceaseless movement westward of tribes and families, with their goods and ideas, until at last they invaded southern Europe. They took with them a breed of native (Prjevalsky) horses, modified, during their long, slow progress across the Persian and Russian steppes, into animals of a slighter, speedier mold, which, as they advanced, took the place of any wild



By permission of the New York Zoological Society

## THE PRJEVALSKY HORSE

It is believed to represent the primitive stock from which our horses are descended.

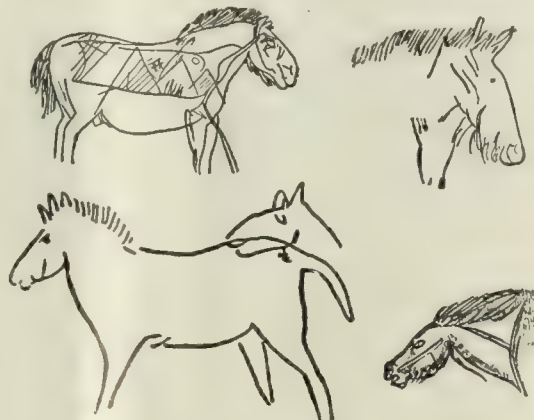
the foundation of the great medieval chargers and the present heavy workhorses of northern Europe.

Now, Dr. Raphael Pumpelly and others have evidence that a relatively rapid drying of the climate followed the close of the last glacial epoch in central Asia, whose plains and valleys came to be inhabited by a race of small men, who were at last decidedly affected by the progressively altering conditions. Steppes once green had become dusty deserts, so that both wild animals and

horses of the West.

It is this small, graceful, swift-footed, imported Transcasian stock which is found mingled with the remains of the Swiss lake-dwellers and other peoples of the bronze and iron ages. Its descendants are now seen in the ponies of Corsica and Sardinia. This new stock became widely distributed; and from them, as subsequently modified by mixture with the native European or "forest" strain and later with horses from the African and Syrian deserts, have been developed our modern breeds.

Since 1881, when this ancestral stock was first described from skins and skulls sent to St. Petersburg, several living examples have been brought out of the desert; and these little horses may now be seen alive—and often kicking, for they are not very docile—in the Zoological Park at New York, in Philadelphia, and in other American as well as European animal collections. They are hardy, increase at a satisfactory rate, and may perhaps become numerous enough to be used like other ponies.



## PALEOLITHIC DRAWINGS OF HORSES

These earliest pictures are strikingly like the Prjevalsky horse. Note the beard on the horse in the upper right-hand corner.





BETTER THAN SIGNPOSTS AND CHEAPER THAN TRAFFIC POLICE

### SIGN LANGUAGE FOR MOTORISTS

**T**WO California cities have adopted simple and effective aids to motorists in the form of traffic signals on main thoroughfares, painted on the roadway where the careful driver is supposed to concentrate his attention.

One of these signals is in Redlands, where a compound curve in a busy street leads directly to a double track car line. The proper route is shown by a broad white band of aluminum paint, extending down the center of this street. At either end is a broad arrow, inclined to the right, a hint that the chauffeur is likely to observe.

In Pomona great difficulty was occasioned by "corner cutting" at street intersections. This led to congestion in the center of the town, and the simple remedy of a white painted disc in the center of the intersection was adopted. It is very conspicuous, having a diameter of 18 inches, and the most inexperienced driver is likely to take the hint to drive around it. If he fails to follow the gentle suggestion, he is liable to arrest, and the mark of his tire on the white disc is evidence that he violated the traffic ordinance.

### INSECT PSYCHOLOGY

**S**IR OLIVER LODGE, in his presidential address before the British Association, remarked that while an astronomer can predict the movements of a planet, he cannot calculate the orbit of a housefly, because the housefly has something in him besides mechanical actions and reactions. Professor Howlett has been studying the psychology of insects with a view to its bearing on the fight against malaria in India. His experiments were

along the response of insects to various stimuli, and his conclusion is that insects are to be regarded "not as intelligent beings consciously shaping a path thru life, but as being in a sort of active hypnotic trance." It is not clear how this differs from the ordinary statement that insects act by instinct and not by reason. But his expression gives a fresher idea of their mechanical way of doing things, and he claims that this view of insect psychology opens up great possibilities in the study of insect carriers of disease, since "it is no intelligent foe we have to fight, but a mere battalion of somnambulists." If we can only learn the stimuli which determine the actions of an insect, we can use them to its undoing. It was found, for example, as reported in *Nature*, that the females of the fruit-fly, a serious pest in some parts of India, emitted an odor resembling ordinary citronella, and that the males could be caught in very large numbers by baiting traps with citronella, since they came to the traps and remained there apparently under a blind impulse to follow the scent of the female. In this way they had succeeded in checking largely the incidence of the fruit-fly pest.

### A DESCENT INTO HELL

**F**ABLES or epics of descents into Hell have fascinated fabulists and poets of all ages and countries that have a story of a hell or an underworld. Thousands of years ago, in wedge-shaped syllables, Babylonian bards told how Ishtar, goddess of Love, demanded the opening of the seven gates, and was stript as she past thru. In Egypt the holiest of its Scriptures described the road and its dangers. Dante's *Inferno* is immortal, and so is Milton's description of Satan's escape from Hell, and the poet's delight in his own escape.

"Taught by the sacred Muse to venture down  
The dark descent, and up to reascend,  
Tho hard and rare."

A very curious Coptic tale of our Lord's descent into Hell has just been published for the first time by Dr. Budge, of the British Museum, from an Egyptian manuscript. It is an Apocryphal writing attributed to Bartholomew the Apostle. Our Lord while buried in the tomb descends into Hell, conquers Death and his sons, defeats the Devil; destroys the gates, bars and bolts of Hell, puts out its fires, overturns its blazing caldrons, delivers Adam and Eve and all the children of men, but condemns Judas Iscariot; and after all this victory over death and Hades, arises from the tomb in which he had meanwhile been buried. He then appears to the Disciples, and is enthroned at the right hand of His Father in the seventh Heaven. God is reconciled to Adam and his sons in the presence of myriads of cherubim, seraphim, archangels, angels, thrones, principalities, powers and all the hosts of Heaven. The writer professes to give the actual words, in a divine unknown tongue, in which our Lord converses with Mary.

This and the numerous other Apocrypha are of value as giving us the wild growth of legend and Gnostic notions in the early Church, especially in Egypt.



AN EMPHATIC SIGNAL THAT IS HARD TO MISS



## RESTORING OLD LITCHFIELD

**T**HE first comprehensive remodeling of an American town is that of historic Litchfield in the northwestern Connecticut hills; the model is its own appearance in colonial days, but done in brick instead of wood.

Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence, came from Litchfield to be Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinets of his friends, Washington and John Adams, as did Col. Tallmadge of Washington's staff (who walked to the scaffold with André, Ethan Allen, and many strong men of that day; Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau came there often; Aaron Burr, John and Charles Adams and John C. Calhoun learned law there in the first law school in America; and Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe were born there.

Much of the town is as it was in other days and many fine houses of colonial times remain untouched—the Tallmadge, Judge Reeve, Julius Deming, Phelps and other houses, and the old Sheldon tavern, often occupied by descendants of their builders. Thirty years ago, however, two fires wiped out the century-old courthouse, the Mansion House and the business buildings facing the Green. The wooden structures have been replaced by a stone courthouse and brick buildings of utilitarian ugliness.

A. P. F. Adenow is the designer of a well-ordered plan by which quoins, pilasters, grills and other external aids to the architect's and builder's alchemy will transform these into structures of pure colonial aspect. The meeting house of Lyman Beecher's congregation—now minus its steeple and serving for secular uses as Armory Hall—will be moved out from North street to a position facing the Green not far from the old brick jail of Revolutionary times.

Included in the plan is the Phelps house, which has faced Litchfield Green for almost two centuries and is declared by authorities the best example of early colonial architecture extant; this has been purchased for preservation, with the orchard in its rear, where loyal women melted into Continental bullets the Tory lead of the statue of King George thrown from its pedestal in Bowling Green and carted to Litchfield by night.

Another feature of the restoration is the law office of Justice Tapping Reeve, where for forty years he and Justice Gould conducted the first law school this side the ocean and blazed



THE OLD PHELPS HOUSE IN LITCHFIELD

It has been called the most perfect example of early colonial architecture standing. In the orchard behind it Revolutionary women melted the King George statue, stolen from New York, into bullets. The house has been bought for preservation in the Litchfield restoration.

the path of American jurisprudence. Judge Reeve was Aaron Burr's brother-in-law, and besides Burr and the others mentioned dozens of cabinet members, senators, congressmen, diplomats, judges of many courts and other men of note were among its alumni.

## MOLYBDENUM FILAMENTS

**H**ARDLY has the user of electric lamps become accustomed to the new and brilliant tungsten lights, which are so greatly superior to the old style carbon filament bulbs, when lighting engineers announce that they are still searching for an even more efficient form of light. It is only a few short years ago that a metal substitute for the unstable and inefficient carbon filament was discovered. It was found that the rare metal tungsten, or wolfram, could be reduced, purified, powdered and squirted into filaments when mixed with a stiffening compound, or in a colloidal state. Soon after it was also found that the metal could be worked up into thin rods and drawn into wire, and many came to regard the tungsten filament lamp as the final stage in the development of the incandescent electric lamp.

Investigators have continued their search for an even more satisfactory metallic filament, however, and it is now announced from London that the metal molybdenum may before long succeed to the position now held with such seeming security and efficiency by tungsten. The melting

point of this metal has never been found, and is certainly far higher than that of tungsten. Consequently filaments of pure molybdenum could be operated at a higher temperature than is possible in any of our present incandescent lamps. The importance of this fact will be understood when we say that the efficiency of an electric lamp depends largely on the temperature at which it can be operated.

Molybdenum is a white metal which is almost as malleable as iron. It can be forged while hot and worked and polished without much difficulty, and its hardness increases as its temperature is raised. Particles of the metal, when raised to high temperature, coalesce into ingot form. Ingots are also made by placing the powdered metal on a non-conducting and highly refractory support in a vacuum and passing an electric current thru the mass, or an arc may be struck between two electrodes of compressed molybdenum powder so as to fuse the metal. It is not a difficult matter to work the metal into any required form. It can be roughly forged into shape and then drawn down into wire, as is now done with tungsten. The only question which lighting engineers now have to solve is whether it is possible to obtain a wire of sufficiently fine diameter to possess the necessary electrical resistance. If this can be done, as now seems possible, we may soon have a new metallic filament lamp that will produce more light with less current than our excellent tungsten lamps.



## IBSEN'S SCHOOL DAYS

THE school records of distinguished men always excite a certain amount of interest, altho the conclusions drawn from them, for the consolation of poor students, are not always legitimate. The diligent biographer has unearthed the baccalaureate grades of the young Ibsen and reports them in the *Revue du Mois* of August 10, 1913, as follows:

Norwegian composition .....	3
Latin translation .....	3
Latin theme .....	4
Latin, oral .....	5
Greek .....	6
German .....	2
French .....	3
Religion .....	3
History .....	3
Geography .....	3
Arithmetic .....	6
Geometry .....	3

The figures have the following signification as exprest in Latin and in the nearest equivalent terms commonly used in our schools: 1, *laudabilis prae ceteris* (excellent); 2, *laudabilis* (good); 3, *haud illaudabilis* (fair); 4, *non contemnendus* (passable). Ibsen's average for the examination as a whole was 3.66, so he was past but conditioned in arithmetic, Greek and oral Latin. He never made up these conditions, as he was satisfied with being admitted as a student of the University of Christiania. This examination does not correspond exactly to either our college entrance or graduation, for in European usage the passage from the *gymnasium* or *lycée* comes at about the end of our Freshman or Sophomore year. There were 101 candidates at this examination and 98 of them passed, so it was evidently an easy one.

It appears from these figures that what Ben Jonson said of Shakespeare might be applied to Ibsen, that he "had little Latin and less Greek." Yet he had already—tho only twenty-two—written and published a three-act play in verse on a Latin subject, his *Catilina*; which had a sale of thirty-five copies. This, however, dealt more with the issues of 1848 than with Roman times and did not help him out much when he came to the examination room and had to translate Seneca and compose a theme on Ennius without a dictionary.

It is gratifying to see that he was regarded as "fair" in Norwegian composition, tho not so good as in German. The theme set for Norwegian was, "Why do we accord respect to old age and how does that determine the position of young people in regard to their elders?" It would be interesting to see if the

opinion he held on that subject agrees with that embodied in *The Master-Builder*, where youth, in the person of Hilda, comes knocking at the door.

The wonder is that young Hendrik did so well on a scholastic test, for he was largely self-educated. He had studied Latin—when he was not writing poetry—in the evenings after working all day as clerk in a drug store at Grimstad, a town of 900 inhabitants. Then he came to Christiania and spent four months cramming for the baccalaureate examination at the private school of Heltberg, "the student factory," as it was called, which was also attended by others who later gave Norwegian literature world-wide renown, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and Jonas Lie. Ibsen's chum at the preparatory school was Vinje, whom he used as a model for Peer Gynt.

But even this brief period of schooling was not exclusively occupied by study. Ibsen and Bjørnson took part in a student demonstration in behalf of Harro Harring and signed a protest against his deportation by the Government. Harring was an American citizen who had come back to his native land to teach liberty and democracy. In his paper, *The Voice of the People*, he ran a series of articles on "The Lesson of America," which handled monarchy without gloves. His views seem mild and trite enough to us and perhaps would be approved by many Norwegians today, but in 1850 they were

regarded as dangerously revolutionary. In how far Ibsen agreed with him we have no means of knowing. His most explicit statement of his sentiments is what he wrote later in an autograph album: "The duty of a democracy is to aristocratize itself." But this is susceptible of as many interpretations as his plays, and besides it is not fair to hold a man to what he writes in albums.

## INDIAN LACEMAKERS

IN the shadow of the ancient belfry which marks the San Antonio de Padua mission at Pala, California, an art from the old world, lace making, is being taught to the dusky daughters of the state.

Mrs. E. C. Sterling, of Redlands, California, who is well acquainted with the condition of the Indians in this country, believed that it would be a good business proposition to teach these women, who are so clever with their fingers in designing baskets, the art of making lace. She first took a trip abroad and studied lace making very thoroly in every detail. On her return she used her influence with the government, with the result that a class was started at the Pala Reservation in California and the services of an expert were procured.

The class now consists of about fifty Indian women and girls. The instructor, who has had much experience in teaching white women, asserts that altho the Indian women are slower in grasping the details of the art, they excel in the long run because of their wonderful patience and untiring energy.

To help them get a start in this work a fund has been given to purchase the laces as they are finished; they are afterward sold wherever there is a market for them. This enables the Indian women to go on with their trade and receive the profits of their work at once without the discouragement of waiting to find a market. It is believed that the business ideas for marketing their laces to advantage will come later.

The pupils are first put at simple edgings and insertions of Cluny and torchon. They soon master these and go on to more intricate pieces, which demand deftness of fingers and alertness of eye. With the natural skill in designing which they show in the basket weaving, they may soon be turning out laces on which they have used their own ideas, and some day we may be going about with dress trimmings into which Indian myths have been worked, as is claimed of some of the basket designs.

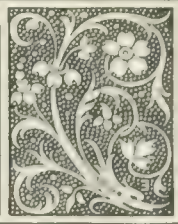


BASKETRY TRAINS GOOD LACEMAKERS





# THE NEW BOOKS



## MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

The old "slavery conspiracy theory" of the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War is dead, and in its place there stands at last in Mr. Rives's *United States and Mexico* a monument of wide and scholarly research. The theory was acceptable to the generation that accomplished abolition and that believed fiercely in the tendency of the slave-holding South to sin. It received its fullest exposition in the *Constitutional History* of Von Holst, which even twenty years ago was regarded as a classic. It has fallen under the critical attacks of the present generation. Garrison and Bolton and Barker, working in the Texas and Mexican archives were among the first to abandon it and they, with other students of the Mississippi Valley have provided an alternate cause. The industry of Mr. Rives has summed up all these investigations in the most voluminous study of the subject that has been made.

Mexico and the Southwest were first a temptation and then an embarrassment to the United States. Prior to the revolution of 1821 they were an unknown land, and trade across the plains from the Missouri River to the interior provinces began only with the independent life of Mexico. From 1820 to 1835 three lines of contact between neighbors were developed: the Oregon emigrants drew attention to the seaports of Upper California, the Santa Fe traders revealed the exhaustless markets crying to be saturated with American goods and the farmers of the Mississippi Valley overran the bottoms of the river and pushed their cotton fields around the Gulf shore into Texas and Coahuila. The Westward Movement, always the greatest single fact of our last century, caused the occupation of Texas and then its independence. Deliberate conspiracy there was none. Just as the Indians were driven out of Iowa and Wisconsin, the Mexicans were dispossessed in Texas. And a frontier population, accustomed to expansion as the normal course of life cast eyes upon Oregon, California, New Mexico and Texas as soon as it came into contact with their borders. The people of the forties convinced themselves that Polk's administration was truthful when it attributed the Mexican War to unpaid bills and insults

received from Mexico. Polk's own diary tells the real story, and Mr. Rives has fully elaborated it. The contemporary leaders were disingenuous and the abolitionists were at fault. It is doubtful whether any device or moderation could have secured to Mexico her Northern States against the eager growth of the United States.

In the first volume Mr. Rives considers Texas and its annexation. After a brief sketch of the first revolution and a valuable summary of Mexican civilization, he traces the story of the entry of the Americans and their relations with the Mexican Government. The calm disregard of Mexican laws by the immigrants was no evidence of evil intent. Border Americans disregarded the law at home if they disliked it. The land law of the United States was violated as shamelessly as the religious laws of Mexico. It was only when attempts were made to enforce the law that bitterness entered into the Texas problem. The complex threads of revolution, claims against Mexico, American sympathy, and slavery are untangled as the volume proceeds. In nearly every page the author, in his footnotes, bears testimony to the labors of the Texas historians who have accumulated and printed the details in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. He reaches the conclusion that the annexation of Texas would have caused no war. The Mexican War was the result of the determination of Polk to use the claims against Mexico as a means of obtaining California.

In the second volume the tale shifts to intrigue, war, and peace. In voluminous detail we see Polk trying to buy Texas, then freeing himself of the Oregon problem and undertaking war. We see the embarrassment of a Democratic President waging war with Whig generals. The painful dilemma—lest they be lukewarm because Whig, or being successful, turn military hero and oust the Democrats—is well developed. Among the Mexicans we see national defense weakened by factionalism, and there is an apparent identity between clericalism and conservatism on one hand, and anti-clericalism and reform on the other, that bears a family likeness to the Mexico of today. With the conclusion of a peace that left a liberal government in precarious command of Mexico, the work ends.

Not until the pages of Mr. Rives have been scrutinized by scholars in his own field—and there are few who know enough to judge him—can the final value of this work be stated. It is exhaustive and minute, it appears to be judicious. It quotes and refers to a wide range of printed sources and public documents. It has an immediate interest because Mexico is today in the hands of factions and in the covetous eyes of a group of interested Americans. The lesson that may be drawn from it is that when nations go to war they rarely know the real causes for their action, and that reasons advanced as cause for war need to be examined before they are accepted. The conquest of California appears to have been inevitable in the long run because it is difficult for nations to temper ambition with fairness.

*The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848: A History of the Relations between the Two Countries from the Independence of Mexico to the Close of the War with the United States*, by George Lockhart Rives. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$8.

## A SHORT AMERICAN HISTORY

For many years historians have been vainly trying to write the one-volume history of the United States that should be at once readable and reliable, that should be indispensable to the library of every thoughtful American, and that should resemble in literary charm the famous *Short History of England*, by John Richard Green. Professor Bassett's *Short History of the United States* is perhaps the best attempt at this, but since its predecessors have been either dull or unreliable this praise is not extreme. He has written a book with pronounced merits in good judgment and interest, tho the latter is spasmodic rather than sustained; while the few errors of fact that have been found are unimportant. His demerits are those of his general scheme and point of view.

He is not in sympathy with social and economic history. He states in his preface his reasons—good reasons—for regarding political history as important, but in no instance does he use those results of modern scholarship that ground political movements in their economic antecedents. His events "just happen"; there is little "why." In dealing with the revolution he fails to show the difference between British and colonial life that induced misunderstanding. In



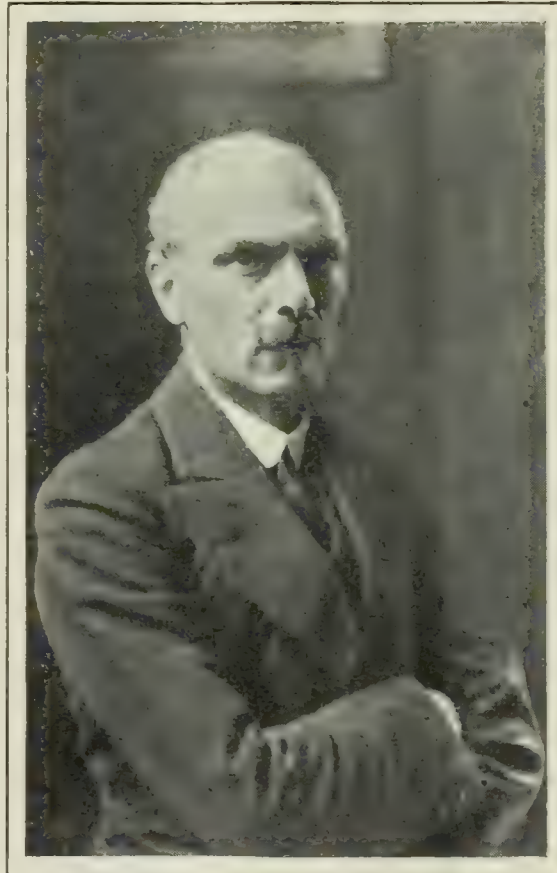
handling the slavery problem he leaves unstated the economic analysis of the plantation system that is at the bottom of the deviation between the North and South. The Jacksonian period, where he ought to be most at home, being the latest biographer of Andrew Jackson, is covered without his revealing the significance of the victory of the West in the election of 1828. Neither the Greenback nor the Populist movement is sympathetically examined and described, as any forlorn cause has a right to be. The reaction of frontier life and conditions upon the national Government is almost ignored—the index makes no mention of the Proclamation of 1763, the Falls Line, pre-emption, the homestead act, reclamation, the Wilderness Road, or Cumberland Gap, and the references to these matters in the text are only casual. Out of the West came Jackson's party, and Lincoln's and Roosevelt's; and our national systems of land, finance and transportation have been shaped by frontier needs. No book that ignores these facts can be a complete success. Yet Professor Bassett's judgment is so good when he is handling matters that interest him, that we can only wish his interests were wider, and that he might be a greater success as a general historian. With all the limitations of his rigid adherence to the political and the traditional, his book is the best of its kind yet written.

*A Short History of the United States*, by John Spencer Bassett. New York: Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

#### BENDISH

Mr. Hewlett has returned to the interpretative manner of *The Queen's Quair* in this latest book, and given us in *Bendish* one of those studies in subtle psychological analysis in which he is a master. One wonders why he adopted the flimsy disguise of the title and did not frankly call "his study of prodigality," Byron. Not many of us in this twentieth century are much concerned with Byron, I fancy, and whether Mr. Hewlett draws his portrait faithfully or not is more or less an academic question. Has he painted a vital, breathing man? To make a historical figure real is a good bit like piecing a picture puzzle together: here are events, dates, friendships, loves, etc., etc.—piece them together, the large and the small, and the utmost skill will only make a picture in the flat. Mr. Hewlett is not creative; it is his *metier* to analyze, to throw light on obscure problems of personality, which he does with an almost feminine intui-

tion. He has done this in several instances very well: "George, Lord Bendish, at the time of his majority, was a young man who could do everything but see. He could feel intensely, think incisively and summarily, act in a flash and bide his time with extreme tenacity—but discernment was denied him. He could not gage values, he could not tell the real from the appearance. . . . It is almost incredible that a young



MAURICE HEWLETT  
Author of *Bendish*

man so gifted could be so dull, that a man so sensitive to fine things could be so vulgar-minded—but so it was." Has Mr. Hewlett made this quite clear? He has made the dullness and the vulgar-mindedness evident. The passion of *Bendish* seems very tawdry rant—passion of friendship, passion of patriotism, passion of love—all flimsy rags which never conceal the one real passion of this buckram figure—passion of self-love. It will remain for a future portrayal, which Mr. Hewlett promises to us, to show the sensitiveness to fine things. "The Duke" is most interesting in the vignettes which are given us, and Georgiana is drawn with Mr. Hewlett's usual sympathetic understanding. *Bendish*, at the stage of his career where we leave him, is immature and inconclusive, a creature of "sound and furv, signifying nothing." It is in a future book that we must be convinced of his ability "to feel intensely," and of his undoubted genius.

*Bendish*, by Maurice Hewlett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

#### MR. AND MRS. READER—MR. MORRIS

Is there any reader of *The Independent* who has never read a book by Gouverneur Morris? If there is, to him we say, Do you like fancy? Do you like humor? Do you like a man who thinks the world is a great good place to be in, but who offers quiet little suggestions out of his great good sense how it might be made even better? *You do?* and *You?* Then, Sir and Madam, let us mention the story of the young man, falsely accused, who goes away into a Canadian solitude to live with his old nurse and his young thoughts, and who finds that sometimes the creatures of the imagination are so real that he ends by marrying one of them. The title is, *If You Touch Them, They Vanish*.

*If You Touch Them, They Vanish*, by Gouverneur Morris. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

#### A LIKABLE SENATOR

*The Honorable Senator Sage-brush* is an absorbing story of the ramifications of a Western political boss, who, tho he has "bought and sold and dickered and schemed" with the rest, saw the handwriting on the wall. Because of the fact that his son was on the reform side, his paternal conscience was awakened to such an extent that he got out "the bucket and scrubbing brush" and went to work to clean house in dead earnest. The Senator is a very likable person, and ever he sits smiling and unperturbed in the midst of the hurry and snarl of the campaign. There is a love story in it, too, and it has a loyal, quick-witted girl for a heroine and the son of the Senator for a hero.

*The Honorable Senator Sage-brush*, by Francis Lynde. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

#### WESTWAYS

Dr. Mitchell's latest novel, *Westways*, deals with Civil War times. The scene, tho laid in a village in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, has an English flavor, with its squire and its rector and the charitable lady of the manor, as it were. The characters are gently bred people with the highest ideals, and the author has striven to depict a love between husband and wife so strong that not even the bitter sectional passions of that bitter time could part them. But none of the characters are very convincing: should you prick them, they would not bleed. The venerable author has done better work in the past. This book will not rank with *Hugh Wynne*, nor be read by that audience who were charmed with the esprit of *A Little More Burgundy*.

*Westways*, by S. Wier Mitchell. New York: The Century Co. \$1.40.



## A PICTURE OF CHAOS

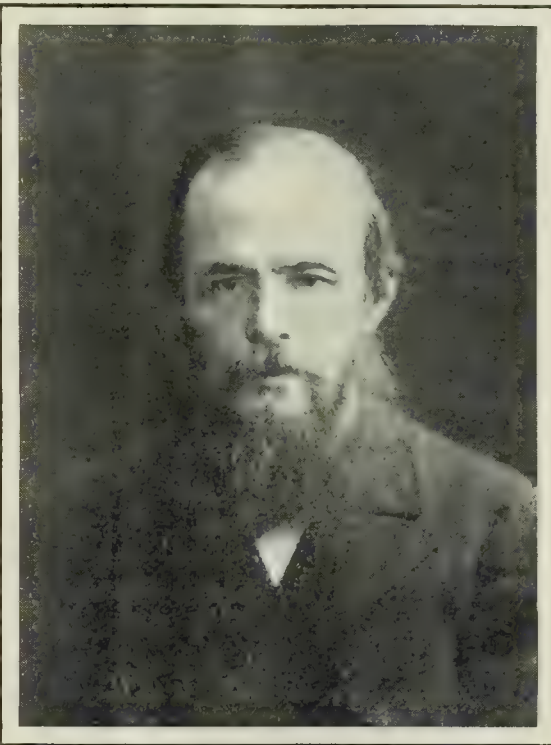
"A mad world, my masters," are we led into by Dostoevsky, in his novel, *The Idiot*, published in 1869 and now first made accessible to the English reader. A confused, incoherent world, where things do not seem to get done—where in high circles, stupidity, red tape, corruption, seem to reign—in lower ones, corruption, dishonesty, discontent, ferment. Everywhere is drunkenness and insincerity—and they talk—*how* they talk! They are drowned in streams and floods of words. They talk passionately, to anyone who will listen, about everything, but chiefly, about themselves. Inconceivable characters make incredible scenes which should lead to startling climaxes, but which end in bathos. One is irresistibly reminded of the Banderlog folk. Ivan Turgenev drew a picture of this fatal Russian weakness of talk for talk's sake, in "Smoke." He was the greater artist; he painted a smaller canvas, in somber colors, with a restraint lacking in Dostoevsky. The bewildered reader often feels that the author has shaken out the contents of his mind, like a rag-bag. He did not confine his attention to the sane and normal; the pathological aspect of humanity attracted him, and are we not all pathological? Is not sanity an ideal toward which we strive, rather than an achieved ground on which we rest? Among these drunken, profligate, lying, cheating egotists, appears the figure of Myshkin, an epileptic youth whom years of wise, careful treatment has rescued from idiocy. This is one of Dostoevsky's greatest works. He has embodied in it the militant virtues of truth and the clearest spiritual insight in a youth absolutely without egotism, full of love and gentleness, and made a character which conquers every one at once and,—greatest achievement of all,—the reader. Here is a spiritual gleam to which neither Turgenev, in his pessimism, nor Tolstoi in his passionate spiritual wrestlings, ever attained. Is the book an allegory? Does this picture of chaos called Russian life typify the world? Thru all the welter passes Myshkin—like a strain of harmony amid screaming discords. This clear vision of truth is not an Ithuriel spear which wounds, but a ray of light which illumines. The one character in the book which does not strive nor cry, makes us realize how the kingdom of heaven cometh without observation. When truth and love are incarnate in man, the result now, as ever, is crucifixion. This exquisite sensitive soul, tortured by the crimes and mad egoisms

of the world, sinks back into darkness—and becomes again, the Idiot. If this great Russian did not give us form, as Turgenev did, he gave us a deep vision of the infinite potentialities of the soul of man.

*The Idiot*, by Fyodor Dostoevsky.  
New York: The Macmillan Co.  
\$1.50.

## FOR FRESHMEN

This is the open season for Freshmen. College presidents and Sophomores are stalking them with words of wisdom and other things. We



FYODOR DOSTOIEVSKY  
Author of *The Idiot*

hesitate to say which produces the greater effect, but the presidents have one advantage: they can put their ammunition in type and use it over and over again.

Professor Lockwood's *The Freshman and His College* is a collection of presidential utterances and like material bearing on the problems of study and the theory of collegiate education. None of the papers would fail to be of service to the thoughtful Freshman, but William James's Chapter on Habit, happily included, is easily worth all the rest for sheer imperative force.

*The Freshman and His College*, by Francis Cummins Lockwood. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

## TIGER

The central and sole incident of Witter Bynner's *Tiger* has been on the tongues of many gossips, reformers, realists and dealers in scandal for profit within a few months. A man encounters his own daughter in a house of ill fame.

Of the play's effectiveness there can scarcely be two opinions. The girl has come to the house, quite inno-

cently, with a professional seducer, and there faces a future which from the outset throws a poisonous suspense over the whole play. This increases steadily to the discovery, which brings relief to the girl but agony to the father, who has to endure the girl's confiding certainty that he had come to rescue her; but the instance, of course, is too sensational and too improbable to serve the best purposes of the moralists who exult in it. Mr. Bynner apparently realized this, for he has not developed a plot; he has merely exposed a thinkable accident, as O. Henry, in a very different tone, might have done. Most readers will be too much moved to remember that the solution is pure coincidence.

The execution of the entire piece matches the tact shown in its proportions. It is written without comment or sentimentalism, in blank verse which suits both theme and setting.

*Tiger*, by Witter Bynner. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 60 cents.

## LITERARY NOTES

The *Manual of Style* of the University of Chicago Press we have used many years for reference on difficult questions of capitalization, punctuation and typography. The volume has now been developed into *A Manual for Writers* (\$1.25) by Prof. John Matthews Manly and Mr. John Arthur Powell. Chapters on composition, grammar and the preparation of manuscript have been added and part of the technical matter omitted. If writers generally would study this little book, the editor would find half his occupation gone.

A varied and appetizing menu is assured to the family of the housewife who buys the *Around-the-World Cook Book*, by Mary Louise Barroll (The Century Co., \$1.50), as it gives recipes from many lands, including Cuba, Japan and Hawaii. There are 360 pages of them, and some of them are novel enough to American cooks to relieve the monotony of a local menu. Others are the tested culinary wisdom of the best housekeepers of New England and of the South.

It is characteristic of a new order that *The Housekeeper's Handy-Book*, by Lucia Millet Baxter (Houghton Mifflin Co., \$1), contains more pages on sanitation than on salads and sandwiches. Our grandmothers kept "handy-books," but they were filled with recipes that were the straight road to indigestion. Mrs. Baxter's book contains a chapter on "Health" and one on "Hygienic Vegetarian Diet." The attractive illustrations emphasize the value of sunlight as the best bactericide; and the account of the various labor-saving and scientific appliances of a modern menage would amaze and delight the overworked housewife of fifty years ago.



## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

### WHERE RACE PREJUDICE IS ABSENT

A letter appearing in "Independent Opinions" of September 18, narrating the disheartening experience of a Jew who had married a Christian girl and who met with race prejudice from both sides. It appears that European anti-Semitism is invading this country, together with many other old-world vices that we thought would never afflict America, but we are glad to be reminded by the following letter that there are many parts of the country, like the Western college town for which the writer speaks, where such race prejudice has not yet taken root.

Your correspondent, whose experience is given under the heading "Another Anomaly," has my sincere sympathy. It is difficult to realize that such conditions can exist, especially for one whose experience has been so entirely different.

In the town where I live there are about twenty-five Jewish families. In the case of at least one family there has been intermarriage with Gentiles, and both Jews and Gentiles are entirely cordial, in business and in social ways. So far as I can see there is absolutely no distinction made.

It is possible that we are more tolerant, or more brotherly than other people, but I did not know it. A Jew has been twice mayor of the town. He is a man who has one of the chief seats in the synagogue. A family of Jews, unbelievers, living in a suburban town, have a welcome in "the highest social circles." The Jewish Rabbi taught in the Methodist College here, German and Hebrew, for nineteen years, and the students dedicated their college annual to him last year.

A friend of mine, not now living in this place, married a Jewish convert. I think his friends have made special efforts to be cordial, and I know he has never been given a moment's unhappiness from any snubbing or social neglect. He now has a teaching position in a Western college, but I have never heard that he or his wife have suffered any slight or disability in their new home.

I venture to hope that conditions here are more typical than the ones your correspondent has encountered.

### THE COST OF LIVING

When the king propounded to the savants of his court the question why a bowl of water weighed no more than before when a fish was put into it, they gave many and various explanations of the strange phenomenon, until finally it occurred to somebody to question the statement. We have many articles from economists giving reasons for the increase in living expenses, and our readers frequently favor us with contributions on this subject. But here comes a letter from a reader who does not

believe there is any increase to explain, and cites her personal experience to prove it. Evidently it makes a difference how far back one goes for the standard of comparison. The writer of the following communication set up housekeeping in New York State in 1853.

The papers continue to talk about the "increased cost of living"; and it has been repeated so many times that soon every one will be frightened. It is getting to be an obsession. It is difficult for me to understand where the increase is. Meat and eggs are the only articles of diet that are appreciably higher and they are not indispensable. Peaches are so abundant here that the price is very low now. The large half bushel baskets are but 55 cents. Bread is the staff of life and that is cheaper. In the early years of my housekeeping flour was from \$12 to \$16 dollars a barrel; now the best can be had for \$8. When I used to make butter I sold it for 50 cents a pound and it is not any higher than that now. Sugar is only half what it was then; and as to dry goods there has never been a time when clothing cost less than at present. Calico used to be a dollar a yard, now it is 15 cents. Labor is more expensive but that is well for the poor.

### HOT WATER OR COLD

It may be regarded by some as beneath the dignity of The Independent to discuss such a homely subject as how to shave. But surely anything which commands the closest personal attention of nearly half of our readers for a quarter of an hour a day is not undeserving of our attention. Apropos of the article on safety razors in our issue of September 25, a reader tells us why he sticks to the old razor and uses cold water. But if he is right, how mad will be the valets, maids and devoted wives who have for years provided hot water for the man of the house.

In 1873, when in Paris, an American friend, who subsequently became one of the leading surgeons of New York, advised me to purchase a strop and razor from Aubril. When making my purchase Aubril remarked: "Your beard is not and never will be heavy. You do not need my first quality razor. This razor will do you. Let me advise you, however, do not shave with hot water—learn to shave with cold water and always strop your razor immediately after shaving."

I am today using that identical razor purchased in 1873. I am using and have always used the Aubril strop. When Dr. Holmes wrote his celebrated lines to a safety razor, I purchased one but speedily discarded it; 'twas too much trouble to take care of and it drew too much blood.

During the past forty years, my French razor has been "ground" once only and then because, in an emergency, it was used to cut a rope, to the ruination of its edge. I have enjoyed a good shave when others claimed they could not shave even with "safeties." Cold water, even ice water, but always cold water and a keen edge on the razor were the reasons.

### THE DUTY OF THE BANKER

That popular attention is being directed toward questions of banking and currency is shown by the letters we receive whenever we publish an editorial or article on the subject. The article by Charles Moreau Harger, on the active coöperation between the banker and farmer in Kansas, brought several interesting comments, from which we select the following for our page:

I was much interested in the article relating to "Country Banks," published in The Independent of September 11, and while the plan outlined would undoubtedly work well in the West, here in the East we have nothing of that kind.

This section is a dairy country and some plan covering much the same ground would undoubtedly be of mutual advantage, but the fact is, the banks in this vicinity are run for what they can make out of them regardless of the depositor and are largely close corporations.

And what I mean by that is, they have interlocking directors, one man filling the position of director in perhaps three or four banks, within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles, and that is somewhat true of all the banks in Delaware County. I know of three banks within a radius of twenty-five miles where there are four persons directors in each institution and the information which they acquire in one bank is used for the other two and the financial standing and business affairs of the active business men in that locality are carried from one institution to another and many times for the benefit of the directors rather than that of the depositors and business men.

I do not know of a single instance where these banks have turned their attention to assisting the dairymen, other than to loan them money, requiring ample security. Human nature is the same the world over, and the information acquired by the bank officials and directors of other men's affairs is often used for personal benefit.

After forty years of experience in banking, I do not believe that a director should hold office in more than one bank and it would be immeasurably better if he were not actively engaged in business. A director occupies a very responsible position, as he has numerous duties which should have reference to the stockholders of the bank as well as to the community where the bank is located.

Banks should be entitled to earn beyond their legitimate expenses and give fair dividends to the stockholders, but nothing beyond that. They should be fair to all of their depositors, giving equal accommodations, whenever asked and where the security will warrant it. I admire the tactics of the great banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., who, when strenuous times came, only exacted 6 per cent interest. Banks are peculiar institutions, very much the same as many of the departments of the Government and should be run for the best interests of the stockholders and the country at large, and not be allowed to roll up a large surplus by excessive charges and arbitrary rules.

GEORGE O. MEAD.

Walton, New York.



# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### THE BEEF TRADE

For some time to come, shipments of beef from Argentina to this country will be controlled by the Chicago packers. They entered the Argentine field in 1908, and the Swift, Armour and Morris interests there have since become very prominent. Their control of exports to this country is assured for the present by their engagement of all the available refrigerator space on the steamship lines. Large shipments are to be made. It cannot be expected that they will make the prices much lower than those of the Chicago packing houses, which they own. In connection with this movement of foreign beef, the recent predictions of Messrs. Armour and Cudahy deserve consideration. These are that the price of beef will remain high, altho meats are now admitted free of tariff duty.

On the Pacific Coast provision has been made for an increase of imports from Australia. C. H. Frye, of Seattle, who owns a chain of packing houses and wholesale markets, has closed a contract with a group of Australian ranchmen and has engaged enough refrigerator space to permit large quantities to be forwarded at regular intervals.

### THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

After long deliberation the Massachusetts Public Service Commission has approved, by a vote of 4 to 1, the proposed issue of \$67,552,000 of 6 per cent, twenty-year convertible bonds by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and has authorized an issue of stock to meet the convertible requirements when it shall be needed. Many predicted that the commission's decision would be against these bonds. It seemed to us that the issue ought to be allowed. Rejection of it would have seriously embarrassed a company which has suffered greatly by reason of official mismanagement, and is now, under a new president and with a new policy, seeking to regain the confidence and respect of the public. The money was needed to meet a floating debt of \$42,000,000, for refunding \$6,000,000 of funded debt, and for the purchase of new equipment, such as steel cars. Travelers who are familiar with the history of recent accidents on the company's lines believe that it should be enabled to buy such cars without delay.

The question for the commission to answer was whether the money was required for legitimate and commendable purposes. It answers this inquiry by saying that the floating debt represents expenditures properly incurred for legitimate purposes, that the refunding ought to take place, and that the plans for the purchase of new equipment are proper and reasonable. But it does criticize the provision for paying a commission of 2½ per cent, or about \$1,700,000, for underwriting, to a firm one

member of which was also a member of the board of directors. This, it says, "is not in accord with ethical standards or sound public policy."

Having quoted from the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it makes the following remarks:

The placing of the company's finances upon a stable basis is, in our judgment, an essential prerequisite to the improvements in transportation conditions which are so urgently demanded by the public, and for which we are disposed to look hopefully toward the new management, if it is given a reasonable opportunity to work out a constructive plan for the rehabilitation of its railroad properties.

The sins and shortcomings of the company in the past have brought about their own retribution. The company has received a stern admonition that it cannot proceed in defiance of law and public policy without the risk of disaster. We believe that the lesson will be heeded and that further recrimination upon the conduct of the company in the past can serve no useful purpose, but, on the contrary, is likely to increase the losses, already sufficiently heavy, sustained by innocent stockholders, and to impair still further the transportation facilities so vital to the business prosperity of the state.

These views are warranted, we think, by the company's plans and its present attitude toward the recommendations and suggestions of the Federal commission. Seven committees have been appointed to study carefully the trolley lines in three states, the steamship lines and the company's relation to the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine. It is understood that provision for this inquiry, and a knowledge of certain projects of reorganization have led Attorney General McReynolds to defer the bringing of a suit for dissolution, under the Sherman act. Like the Massachusetts commission, he gives the new management credit for good intentions and is willing to wait for the company's action upon the report of the committees of investigation.

We presume that if the company does not decide to divest itself of its trolley and steamship lines, and to break its alliance with the Boston & Maine, the Government will ask in the courts for a dissolution or disintegration. Some years ago a suit of this kind was brought by one Attorney General, and, after long delay, was dropped by his successor, who saw no ground for it.

It is true that the company almost monopolizes rail transportation in New England, and controls nearly all the steamships which ply between New York City and New England ports. But the question to be considered, in the public interest, is whether competition has been suppressed to the injury of the people. This has nothing to do with financial mismanagement, the payment of highly extravagant prices for trolley and steamship lines, or the acquisition of other property on terms as to which stockholders may have a right to complain. So far as the Boston & Maine system is concerned, there was scarcely any competition which could be affected. If some of the trolley lines were competitors for short distances, they were also feeders of the steam lines, and we do not understand that the acquisition

of them has been followed by any deterioration of service or any increase of their transportation charges. Except, possibly, with respect to the steamship lines, it will be difficult to prove that the traveling public has suffered, in a pecuniary sense, by reason of the company's control. But the stockholders have ground for complaint, and the association of so many properties probably diverted the attention of the officers from what may be called the physical management of the main steam lines.

It will be noticed that a prominent part in the conferences with the Attorney General and in other recent proceedings has been taken by President Hadley, of Yale University, a new director. Those who desire the improvement of this company should rejoice because he was induced to enter the board. He is a just man. It may not be generally known that he was for years a diligent student of railway questions and that in many ways he is admirably equipped for the work in hand.

The dividends of American mining and smelting companies for the nine months ending with September were much larger than those of any previous corresponding period. They amounted to \$78,772,652 and exceeded those of the same period in 1912 by \$12,972,109.

There were two interesting sales of municipal bonds last week, one in Boston and the other in Albany. In both cases the interest rate was 4½ per cent. Boston sold \$4,148,000 to a syndicate whose bid was 101.44. These securities are exempted from taxation in Massachusetts. In Albany an issue of \$708,000 was awarded to E. H. Rollins & Co., of New York, at 101.28.

It is estimated by the leading financial journal of Canada that the amount of United States capital invested in the Dominion is about \$600,000,000, against \$279,000,000 in 1909, and \$417,000,000 in 1911. One-quarter of the total is represented by branch factories and warehouses of United States manufacturers. Nearly another quarter is seen in the mines, mills and timber of British Columbia, and \$124,000,000 is invested in Government, municipal and industrial bonds.

The following dividends are announced:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable October 30.

Federal Sugar Refining Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, both payable October 31.

J. G. White & Co., preferred, quarterly (forty-second quarter), 1½ per cent, payable November 1.

United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1¼ per cent, payable November 1.



## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department will be under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at 1122 Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, Publishers Building, New York.

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## PEBBLES

HOW THE TIME FLIES!

Mrs. Jennie Moritz returned from Europe where she spent the summer last Thursday.—Tottenville (New York) Transcript.

Mr. Taft may be president of the American Bar Association all he pleases.—Newark News.

We move that Lord Haldane be sent to Mexico City to lecture on sittlichkeit.—Greensboro (North Carolina) News.

First College Graduate—So you advertised for a job as cashier in a bank—get any replies?

Second College Graduate—Not one—and I put in "Salary no object," too.—The Messenger.

"I was speaking with your father last night," said the young man.

"Oh, were you?" answered the sweet young thing, lowering her eyes. "What were you talking about?"

"About the likelihood of a war with Mexico. Your father said if there was a war he hoped it would be short."

"Oh, yes—I know papa is very much opposed to long engagements."—Yonkers Statesman.

Said he to she, "Come fly with me!

"My love can never die!"

Said she to he hygienically,

"How dare you? Swat the fly!"

—Cornell Widow.



## ART AND ARTISTS

At the Chicago Art Institute may now be seen its annual exhibition of "art crafts," including an exhibition of Oriental rugs, which will be on view until October 31.

An Andreas Zorn collection at the Hahlo Galleries, at 569 Fifth avenue, is among the early exhibitions in New York. Zorn etchings are also on exhibition at Keppels.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club will be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, from November 8 to November 30.

A comprehensive and most interesting collection of sculpture by Constantin Meunier, which Miss Cornelia Sage is bringing over from Brussels, will be shown first at the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, in December. The collection is not a purchase, but has been secured for special exhibition purposes in the leading art museums thruout the country.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Water Color Club announce an exhibition of original work in water color, black and white, pastel and pen or pencil drawing, to be held under joint management of the two societies at the Academy from November 9 to December 14. The Peck Prize of \$100 will be awarded to the best work in the exhibition that has been reproduced in color for the purpose of publication.

The School of the Fine Arts at Yale, which was the first established (1866) school of its kind in connection with any American university, begins its work this autumn under a new director in the person of Mr. Sergeant Kendall, N. A., of New York and Newport. Mr. Kendall succeeds Mr. John Ferguson Weir, N. A., who retired at the close of the last college year after forty-four years of service. Mr. Kendall has won many art awards in this country and received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Paintings by him have been purchased for the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum, the National Gallery in Washington and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

A notable and inspiring work is carried on by the School Art League of New York, which is supporting eight industrial art scholarships, each providing one year's study in industrial art to a graduate of the city high schools. Last year it awarded 400 fine craftsmanship medals in the workshops of the city schools; held forty meetings, seventeen of which were exclusively for children of the public schools, with an attendance of more than 8000, and carried forward school-museum coöperation at the Metropolitan Museum and at the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute. The attendance of elementary pupils at the lectures in Brooklyn averaged 1700 at each meeting.

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October 9, 1913.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares, and the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Common Shares of this Company will be paid October 31, 1913, to stockholders of record at close of business October 29, 1913. Transfer Books will not close. A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

### United States Realty & Improvement Co.

111 Broadway, New York, October 14, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY held this day, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. was declared, payable on November 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 23d, 1913.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

### WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, will be paid October 30, 1913, to stockholders of record as of September 30, 1913.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, September 24, 1913.

### J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Engineers—Contractors,

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The regular quarterly dividend (42d quarter) of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1, 1913, to stockholders of record October 20, 1913.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

## Prepayment of Debentures

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Middletown

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## FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent, October 29, 1863.

### THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Letters from Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson.

Our passage from San Francisco to the Islands was in a large clipper-ship bound to China, and the sea was rough and uncomfortable all the way, though the passage was short, being only thirteen days. From the Islands to San Francisco, we were twenty-four days, having to go above the northeast trades to find a westerly wind, and there we had calms, it being midsummer. Half-way from San Francisco to Panama, on our homeward voyage, we encountered a hurricane, the first I ever saw, and I hope the last. For some hours our large and good steamer was in imminent peril, it being hard to get her out of the trough of the sea; and for twenty-four hours no food was served out to passengers. The Lord preserved us, and in the evening we assembled in the great saloon to give thanks—the commander and his officers being present. On the Atlantic Ocean, after passing the Bahamas, we were chased by a pirate, which may have been lying in wait for us, though somewhat off our track. She had to get up steam after discovering us, and thus failed to overtake us. . . . I should add that the merchants at the Sandwich Islands now import most of their goods from San Francisco, to which they send sugar in part payment; of which I was told, by one of the most intelligent of the planters, that three million pounds were produced on the Islands the past year.



## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## FIRE INSURANCE EXPENSES

Waiving the ancient privilege which warrants a journal in refusing the use of its columns to a correspondent who declines to reveal his identity, we have pleasure in presenting the full communication received from a person in Des Moines, Iowa, who signs himself simply "A Subscriber." Altho the spirit animating the offering is not worthy of commendation we give it a cordial welcome, only regretting that its author, instead of meeting and combating those of our previously expressed views with which he is out of accord, should resort to unsupported assertions and irrelevant inquiries on subjects which are but remotely related to the proposition he plainly challenges. His letter, dated October 4, last, is here reproduced entire:

"Your issue of October 2, on page 53, we note, warmly commends the movement to reduce the commission paid to local fire insurance agents, claiming that the expense ratio is too high, while on the opposite page of the same issue, page 52, we note that the Hanover Fire Insurance Company announces a quarterly dividend of four (4) per cent, which would be sixteen (16) per cent a year, so the writer would be interested in learning what process of reasoning has been furnished to reach the conclusion announced, in view of the fact that the Hanover is not numbered among the larger companies, with an old agency force.

"And will you kindly investigate and advise your readers in an early number of your magazine as to the dividends, per year, of fifteen or twenty of the leading companies, and also state, separately, the salary paid to five of the principal officers of the companies listed, and also state if there is any movement on foot to reduce said salaries on account of the high expense ratio?

"The writer ventures to assert that you have tenfold as many local agents for subscribers as underwriters, and earnestly desires that you preface your findings with this letter, which is submitted to you in view of your fairness in treating matters of this nature.

"A SUBSCRIBER."

Our correspondent, it will be observed, does not except to our former assertion that acquisition expenses are too high nor to the commendation we bestowed on the Western Union and the Western Insurance Bureau upon their recently adopted resolution to reduce agents' commissions. From his silence on this point are we to conclude that he is in agreement with us? His citation of the 16 per cent annual dividend of one of the companies and subsequent reference to the salaries of company officers would indicate that he thinks

home office expenses are also inordinately large and should likewise be reduced. That may be true. The reports do not segregate the salaries of principal officers and we have no means of forming a judgment on that matter. However, we do not believe that the aggregate of those salaries equals an appreciable proportion of the annual premium income.

The allusion to the Hanover's 16 per cent annual dividend is made, presumably, for the purpose of impeaching the sincerity of managing underwriters who, while crusading against high commission rates to agents, are careful that their stockholders shall remain in receipt of fat returns on their investments. Suppose that to be entirely true: Does it justify the payment of a rate of commission that, in and out of the business, is regarded as excessive? The agents' commission is a part, and the principal part, of the acquisition expenses; stockholders' dividends are part of the final results. Agents' commissions are taken out of premiums immediately after their collection and long in advance of the expiration of the policies given in exchange for them; while dividends are the result of profits made on past transactions. As a matter of fact, in most of the older and well-established companies, the investment income exceeds the dividends paid stockholders and, therefore, none of it comes out of current premiums paid by policyholders. Take the case of the Hanover, already mentioned: In 1912 it paid to stockholders a total of \$160,000 and its income from investments—interest, rents, etc.—was \$174,266, enough to pay the dividend and carry \$14,266 to surplus.

Going to the second paragraph of our correspondent's communication, we will at some time in the near future prepare a statement showing the annual dividends paid by fifteen or twenty leading fire insurance companies, together with their premium and total incomes; ratio of commissions paid agents; taxes and miscellaneous expenses, including those incurred at home offices. But we have no facilities for securing the amounts of salaries paid individuals. Our statistics are compiled from insurance department reports, accessible to every citizen, and since the state gathers all the information about these companies that it regards as essential to their regulation and supervision, we can see no gain in endeavoring to supplement it with details of minor importance. These may satisfy curiosity, but they are otherwise of negligible value.

The insurance department of The Independent is maintained for the service and benefit of all its readers, particularly those who buy insurance. These pay all the expenses, which in fire insurance are too great, and which, however achieved, should be reduced.

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Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....249,388,081.88  
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Of which there have been redeemed.....81,310,840.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,296,030.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,147,878.45  
On December 31, 1912, the assets of the Company amounted to.....13,623,851.38

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Reserve for Outstanding Losses.....586,296.03  
Reserve for Taxes, etc.....275,000.00  
All Other Claims.....61,245.44  
Special Reserve for Contingent Liabilities.....300,000.00  
Net Surplus.....3,897,204.74

Total.....\$14,982,672.91

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But the most wonderful development in aeronautics is launching an aeroplane from a battleship and *receiving it again*.

Henry A. Wise Wood tells of this great American achievement which has led the nations of the world to equip their battle fleets with aeroplanes.

At last Congress is deciding to provide means to develop a large aeronautical organization. **FLYING** tells what it is to be.

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# The Independent

VOLUME 76

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913

NUMBER 3387



WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, who has proposed to Germany a naval holiday of one year in which both nations shall completely suspend their naval ship building programs.



## ENGLAND'S PROPOSAL TO GERMANY FOR A NAVAL HOLIDAY

**W**INSTON CHURCHILL, the first Lord of the Admiralty, in his Manchester speech on the 18th, renewed his proposal in behalf of the British Government that Great Britain and Germany agree to take a year's holiday in battleship building. These are his words:

Next year, apart from the Canadian ships, or their equivalent, and apart from anything that may be required by the new developments in the Mediterranean, we are to lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now we say in all sincerity and friendship to our great neighbor: "If you will put off beginning to build your two ships for twelve months we will put off in absolute good faith the building of our four ships for exactly the same period." That will mean a complete holiday for a year so far as big ships are concerned. By this spread of the appropriations Germany would save nearly \$30,000,000 and Great Britain \$60,000,000, and the relative strength of the two countries at the end of three years would be absolutely unchanged.

Thus, here and now, England, the queen of the seas, proposes a perfectly definite proposition to her greatest military rival and to the world. England is willing and ready to call a halt to the insensate armament emulation which curses civilization today and whose logical end is international bankruptcy. This utterance, therefore, of Mr. Churchill's is the most momentous declaration of the new century emanating from a member of a responsible government.

It may be that there are practical difficulties in carrying out Mr. Churchill's plan. If he means to suggest to Germany that no new contracts for ships should be awarded for one year, that is sensible and feasible. But if he means—and his language is not quite clear on this point—that the building of ships already contracted for should stop, that might create much confusion and unjust hardships to contractors, subcontractors, manufacturers and laborers.

But this is not Germany's stated objection. In an interview Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary of State, is reported to have said:

The German Navy has a purely defensive function, and no aggressive purpose. Like the army it is to maintain the security of the Empire and its trade, besides enabling Germany to raise her voice in the affairs of the world. Why should this be denied her? . . . Great navies are rising everywhere. France, Russia, the United States, even Greece and the South American States, not to speak of Austria-Hungary and Italy are all building great fleets. Is not Germany then to have a fleet for her protection?

Thus Germany proves again that she is the chief stumbling block in the world today to the peace movement.

We must add, however, that her reasoning to justify her armament policy is not unique.

Last week, Tuesday, the Hon. H. L. Samuel, Postmaster-General of Great Britain and a member of the Cabinet, said at a luncheon given him in New York City:

England, I may claim, is nowadays free from that love of military aggrandizement which has been thru all the chapters of human history the curse of the world. . . . It is true that we have been obliged in recent years largely to extend our navy, but this has been wholly against our own will and by no means dictated by any spirit of aggression. . . . This great increase in our navy is not inspired by any aggressive spirit, by any desire for domination, but is purely in the interest of what we regard as vital—the defense of our coasts, our commerce and our colonies.

And so it goes! England knows she does not want to

attack Germany, Germany declares she has no intention whatsoever of invading England. The United States says it is unthinkable that she would ever take the offensive against Japan, Japan is certain she has no vital interests outside of Asia. Yet each one of these great nations—and all the other nations as well—profess to build their armies and navies only to repel the attacks of others, never for aggression. It is like the story that James Bryce tells of his trip across the Rockies years ago. One day the stage that he was in met another. Thinking it was an enemy come to rob them, the driver and all the passengers drew their guns. The other stage seeing this bustling armament, naturally supposed it was about to be attacked and promptly prepared to return the fire. No one knows what would have happened if the two drivers had not at that moment recognized each other, and a general disarmament had not ensued.

But the question of the limitation of armaments has now by Mr. Churchill's offer entered the realm of practical statesmanship. It can be put off no longer. Let us see, therefore, what has already been done by the nations.

The Czar of Russia deserves the credit of being the first head of a great state in modern times seriously to take it up. When he called the first Hague Conference in 1899 his fondest hope was that the burdens of the overgrowing and evergrowing armaments that were impoverishing the peoples of the world might in some way be taken off their backs. Accordingly the question of the limitation of armaments was the "frontispiece" of the circular of the Russian Government, and the Russian delegation strained every nerve to have the Conference take some action in the matter. Colonel Gilinsky, who had charge of the question, prefaced the introduction of his proposals with these words:

Will the peoples represented in this conference be entirely satisfied, if, in going hence, we take them arbitration and the laws of warfare, but nothing for times of peace—of this *armed* peace which is so heavy a burden on the nations, which crushes them to that point where it can be sometimes said that open war would perhaps be better than this state of secret war, this incessant competition in which all the world pushes forward larger and larger armies—larger now in time of peace than they used to be in times of greatest warfare? The various countries have engaged in war only once in every twenty or thirty years; but this armed peace lasts for decades, it precedes war and follows it.

Despite all of Russia's efforts to the contrary, the conference adjourned after having past the following resolution:

The conference is of the opinion that the restriction of military charges which are at present a heavy burden on the world is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

It also added the following wish (*voeu*):

The conference expresses the wish that the governments taking into consideration the proposals made at the conference may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea and of war budgets.

During the interval between the First and Second Hague Conference the only two utterances by responsible heads of states against this militaristic aggrandizement that we recall were made by the British Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who held "that the growth of armaments is a great danger to the peace of the world," and proposed a League of



Peace to consider the question, and by Theodore Roosevelt, who suggested that

The most practical step in the diminishing of the burden of expense caused by the increasing size of naval armament would, I believe, be an agreement limiting the size of all ships hereafter to be built.

England and the United States accordingly "reserved the right" to bring up the discussion of the limitation of armaments at the Second Hague Conference, especially as Russia had abandoned her championship of the cause and was proposing to bar it out of the discussion. Not, however, until after the conference had been in session over eight weeks was the subject introduced. Then England made the following tentative proposition, altho Germany, Austria, Russia and Japan had announced that they would take no part in the discussion:

The Government of Great Britain will be ready to communicate each year to the Powers that will do the same, its plan of constructing new warships and the expenditures which this plan will require. Such an exchange of information will facilitate an exchange of views between the governments on the reductions which by common agreement may be effected. The Britannic Government believes that in this way an understanding may be reached on the expenditures which the states that agree to pursue this course will be justified in entering upon their budgets.

After Mr. Choate in behalf of the American delegation had "expressed his sympathy for the views which have been stated by His Excellency the First Delegate of the British Delegation," the discussion was solemnly dropt and the whole question was tabled again in the following resolution:

The Second Peace Conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time, the conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the governments should resume the serious examination of this question.

Thus the matter rests today. The governments have paid no attention to the suggestions of the two Hague Conferences, but have gone ahead increasing their armaments at a rate and on a scale hitherto unprecedented.

But the strain, moral and economic, is becoming too great. The United States Congress in 1910 unanimously past a joint resolution appointing a Peace Commission to study, among other things, the question of the limitation of armaments and report back its findings. Mr. Taft, however, for some unaccountable reason, never appointed the members of the commission. Then this summer Mr. Bryan, in behalf of the United States, announced to these twenty-six nations who have accepted his peace plan of compulsory investigation of disputes, that he is ready to maintain "the *status quo* as to military and naval preparation during the period of investigation," unless, however, a party to the treaty feels itself threatened by a third Power. Thus the United States proposes a truce to arming when war threatens. We have discussed at length Mr. Bryan's truly admirable proposals in our issues of May 1, July 21 and August 14.

And now finally comes Mr. Churchill. It may be that armament is a result of the lack of international organization and not a prime cause of war. If so, it will automatically disappear as we develop Hague conferences and courts. The cowboy cannot disarm until there are sheriffs and justices of the peace.

But whether disarmament precedes or succeeds world organization, the problem cannot be indefinitely post-

poned. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Churchill deserve the thanks of mankind for their far visioned statesmanship, and unless it is a law of nature that war is to consume all the fruits of progress, they and their successors will in the end surely win.

The way to disarm is to disarm.

## THE CREED OF INTELLIGENCE

MR. GIOVANNITTI'S account of the creed of force which we publish this week is entirely frank.

His language is vigorous and his meaning is apparent. He will not think ill of us if, in like manner, we present the creed of intelligence without equivocation.

The initial assumption of Mr. Giovannitti's creed is that all social morality of today is "class morality." This we deny. The "real, up-to-date" morality of today, "in the broad social sense," is *human* morality, and "humanity" as an indistinct, heterogeneous whole is an amazingly "living and acting reality."

Economic changes, Mr. Giovannitti says, have created in succession the family, the gens, the clan, and lately, the nation. This statement shows that Mr. Giovannitti has been well instructed in sociology. His further propositions indicate that his studies were interrupted.

Corresponding to the stages of social evolution, he goes on to tell us, we have had a domestic morality, a tribal morality, civic duty, and patriotism. So we have. Also, we have had something else, which Mr. Giovannitti fails to mention. He overlooks it, doubtless, because he appears not to have seen how these successive moralities have been related to the successive steps of social integration.

These moralities were not produced directly by economic change. They were produced indirectly. They are by-products. Clans, tribes and nations were hammered together in a collective struggle for existence. Clansmen had to be loyal to one another or be killed by enemies. Clans combined in order to resist enemies more effectively. Tribes were beaten together by conquest, or confederated into nations to make conquests. At each step a by-product appeared, namely, a wider loyalty, a farther reaching sympathy, a more intelligent morality.

These by-products were not inert facts. They were living, functioning facts. The stuff that they were made of was the thought, the feeling and the conduct of men, and this palpitating, exploding stuff reacted upon human lives. It created a further by-product, which happened to be that particular and very important something which Mr. Giovannitti and his fellow devotees of the creed of force have neglected to mention.

When clans were combined in a tribal system, *working relations* had to be established between clansmen that had been enemies. When tribes were hammered together by war or otherwise, working relations had to be established between tribesmen that had been implacable foes. When small nations were beaten together into a big one, working relations had to be established between men of hostile patriotisms. The sum of these working relations, always becoming broader, was the beginning of a *human* morality.

Another thing, too, was happening. Yet another by-product was coming into existence. Extended and com-



plicated working relations made the combined efforts of men more effective. They ameliorated the struggle for existence.

Doubtless Mr. Giovannitti would admit this, and doubtless he has an interpretation ready. The successive integrations of social groupings, he probably would say, have made more formidable massings of force, of sheer power, of resistless energy.

They have. On this point we are happily in agreement with Mr. Giovannitti. But, again, this is not the whole interpretation, nor the most important part of it. The fact of overwhelming importance is that the broadening of working relations among men gave free play to intellect. It widened the boundaries of knowledge. It enabled men of widely unlike experiences to learn from one another. It opened up the boundless possibilities of invention. These changes, above all others, equipt the men of today with their wealth-creating power.

These changes have not ceased. The morality of mankind, distinguished from all tribal, national and class morality, is still broadening, under the imperative necessity of broader and more complex working relations among men. It is slowly creating an international law. It will slowly create kindly relations between antipathetic races. It will deepen, too, as well as broaden, for it is a change that has volume as well as surface. It will mollify and presently break down that hostility of classes in our industrial society which today is the bitter joy of Mr. Giovannitti and his kindred philosophers of syndicalism. It will, in short, create "a people," not as an abstraction, but as a concrete, living reality.

Mr. Giovannitti throws down the gauntlet to civilization. He says that he and his associates are out for war, and that they acknowledge no standards, no principles other than the purposes of the proletariat. Civilization will accept the challenge and will humble them that have made it. But not by the brutal methods of force. It will not crush them. In spite of their philosophy and their declared intentions, civilization will mellow them with sympathy and understanding, and will win them over to the creed of intelligence.

### A SHAMEFUL LAW

**A** MOST extraordinary and most unchristian law has lately been enacted in the State of Florida.

It forbids any one to play the good Samaritan to those who need oil and wine for their wounds. It makes it unlawful "for white teachers to teach negroes in negro schools, and for negro teachers to teach in white schools." The penalty for the violation of this prohibition may be a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months.

The purpose of this act is perfectly plain. It is not to prevent negroes teaching white pupils—there is not much danger of that in Florida—but to close mission schools for negroes taught by white men and women. And why? It must be because the Florida legislators do not wish the negroes encouraged to learn and to rise. They wish them repressed, kept under.

Observe what this means—and we will take the Cookman Institute in Jacksonville, a Methodist school, as an

example, altho the law equally applies to public and other schools, to Y. M. C. A., to classes to Sunday schools.

The teachers in Cookman Institute will not be allowed to teach correct English or arithmetic enough to keep a store account, nor to show girls how they can make and mend their dresses, or bake better bread and biscuit. The boys cannot be taught by competent instructors how to sow or plant or fertilize their land, or how to make bricks or brooms or shoes. Pupils cannot be taught manners or morals, or to read their Bibles or obey the Christian religion.

It is the business of those who see people deprest by ignorance to teach them. Christianity requires it; altruism requires it. There is no better work done in this country than that for the education of the former slave population, particularly as the states fail to supply the need. It appears that Florida does not want them educated and elevated. This law is unconstitutional in spirit, but we fear is constitutional in form; and the great danger is that if the courts do not annul it other states may pass similar laws. Think of it—if a cultured, refined, college-trained young woman feels called to missionary work, and her Church assigns her to work among the negroes of Florida, she is at once subject to imprisonment in a noisome county prison, in company with thieves, libertines, murderers and other criminals, not because she is guilty of any crime, but because of an unreasonable prejudice that has been allowed to run unrestrained. Is there not Christian spirit enough in Florida to resent and repeal this law?

### HELP YOURSELF

**T**HERE has been no signing of a new declaration of independence; no ringing of bells and firing of guns and hoisting of flags; no oratorical demands for freedom or death; no trumpet call to the overthrow of tyrants. Yet we are in the midst of the revolution, the greater revolution, tho so silent and unobserved, and year by year we are winning a wider freedom. Year by year the range of individual action extends as the dependence of one person upon another diminishes.

The real tyrants of mankind have been servants, not kings. For a king interfered only rarely with the private life of any one of his subjects, but a man's servants were masters of his daily life. His health and happiness lay in their hands, and his power of action was limited by their docility and ability.

The slavery question was settled only when there ceased to be slaves. The servant question seems likely to be settled by the elimination of the servant. The mistress will soon have a chance to become her own mistress if the simplification of housekeeping keeps on. With hot and cold water, hot and cold air running in the room; with vacuum cleaning, gas cooking and electric ironing; with a multiple menu, from soup to cheese, kept canned in the cupboard ready for service in any emergency, the modern housewife, tho she "do her own work," as we still say, has more help than an army of servants could give her.

So, too, the man, be he in shop or office, has appliances at his command which materially enhance his self-reliance. The motor cycle has freed him from the chauffeur. The safety razor has relieved him in large



part from a humiliating dependence upon the barber; not altogether yet, for the auto-haircutter has still to be invented, tho such an invention has been much in demand ever since it was observed that those were most apt to be bald who most frequented the barber shop.

A miracle has been wrought in the feeding of the multitude in our cities thru the introduction of help-yourself restaurants. These are of various forms, but all have the common advantage that one may indulge to the full his naturally generous impulses in the matter of tips without robbing himself or degrading another, since what he takes from one pocket as patron he puts into the other as servant. The cafeteria wherein each takes a tray as he goes in, fills it up as he goes along, and has it viséd as he comes out of the passage to his seat, originated, we believe, on the Pacific coast some twenty years ago and slowly made its way across the continent, being common in Chicago, while still unknown in New York.

In the East two other systems are more usual. In one the customer bears about with him a ticket into which a hole is punched by the attendant whenever an article of food is taken. In the other he is expected as he goes out to make a declaration, as in the custom house, of all the dutiable goods he has upon his person. The proprietor of these establishments is apparently willing to take the word of honor of his patrons, tho for some unexplained reason the man who prints the ticket at the door calls off its amount in a loud, harsh voice.

In Germany the automatic restaurant has long been popular, but it was slow to become acclimated in the United States. When an establishment of this kind was opened on Broadway ten years or so ago, it was not taken seriously by Americans, tho recommended to foreigners in Baedeker. Now, however, there are several automats, and all day long the nickels drop into the slots and release from their glass cages sandwiches, pies and ice cream.

We have detailed these several ways of handling the food question because here is the stronghold of the servant class, whose emancipation we look forward to, but we must not omit to mention higher things. Cheap books and the still cheaper magazine have brought to the individual reader, wherever he may be, the best of the world's thought, and photographs and prints bring before him any foreign land he may wish to visit. By means of the phonograph and player-piano he has at his command music of all sorts. The motion picture will soon be established in the household. The means are being given to every man to indulge or to cultivate his own taste as he pleases. In art as in life he may thus attain to true independence by the only road that leads to the goal—self help.

In our issue of October 9 appeared under the title of "Father and Son," a poem accredited to the late Charles Battell Loomis. As explained in the letter published with it, the poem was sent to us by Charles Battell Loomis 3d. who found it written in his father's hand on the blank leaf of a checkbook, and altho unsigned, he believed it to be original with his father. We have since learned that it was composed by Strickland W. Gillilan and first published under the title of "Waiting"

in the *Ladies' Home Journal* of January, 1910, together with other poems by the same author, and later appeared in a volume of collected poems entitled *Including Finnigin*. Our apologies are therefore due to the author and to the *Ladies' Home Journal* for our blunder. Our readers, however, will not regret it so much as we do, for by our inadvertent republication they have had their attention called to a notable poem with which some of them were perhaps as unfamiliar as we.

It has been said many times that a great loss to the Catholic Church has come from mixt marriages. Very properly the Holy Office at Rome wants to know the exact facts, especially since general attention has been called to the matter by the *Ne Temere* decree, forbidding such marriages without a prenuptial agreement that any children of the marriage shall be brought up as Catholics. All bishops have been required to report for their dioceses the number of mixt marriages in the last ten years, whether by a priest or otherwise, and the effect on the faith of the parties and the education of their children. Inasmuch as bishops are asked to give suggestions, it is possible that the *Ne Temere* decree and the attitude of the Church toward mixt marriages may in some degree be modified.

The British Conservative party is actively opposing the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales, and in a speech in favor of disestablishment Mr. Churchill has called attention to the remarkable fact that of the four principal persons on the Conservative side of the House of Commons, fighting disestablishment, Mr. Bonar Law is a Presbyterian, Mr. Austin Chamberlain a Unitarian, Mr. Smith a Nonconformist, and Lord Edmund Talbot, chief whip of the party, is a Roman Catholic. But these four men are united to force on the Welsh people a Church which they themselves do not accept.

Postmaster General Burleson well says in an interview that a big business like the Post Office Department, spending \$250,000,000 yearly, must not be made a political asset; and he would have all postmasters appointed under civil service rules as well as the fourth class, which were protected by order of President Taft. To be sure, he believes the best fitted men can be found in the Democratic party, but if not, he would not hesitate to recommend Republicans. Perhaps until we have civil service rules, that is about as much as can be expected of either political party.

To those who heard Mrs. Pankhurst speak after her admission to this country she revealed herself as a woman of feminine charm and agreeable personality. She is pleasant to look upon, soft-voiced, not without humor. She was neither hysterical nor violent. It is only her arguments which are weak—or, rather, her lack of argument. She does not at all seek to prove that militancy is justifiable. She merely assumes it. In this assumption few American women will follow her. The strength of her case is her own personality. Its weakness is the case itself.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Situation in Mexico

The Mexican election was held on last Sunday, but in view of the disturbed condition of the country it is doubtful if the result will be definitely known for some time. The Secretary of the Interior is reported to have said that two or three weeks must elapse before the result is known even approximately. The early indications, however, were that none of the candidates would have received sufficient votes to insure his election. The constitution of Mexico requires that one-third of the registered voters shall cast their ballots in order that there shall be a legal election. It seems probable that this requirement has not been fulfilled. Under these circumstances Huerta will, of course, continue to hold the provisional power, which it is becoming more and more evident he considers anything but provisional.

The conduct of the new British Ambassador, Sir Lionel Carden, has excited much unfavorable comment. He hastened to present his credentials a few hours after Huerta had dissolved Congress and made himself dictator. Afterward he was a conspicuous advocate of Huerta, and in published interviews of a decidedly undiplomatic character he criticized the policy of the United States. This caused resentment at Washington, and was the subject of diplomatic conferences at London. Our Government had hoped for the moral support of the British Government and was disappointed. Sir Lionel says Americans do not understand Mexican character or appreciate the seriousness of the situation in Mexico.

Huerta convoked the diplomats on the 23d and said to them that under no conditions would he be a candidate for the Presidency. If elected he would not accept the office. Because of the political movement in support of him, however, there was doubt as to his sincerity. He referred to President Wilson in terms of the greatest respect, and expressed unbounded admiration for the people and institutions of the United States, but added that the characters of the American and the Mexican peoples differed so fundamentally that American methods of democratic government could not be applied in his country. These remarks were almost an echo of the expressed opinions of Sir Lionel Carden, and it was recalled that Sir Lionel had been in conference with him before they

were uttered. Huerta also said that the best government for Mexico was government by the few. If the United States, he added, should fail to recognize the present Government it might cause a crisis which would bring Washington face to face with the Governments at London, Paris and Berlin, and lead either to the setting aside of the Monroe Doctrine or to the appalling injustice of armed intervention.

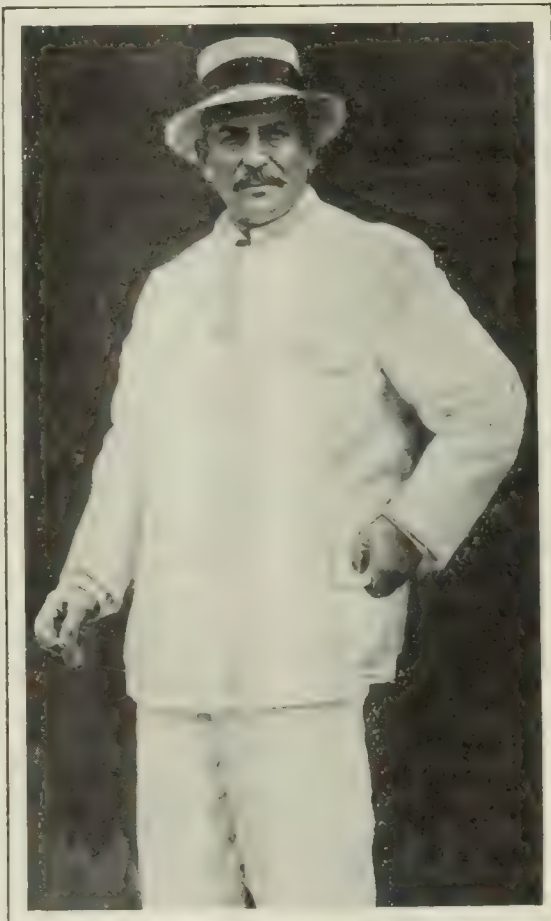
Two days later it was known at Washington that Mr. Wilson was preparing a statement for publication or to be used in diplomatic notes, explicitly defining the policy of our Government and leaving no room for doubt as to our views concerning European interference.

## The New York Campaign

After his removal from office ex-Governor Sulzer, of New York, returned to his home in the great city and was greeted there as a popular hero. He accepted a nomination for the Assembly, or House, from the Progressive party in a city district. This nomination had been opposed by the party's state chairman. His election—it is to fill a vacancy—is predicted with much confidence. In the newspapers were published long statements or

interviews in which he reviewed his relations with Tammany. Murphy, the Tammany leader, he said, had sought to control his appointments while he was Governor, had offered him money to pay his debts, and had threatened him with destruction if he should refuse to be controlled. Murphy resented his pursuit and exposure of corrupt Tammany office holders. Concerning one appointment—for which Murphy proposed his own partner in a great contracting business—Murphy had said to him, "It is Gaffney or war." And the Tammany leader had offered to stop the impeachment proceedings if he would check the investigation of Tammany thieves. The story covered several newspaper pages and abounded in details.

In it the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Edward E. McCall, was sharply attacked. McCall, Sulzer asserted, came to Albany as Murphy's agent and go-between. The ex-Governor's wife said that McCall had urged her to induce the Governor to obey Murphy's commands, saying that he must do this or "be destroyed." To all these statements have been added the speeches of John A. Hennessy, who was Sulzer's auditor and who conducted graft investigations which have yielded several indictments. Hennessy has a large fund of information and he makes effective use of it. The campaign has become one of much bitterness. Judge McCall says that Sulzer and Hennessy are liars. Murphy has not yet replied to their charges, among which is one that McCall paid a large sum for his seat on the bench. The political effect of the controversy has been a growing conviction that McCall will surely be defeated. Betting, even if an objectionable practice, sometimes indicates the drift of political campaigns. A few weeks ago the odds were persistently in favor of McCall. But now they are much more emphatically in favor of his opponent, Mr. Mitchel, the fusion candidate.



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GENERAL VICTORIANO HUERTA

It seems probable that no President was legally chosen in the election held last Sunday. In this case, and indeed in any case, Huerta's grasp on Mexico is little likely to be broken.

"All Philadelphia against the Machine in Philadelphia" is the slogan of the Philadelphia Fusion campaign to wrest the city from the control of the Republican machine. Republican primary registration was overwhelmingly greater than that of all other parties, and the Fusion workers are devoting their energies to a whirlwind finish





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#### THE POPULAR TRIUMPH OF AN IMPEACHED GOVERNOR

William Sulzer, on his return to New York City after his removal from office by the High Court of Impeachment, found himself a popular idol and a candidate for office. The rapidly rising sentiment against Tammany has found expression in wild demonstrations for Sulzer on New York's East Side.

of the campaign in order to get out their entire vote on November 4.

In 1911, with a similar preponderance of Republican registration, the Fusionists elected Mayor Blankenburg. Then, however, there was a split in the organization ranks.

The Mayor's term is only half over, but the present fight is to extend to other departments of the city government the reforms he has inaugurated, to control the Councils, and to replace political administration by business management. The Mayor claims that while his departments have saved money the Councils have wasted it. The organization makes a counter plea of economy, as in New York, and prophesies a rising tax rate if Fusion wins. Charges of past rapid transit, gas and paving graft and of present control of the Councils are made against State Senator James P. McNichol and Representative William S. Vare, contractors, by the Fusionists.

The offices of District Attorney, City Treasurer, Register of Wills and Receiver of Taxes are the backbone of the ticket. Washington party (Progressive) candidates are the Fusion nominees for the first and second and Democratic candidates for the third and fourth. Fusionists were handicapped in effecting this combination by the slow count of primary ballots, which was dragged out for weeks—intentionally, it is charged. The Keystone party, one of the original "anti-machine" movements, representative of independents of all parties, was accorded no representation, ostensibly on account of its slight strength, but evidently

concession was unnecessary, and the machine still looks for a repetition of its former successes.

#### Many Lives Lost

son Coal Company, in Northern New Mexico, about 50 miles from Trinidad, Colorado, on the 22d, imprisoned the entire day shift, 284 men. Many of these were Greeks or Bulgarians, and a considerable number had recently returned from the Balkans, where they fought in the wars. Relief work for the unfortunate miners was difficult and dangerous, but it was carried on with energy. Around the mouth of the tunnel entrance were hundreds of the mothers, wives and children of the entombed men. The mine had been regarded as one of the safest in the country, and it was thought

on account of personal disagreements. It has nominated an independent ticket. Thirty of 47 Select Councilmen and all 84 Common Councilmen are to be elected. Keystoneers are in fusion in many of the wards and Fusion control of the Common Council is considered possible.

The Republicans were so confident of victory that they named well-recognized organization men for their ticket, in the belief that

that ample provision for the protection of the employees had been made. Two days after the explosion 23 men had been taken out alive but severely injured, and the bodies of 38 had been recovered. It was then thought that the remaining 223 were dead.

A special troop train bearing 179 officers and men of the 170th U. S. Coast Artillery, on their way from Mobile to the Alabama State Fair, plunged thru a trestle near State Line, Mississippi, on the 19th. Three coaches fell 60 feet into a ravine. Twenty enlisted men were killed, and it is said that 20 of the 102 who were injured will soon die.

A series of tornadoes swept over Southern Louisiana before daybreak on the 23d, causing much loss of life and property. The latest reports say that 32 persons were killed and about 200 injured. Nearly all of the victims were negroes, whose plantation cabins were wrecked. The property loss in New Orleans was \$500,000, but no one was killed there.

The Materialization of a Vision We have come in recent years to look to Princeton for educational innovations, especially in efforts to recover and adapt to American conditions the forms of the older English colleges from which our own have sprung. In 1902 Dean Andrew Fleming West visited

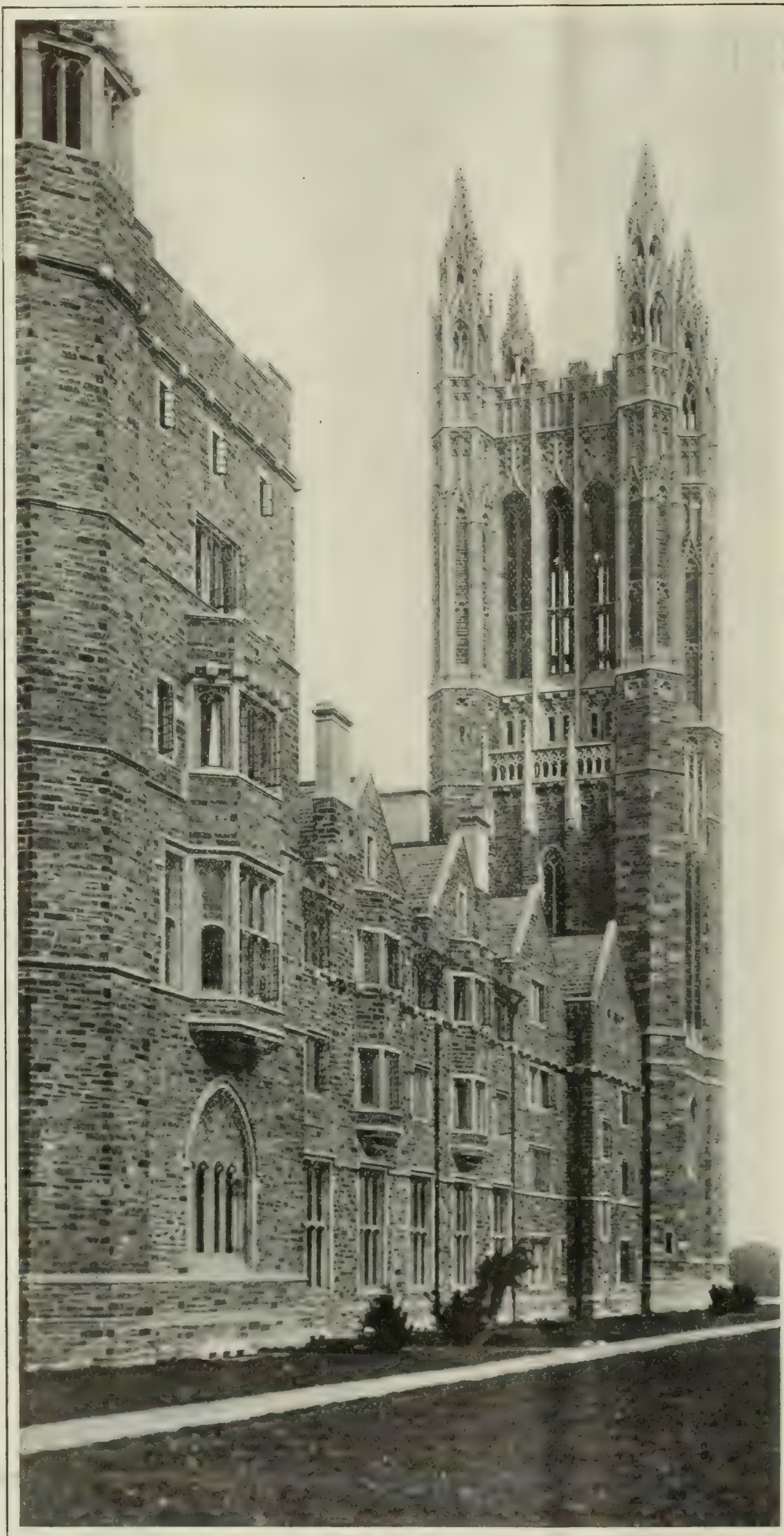


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#### A BOMBSHELL IN THE TAMMANY CAMP

John A. Hennessy, who, under Governor Sulzer, had investigated certain state departments run by Tammany appointees, is introducing pepper and ginger into the New York City campaign. His searching questions of Mr. Murphy make good campaign material.





PRINCETON'S NEW GRADUATE COLLEGE

On the left is the great Procter dining hall; on the right the Cleveland Memorial Tower, 273 feet high.

England with this in view and returned particularly impressed with the advantages of two features of Oxford and Cambridge, the system of

personal instruction by tutors and the intimate association of the students thru their daily life together in the colleges. The first of these

ideas was taken up enthusiastically by President Wilson and promptly put into effect in the Princeton preceptorial system. The other idea took the form of a graduate residential college housed in a Gothic quadrangle, and this plan as presented by Dean West in a handsomely illustrated volume at first received the approval of President Wilson in a preface to the book, tho later he opposed it on the ground that it was undemocratic. But his retirement from Princeton to enter upon a political career, and the receipt by the university of several large gifts and bequests, left the way clear for the construction of the group of graduate buildings which was dedicated last week, in the presence of many American and foreign scholars.

The University of Paris was represented by Emile Boutroux, Berlin by Alois Riehl, Cambridge by Arthur Shipley, Oxford by Arthur D. Godley, and Columbia by Nicholas Murray Butler, all of whom brought messages of congratulation. Ex-President Taft, appearing on the program as Professor in Yale University, delivered an eloquent address on the character of Grover Cleveland, at the conclusion of which a flag—the same as formerly waved over the White House—was unfurled above the Cleveland Memorial Tower which dominates the quadrangle.

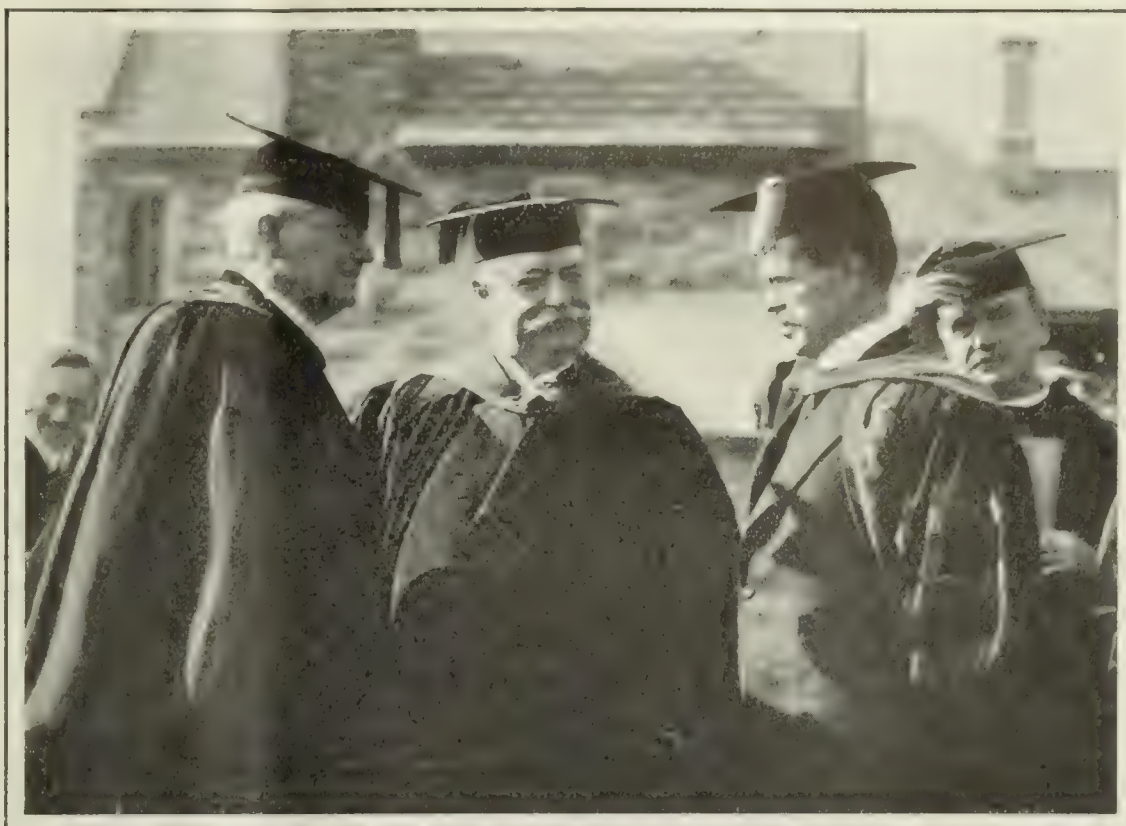
Those who doubted and even fiercely opposed the selection of the golf links site must now be convinced of the suitability of this location for the group of buildings. It obviously fits in there and already seems to have been established for ages. Like the rest of the newer buildings of Princeton, these were designed by R. A. Cram, and while they follow the established forms of the English collegiate Gothic, they do not, like, for instance, some of the University of Chicago buildings, imitate their models exactly. The rough-hewn blocks of stone in brown, yellow and greenish tints are set irregularly in thick seams of mortar, and the interior rooms open upon the quadrangle thru narrow windows of square leaded panes. The great dining hall, the gift of William Cooper Procter, is lighted above the "high table" with a magnificent window in blue and gold, and the oak of panels and rafters is artfully aged to harmonize with the stone of the walls. The tower beyond is the gift of M. Taylor Pyne, who, as chairman of the Graduate College committee of the trustees, has been en-



thusiastic in his support of the movement from its inception. The bequests of \$350,000 from Mrs. Thompson-Swann and of \$2,000,000 from I. C. Wyman have been partly spent on the buildings, but more put into endowment.

In external aspect the buildings might be mistaken for those of Oxford or Cambridge, but when we look at the students' quarters the resemblance vanishes, for each of the Princeton rooms is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and provided with a bathroom. Notwithstanding the convenience and beauty of this residence hall, the prices are no higher than are charged at other institutions for vastly inferior accommodations; \$8.33 to \$12.50 a week includes board and everything except personal laundry. So much has been said about "plain living and high thinking" that people have come to regard them as inseparable correlatives, and to assume that "plain thinking and high living" was the only alternative for college students. But Princeton believes and now has the opportunity to demonstrate that beauty of environment and comfort of living are not necessarily incompatible with mental strength and vigor.

**Exempted from Merit Rules** The President has signed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which carries a rider exempting the appointments of deputy marshals and deputy collectors



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**SPEAKERS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE PRINCETON GRADUATE COLLEGE**

Francis Landey Patton, ex-president of Princeton University and ex-president of Princeton Theological Seminary; William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States and professor in Yale University; John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Andrew Fleming West, dean of the Graduate School.

of internal revenue from the requirements of the civil service merit rules. His signature was accompanied by the following written statement:

I am convinced, after a careful examination of the facts, that the offices of deputy collectors and deputy marshals were never intended to be included under the ordinary provisions of the Civil Service law. The control of the whole method and spirit of the admin-

istration of the proviso in this bill, which concerns the appointment of these officers, is no less entirely in my hands now than it was before the bill became law. My warm advocacy and support both of the principle and of the bona fide practise of civil service reform is known to the whole country, and there is no danger that the spoils principle will creep in with my approval or connivance.

He has power to require the offices in question to be filled by selection



**THE QUADRANGLE OF THE PRINCETON GRADUATE COLLEGE**

This peaceful academic retreat stands upon the battlefield where Washington defeated the British 136 years ago.



from the civil service lists. All the members of the Civil Service Commission recently went to the White House, protested against this rider, and reminded him of his power to make it ineffective. The National Civil Service Reform League said in its official organ, before the bill was signed, that the facts called for "the sharp rebuke of a Presidential veto."

#### Mr. Vanderlip's Currency Plan

At the beginning of last week President Wilson, in a letter to Representative Underwood, said that passage of the currency bill was assured. He was confident that it would be reported from the Senate committee by the first week in November and would be past after two or three weeks' debate. His confidence was due to his conferences with Democratic and Republican senators. It was understood that he was willing that the bill should be modified by reducing the number of regional reserve banks from twelve to six, or even to five, and by excluding members of the Cabinet from the central board. Mr. Mann, the Republican leader in the House, said the bill could not pass before February, and that it would not pass before June, if the President should insist upon action at the present special session. There were indications that the Senate committee would report in favor of excluding

Cabinet officers from the central board, and of reducing the number of regional reserve institutions.

The situation was very perceptibly changed on the 23d, when Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, of New York, the largest bank in the country, laid before the Senate committee, at the request of several members of it, a plan for a new bill, radically differing from the one in hand. This bill provides for one Federal reserve bank, chartered by the Government, with \$100,000,000 of capital stock, which would either be owned by the Government, or offered, without voting power, to the public. This bank would have twelve branches, and would be controlled exclusively by the Government. It would be organized by an appointed committee of five, and this committee would locate the branches. Control would be vested in seven directors appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and at least three of them must be men of wide financial and banking experience. The seven would appoint for each branch an executive committee of seven, including three with banking qualifications. The bank would be the Government's fiscal agent and would issue circulating notes secured by 50 per cent in gold and 100 per cent in rediscounted paper.

Mr. Vanderlip's plan commended itself to a majority of the committee. The prevailing belief was that it had the support of eight and possibly nine of the thirteen members. But President Wilson firmly opposed it and supported the bill which the Senate had received from the House. It could be seen that, with a majority of the committee favoring the new plan, which permitted no compromise with the House if the Senate should accept it and send it to conference, enactment of a currency law at the present session might be prevented.

#### New York Bankers in Nicaragua

Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, of New York, have bought from the Republic of Nicaragua 51 per cent of the stock of the Pacific Railways of Nicaragua and 51 per cent of the stock of the National Bank of Nicaragua. At the same time they discounted at par \$1,060,000 of one-year treasury bills of the republic. These bear interest at 6 per cent and are secured by a lien on the customs revenue, which has been doubled in the last two years without any increase of rates, under the administration of an American collector, Colonel Ham. The Govern-



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### ENGLAND'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

The appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs to succeed Lord Alverstone has aroused more than ordinary interest for several reasons. He is the first Jew to rise to the highest position in the English judiciary, from which Jews were excluded altogether half a century ago. As Attorney-General he has had to bear the brunt of the attacks recently made on the Liberal Ministry because of the investment by some of its members in Marconi stock at the time when the Government was entering into a contract with the wireless company.

ment holds the remainder of the bank and railway stock. The United States Secretary of State has the privilege of appointing one director of the bank and one member of the railway company's board. This last named director will act as Railway Examiner, making confidential reports to both governments. The railway is the only one in Nicaragua. Its capital is \$5,300,000, it is 165 miles long, and it extends from Corinto, on the Pacific coast, to Managua (the capital) and thence to Granada.

It is evident that the bankers have the moral support of our Government, and this transaction indicates the policy of President Wilson. Nicaragua still hopes for a ratification at Washington of the treaty conveying to the United States, for \$3,000,000, the exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal on the Nicaragua route, with certain small islands and a naval base on the Bay of Fonseca.

#### Equal Suffrage in Iceland

The Scandinavian countries are granting the ballot to women as rapidly as possible. Norway as the most democratic was naturally the leader and women have not only elected representatives to the Storting, or parliament, but have served as members of it. In 1911 the Norwegian women were fully enfranchised by receiving the municipal suffrage. In Sweden a woman suffrage bill forms part of the Government program as present-



GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

Germany's Naval Secretary of State, who has turned a cold shoulder upon Winston Churchill's proposal on behalf of England for a year's naval holiday, with the words, "Is not Germany then to have a fleet for her protection?"



ed in the speech from the throne on January 12, 1913. In Denmark, last December, a Government bill to amend the constitution by granting the vote to all women over twenty-five was past by a large majority.

And now Iceland is about to attain its long desire, home rule, and with it political equality. The Separatist movement which has been rapidly gaining ground in Denmark for the last five years has accomplished its aim and the new constitution for Iceland, which is to be voted upon next Easter, gives to the inhabitants of the island complete control of all internal affairs. Bills involving questions of state must be submitted to the Danish Government for approval. The Icelandic parliament, the Alting, past a woman suffrage bill in 1911, but before it came into effect it had to be past again by parliament two years later. An independent university for Iceland was established at Reykjavik, the capital, on July 30, 1912. Iceland has an area of 40,437 square miles and is therefore about the size of Virginia. The population, however, is much less, only 85,089 in 1911.

This peaceful settlement of the home rule question contrasts strongly with the noise and bluster now, as always in the past, aroused by the analogous Irish question.

#### An Indian Conference

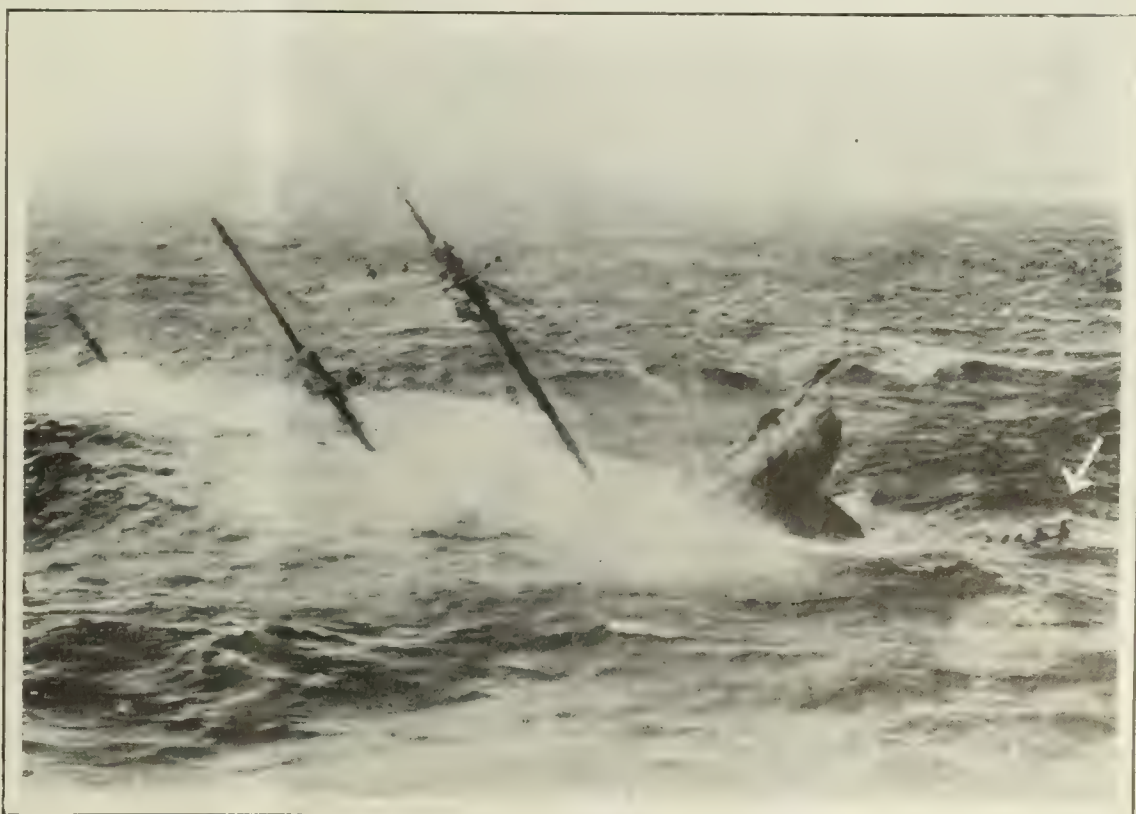
The annual Mohonk Conference, after being called for thirty years by Albert K. Smiley, was called last week by Mr. Daniel Smiley, who succeeds his late uncle. The conference was really startled by the recitals of the wrongs inflicted on the five so-called civilized tribes of Oklahoma. When the Indian Territory was incorporated into the new state its representatives solemnly promised to safeguard the rights of the Indians. This promise has not been kept. Indeed, it has been the effort of the legislature and of the delegation in Congress to remove all safeguards and separate the Indians from their homesteads and reservations as soon as possible. The discovery of oil on Indian lands has made it more difficult to maintain Indian rights. It has been impossible for judges of probate to protect the rights of Indian children and thousands of children have been robbed of their property by those appointed their guardians. Very rapidly the Indians are being reduced to beggary. The restrictions on the sale of their allotted lands have been largely removed, and Congress is asked to remove them further. The conference protested against the further removal

of the remaining restrictions, but would have all competent Indians, like three men in Congress with a fraction of Indian blood, given their share in tribal funds; also that the lease of their homesteads and lands be under the supervision of the Indian Bureau, as many have been wheedled into such leases and made vagrants. It was urged in the platform adopted that the United States ought to supplement the work of the courts of Oklahoma in protecting the rights of Indian wards, and such appropriation was asked for. There are before a single probate judge as many as a thousand applications to be made guardians of Indian children, and it is impossible to give them proper scrutiny. There appeared a general impression that the new Indian Commissioner, Hon. Cato Sells, of Texas, formerly, we believe, of Minnesota, is a strong and able man, who has the interests of the Indians deeply at heart, and who has surrounded himself with assistants of much experience and high character. The officials in the Indian service in Oklahoma have been bitterly assailed by those who are in league with those who rob the Indians, and they have done excellent work, considering their lack of power. For those Indians called "unrestricted," who have the right to dispose of their holdings, including all former slaves and all half-breeds, very little can be done. Many of them are ignorant, many children, and it is these that are a prey of designing men; and the Oklahoma delegation would remove the restrictions from the full-bloods also.

#### The Filipinos and Porto Ricans

It was very much in evidence in the sessions of the conference at Lake Mohonk that there was practically no sentiment in favor of any hasty withdrawal by our Government from the Philippine Islands or from Porto Rico. It is true that a single paper was read by a Porto Rican in favor of independence, but not a single American speaker, whether an official of our Government or a mission worker or a visitor at the Islands would consider the proposition of withdrawal, and the single speaker in favor of it was balanced by a native merchant who protested against it. The utterance of the conference was exprest in the platform adopted, which heartily approved the extension of self-government just as fast as possible. There was a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of President Wilson's executive order which gives the Philippine upper house, as well as the lower, an elected native majority, but the hope was exprest that it would not prove a peril, altho it is not easy to withdraw a liberty once given. As one speaker said, he would like to see how a movement would fare which should attempt to take away the right of suffrage from women in Oregon.

The conference heard appeals for the giving of American citizenship to Porto Ricans, and fully approved it. The plea was exprest that a more troublous period politically might supervene in Porto Rico following a financial depression which is anticipated from danger to the sugar and tobacco industries.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### A REAL PHOTOGRAPH OF A REAL SHIPWRECK

This photograph was taken from the deck of the North German Lloyd steamer "Berlin," which rescued the crew of the four-masted schooner "Margery Brown" as she was sinking 200 miles off Sandy Hook. The white arrow points out the life boat in which Captain Joseph Walker and his crew of five escaped just in time.



# THE BIRTH OF A DREAM

BY HENRI BERGSON

OF THE COLLEGE DE FRANCE

*Last week Professor Bergson explained the mechanism of dreaming and showed how the obscure sensations of sight, touch and hearing which reach us even during sleep furnish the basis for our dreams. In the following article he continues the exposition of his theory and explains how our memories fit into this framework and so complete the dream, a process similar to that of ordinary perception except that the critical faculty is less vigilant than in a waking state. Thus, light flashing upon the closed eyes may give rise to a dream of fire; the recumbent posture and consequent absence of pressure on the soles of the feet give us the idea of flight thru the air. Professor Bergson believes that memory is imperishable, that all that we have thought, felt and experienced in past life is in some way stored up and may under favorable circumstances be revived. Thus his theory of dreams, as will be observed forms a consistent part of Bergson's philosophy of life, according to which the totality of the past is involved in the present as a rolling snowball gathers up all that is in its path.—THE EDITOR.*



PROFESSOR BERGSON AND MRS. BERGSON  
At their summer home near St. Cergue  
on Lake Geneva

complete, but airy and lifeless. The sensation wishes to find a form on which to mold the vagueness of its contours. The memory would obtain matter to fill it, to ballast it, in short to realize it. They are drawn toward each other; and the phantom memory, incarnated in the sensation which brings to it flesh and blood, becomes a being with a life of its own, a dream.

The birth of a dream is then no mystery. It resembles the birth of all our perceptions. The mechanism of the dream is the same, in general, as that of normal perception. When we perceive a real object, what we actually see—the sensible matter of our perception—is very little in comparison with what our memory adds to it. When you read a book, when you look thru your newspaper, do you suppose that all the printed letters really come into your consciousness? In that case the whole day would hardly be long enough for you to read a paper. The truth is that you see in each word and even in each member of a phrase only some letters or even some characteristic marks, just enough to permit you to divine the rest. All of the rest, that you think you see, you really give yourself as an hallucination. There are numerous and decisive experiments which leave no doubt on this point. I will cite only those of Goldscheider and Müller. These experimenters wrote or printed some formulas in common use, "Positively no admission"; "Preface to the fourth edition," etc. But they took care to write the words incorrectly, changing and, above all, omitting letters. These sentences were exposed in a darkened room. The person who served as the subject of the experiment was placed before them and did

not know, of course, what had been written. Then the inscription was illuminated by the electric light for a very short time, too short for the observer to be able to perceive really all the letters. They began by determining experimentally the time necessary for seeing one letter of the alphabet. It was then easy to arrange it so that the observer could not perceive more than eight or ten letters, for example, of the thirty or forty letters composing the formula. Usually, however, he read the entire phrase without difficulty. But that is not for us the most instructive point of this experiment.

If the observer is asked what are the letters that he is sure of having seen, these may be, of course, the letters really written, but there may be also absent letters, either letters that we replaced by others or that have simply been omitted. Thus an observer will see quite distinctly in full light a letter which does not exist, if this letter, on account of the general sense, ought to enter into the phrase. The characters which have really affected the eye have been utilized only to serve as an indication to the unconscious memory of the observer. This memory, discovering the appropriate remembrance, *i. e.*, finding the formula to which these characters give a start toward realization, projects the remembrance externally in an hallucinatory form. It is this remembrance, and not the words themselves, that the observer has seen. It is thus demonstrated that rapid reading is in great part a work of divination, but not of abstract divination. It is an externalization of memories which take advantage, to a certain extent, of the partial realization that they find here and there in order to completely realize themselves.

## MEMORY AIDS PERCEPTION

**I**N a poetic page of the *Enneades*, the philosopher Plotinus, interpreter and continuator of Plato, explains to us how men come to life. Nature, he says, sketches the living bodies, but sketches them only. Left to her own forces she can never complete the task. On the other hand, souls inhabit the world of Ideas. Incapable in themselves of acting, not even thinking of action, they float beyond space and beyond time. But, among all the bodies, there are some which specially respond by their form to the aspirations of some particular souls; and among these souls there are those which recognize themselves in some particular body. The body, which does not come altogether viable from the hand of nature, rises toward the soul which might give it complete life; and the soul, looking upon the body and believing that it perceives its own image as in a mirror, and attracted, fascinated by the image, lets itself fall. It falls, and this fall is life. I may compare to these detached souls the memories plunged in the obscurity of the unconscious. On the other hand, our nocturnal sensations resemble these incomplete bodies. The sensation is warm, colored, vibrant and almost living, but vague. The memory is

Thus, in the waking state and in the knowledge that we get of the real objects which surround us, an operation is continually going on which is of quite the same nature as that of the dream. We perceive merely a sketch of the object. This sketch appeals to the complete memory, and this complete memory, which by itself was either unconscious or simply in the thought state, profits by the occasion to come out. It is this kind of hallucination, inserted and fitted into a real frame, that we perceive. It is a shorter process: it is very much quicker done than to see the thing itself. Besides, there are many inter-



esting observations to be made upon the conduct and attitude of the memory images during this operation. It is not necessary to suppose that they are in our memory in a state of inert impressions. They are like the steam in a boiler, under more or less tension.

At the moment when the perceived sketch calls them forth, it is as if they were then grouped in families according to their relationship and resemblances. There are experiments of Münsterberg, earlier than those of Goldscheider and Müller, which appear to me to confirm this hypothesis, altho they were made for a very different purpose. Münsterberg wrote the words correctly; they were, besides, not common phrases; they were isolated words taken by chance. Here again the word was exposed during the time too short for it to be entirely perceived. Now, while the observer was looking at the written word, some one spoke in his ear another word of a very different significance. This is what happened: the observer declared that he had seen a word which was not the written word, but which resembled it in its general form, and which besides recalled, by its meaning, the word which was spoken in his ear. For example, the word written was "tumult" and the word spoken was "railroad." The observer read "tunnel." The written word was "Trieste" and the spoken word was the German "Verzweiflung" (despair). The observer read "Trost," which signifies "consolation." It is as if the word "railroad," pronounced in the ear, awakened, without our knowing it, hopes of conscious realization in a crowd of memories which have some relationship with the idea of "railroad" (car, rail, trip, etc.). But this is only a hope, and the memory which succeeds in coming into consciousness is that which the actual present sensation had already begun to realize.

Such is the mechanism of true perception, and such is that of the dream. In both cases there are, on one hand, real impressions made upon the organs of sense, and upon the other memories which encase themselves in the impression and profit by its vitality to return again to life.

But, then, what is the essential difference between perceiving and dreaming? What is sleep? I do not ask, of course, how sleep can be explained physiologically. That is a special question, and besides is far from being settled. I ask what is sleep psychologically; for our mind continues to exercise itself when we are asleep, and it exercises itself as we

have just seen on elements analogous to those of waking, on sensations and memories; and also in an analogous manner combines them. Nevertheless we have on the one hand normal perception, and on the other the dream. What is the difference, I repeat? What are the psychological characteristics of the sleeping state?

We must distrust theories. There are a great many of them on this point. Some say that sleep consists in isolating oneself from the external world, in closing the senses to outside things. But we have shown that our senses continue to act during sleep, that they provide us with the outline, or at least the point of departure, of most of our dreams. Some say: "To go to sleep is to stop the action of the superior faculties of the mind," and they talk of a kind of momentary paralysis of the higher centers. I do not think that this is much more exact. In a dream we become no doubt *indifferent* to logic, but not *incapable* of logic. There are dreams when we reason with correctness and even with subtlety. I might almost say, at the risk of seeming paradoxical, that the mistake of the dreamer is often in reasoning too much. He would avoid the absurdity if he would remain a simple spectator of the procession of images which compose his dream. But when he strongly desires to explain it, his explanation, intended to bind together incoherent images, can be nothing more than a bizarre reasoning which verges upon absurdity. I recognize, indeed, that our superior intellectual faculties are relaxed in sleep, that generally the logic of a dreamer is feeble enough and often resembles a mere parody of logic. But one might say as much of all of our faculties during sleep. It is then not by the abolition of reasoning, any more than by the closing of the senses, that we characterize dreaming.

#### A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Something else is essential. We need something more than theories. We need an intimate contact with the facts. One must make the decisive experiment upon oneself. It is necessary that on coming out of a dream, since we cannot analyze ourselves in the dream itself, we should watch the transition from sleeping to waking, follow upon the transition as closely as possible, and try to express by words what we experience in this passage. This is very difficult, but may be accomplished by forcing the attention. Permit, then, the writer to take an example from his own personal experience, and to tell of a recent dream as well as what was accomplished on coming out of the dream.

Now the dreamer dreamed that he was speaking before an assembly, that he was making a political speech before a political assembly. Then in the midst of the auditorium a murmur rose. The murmur augmented; it became a muttering. Then it became a roar, a frightful tumult, and finally there resounded from all parts timed to a uniform rhythm the cries, "Out! Out!" At that moment he awakened. A dog was baying in a neighboring garden, and with each one of his "Wow, wows" one of the cries of "Out! Out!" seemed to be identical. Well, here was the infinitesimal moment which it is necessary to seize.

#### THE DIALOG OF THE DUAL SELVES

The waking ego, just reappearing, should turn to the dreaming ego, which is still there, and, during some instants at least, hold it, without letting it go. "I have caught you at it! You think it was a crowd shouting and it was a dog barking. Now, I shall not let go of you until you tell me just what you were doing!" To which the dreaming ego would answer, "I was doing nothing; and this is just where you and I differ from one another. You imagine that in order to hear a dog barking, and to know that it is a dog that barks, you have nothing to do. That is a great mistake. You accomplish, without suspecting it, a considerable effort. You take your entire memory, all your accumulated experience, and you bring this formidable mass of memories to converge upon a single point, in such a way as to insert exactly in the sounds you heard that one of your memories which is the most capable of being adapted to it. Nay, you must obtain a perfect adherence, for between the memory that you evoke and the crude sensation that you perceive there must not be the least interval; otherwise you would be just dreaming. This adjustment you can only obtain by an effort of the memory and an effort of the perceptions, just as if the tailor who is trying on a new coat pulls together the pieces of cloth that he adjusts to the shape of your body in order to pin them. You exert, then, continually, every moment of the day, an enormous effort. Your life in a waking state is a life of labor, even when you think you are doing nothing, for at every minute you have to choose and every minute exclude. You choose among your sensations, since you reject from your consciousness a thousand subjective sensations which come back in the night when you sleep. You choose, and with extreme precision and delicacy, among your memories, since you reject all that do not exactly suit your present state. This choice which you continu-



ally accomplish, this adaptation, ceaselessly renewed, is the first and most essential condition of what is called common sense. But all this keeps you in a state of uninterrupted tension. You do not feel it at the moment, any more than you feel the pressure of the atmosphere, but it fatigues you in the long run. Common sense is very fatiguing.

#### WHAT THE DREAM SELF SAYS

"So, I repeat, I differ from you precisely in that I do nothing. The effort that you give without cessation I simply abstain from giving. In place of attaching myself to life, I detach myself from it. Everything has become indifferent to me. I have become disinterested in everything. To sleep is to become disinterested. One sleeps to the exact extent to which he becomes disinterested. A mother who sleeps by the side of her child will not stir at the sound of thunder, but the sigh of the child will wake her. Does she really sleep in regard to her child? We do not sleep in regard to what continues to interest us.

"You ask me what it is that I do when I dream? I will tell you what you do when you are awake. You take me, the me of dreams, me the totality of your past, and you force me, by making me smaller and smaller, to fit into the little circle that you trace around your present action. That is what it is to be awake. That is what it is to live the normal psychical life. It is to battle. It is to will. As for the dream, have you really any need that I should explain it? It is the state into which you naturally fall when you let yourself go, when you no longer have the power to concentrate yourself upon a single point, when you have ceased to will. What needs much more to be explained is the marvelous mechanism by which at any moment your will obtains instantly, and almost unconsciously, the concentration of all that you have within you upon one and the same point, the point that interests you. But to explain this is the task of normal psychology, of the psychology of waking, for willing and waking are one and the same thing."

This is what the dreaming ego would say. And it would tell us a great many other things still if we could let it talk freely. But let us sum up briefly the essential difference which separates a dream from the waking state. In the dream the same faculties are exercised as during waking, but they are in a state of tension in the one case, and of relaxation in the other. The dream consists of the entire mental life minus the tension, the effort and the

bodily movement. We perceive still, we remember still, we reason still. All this can abound in the dream; for abundance, in the domain of the mind, does not mean effort. What requires an effort is the precision of adjustment. To connect the sound of a barking dog with the memory of a crowd that murmurs and shouts requires no effort. But in order that this sound should be perceived as the barking of a dog, a positive effort must be made. It is this force that the dreamer lacks. It is by that, and by that alone, that he is distinguished from the waking man.

From this essential difference can be drawn a great many others. We can come to understand the chief characteristics of the dream. But I can only outline the scheme of this study. It depends especially upon three points, which are: the incoherence of dreams, the abolition of the sense of duration that often appears to be manifested in dreams, and, finally, the order in which the memories present themselves to the dreamer, contending for the sensations present where they are to be embodied.

#### TRANSFORMATION SCENES IN DREAMS

The incoherence of the dream seems to me easy enough to explain. As it is characteristic of the dream not to demand a complete adjustment between the memory image and the sensation, but on the contrary, to allow some play between them, very different memories can suit the same sensation. For example, there may be in the field of vision a green spot with white points. This might be a lawn spangled with white flowers. It might be a billiard table with its balls. It might be a host of other things beside. These different memory images, all capable of utilizing the same sensation, chase after it. Sometimes they attain it, one after the other. And so the lawn becomes a billiard table, and we watch these extraordinary transformations. Often it is at the same time, and altogether, that these memory images join the sensation, and then the lawn will be a billiard table. From this come those absurd dreams where an object remains as it is and at the same time becomes something else. As I have just said, the mind, confronted by these absurd visions, seeks an explanation and often thereby aggravates the incoherence.

#### DURATION IN DREAMS

As for the abolition of the sense of time in many of our dreams, that is another effect of the same cause. In a few seconds a dream can present to us a series of events which

will occupy, in the waking state, entire days. You know the example cited by M. Maury: it has become classic, and altho it has been contested of late, I regard it as probable, because of the great number of analogous observations that I have found scattered thru the literature of dreams. But this precipitation of the images is not at all mysterious. When we are awake we live a life in common with our fellows. Our attention to this external and social life is the great regulator of the succession of our internal states. It is like the balance wheel of a watch, which moderates and cuts into regular sections the undivided, almost instantaneous tension of the spring. It is this balance wheel which is lacking in the dream. Acceleration is no more than abundance a sign of force in the domain of the mind. It is, I repeat, the precision of adjustment that requires effort, and this is exactly what the dreamer lacks. He is no longer capable of that attention to life which is necessary in order that the inner may be regulated by the outer, and that the internal duration fit exactly into the general duration of things.

It remains now to explain how the peculiar relaxation of the mind in the dream accounts for the preference given by the dreamer to one memory image rather than others, equally capable of being inserted into the actual sensations. There is a current prejudice to the effect that we dream mostly about the events which have especially preoccupied us during the day. This is sometimes true. But when the psychological life of the waking state thus prolongs itself into sleep, it is because we hardly sleep. A sleep filled with dreams of this kind would be a sleep from which we came out quite fatigued. In normal sleep our dreams concern themselves rather, other things being equal, with the thoughts which we have past thru rapidly or upon objects which we have perceived almost without paying attention to them. If we dream about events of the same day, it is the most insignificant facts, and not the most important, which have the best chance of reappearing.

#### THE FREUDIAN THEORY

I agree entirely on this point with the observation of W. Robert, of Delage and of Freud. I was in the street, I was waiting for a street car, I stood beside the track and did not run the least risk. But if, at the moment when the street car past, the idea of possible danger had crost my mind or even if my body had instinctively recoiled without



my having been conscious of feeling any fear, I might dream that night that the car had run over my body. I watch at the bedside of an invalid whose condition is hopeless. If at any moment, perhaps without even being aware of it, I had hoped against hope, I might dream that the invalid was cured. I should dream of the cure, in any case, more probably than that I should dream of the disease. In short, the events which reappear by preference in the dream are those of which we have thought most distractedly. What is there astonishing about that? The ego of the dream is an ego that is relaxed; the memories which it gathers most readily are the memories of relaxation and distraction, those which do not bear the mark of effort.

It is true that in very profound slumber the law that regulates the reappearance of memories may be very different. We know almost nothing of this profound slumber. The

dreams which fill it are, as a general rule, the dreams which we forget. Sometimes, nevertheless, we recover something of them. And then it is a very peculiar feeling, strange, indescribable, that we experience. It seems to us that we have returned from afar in space and afar in time. These are doubtless very old scenes, scenes of youth or infancy that we live over then in all their details, with a mood which colors them and impregnates them with that fresh sensation of infancy and youth that we seek vainly to revive when awake.

#### PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

It is upon this profound slumber that psychology ought to direct its efforts, not only to study the mechanism of unconscious memory, but to examine the more mysterious phenomena which are raised by "psychical research." I do not dare express an opinion upon phenomena of this class, but I cannot avoid attach-

ing some importance to the observations gathered by so rigorous a method and with such indefatigable zeal by the Society for Psychical Research. If telepathy influences our dreams, it is quite likely that in this profound slumber it would have the greatest chance to manifest itself. But I repeat, I cannot express an opinion upon this point. I have gone forward with you as far as I can; I stop upon the threshold of the mystery. To explore the most secret depths of the unconscious, to labor in what I have just called the subsoil of consciousness, that will be the principal task of psychology in the century which is opening. I do not doubt that wonderful discoveries await it there, as important perhaps as have been in the preceding centuries the discoveries of the physical and natural sciences. That at least is the promise which I make for it, that is the wish that in closing I have for it.

## THE DISARMAMENT OF THE NATIONS—AMERICA SHOULD LEAD THE WAY

### THE BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR A NAVAL HOLIDAY APPROVED

BY CHAMP CLARK

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**T**HE big standing armies and big navies produce the most amazing waste of both energy and money known among men since the beginning of things, and should be stopped. Every year there is money enough wasted in this way to feed, clothe and educate every poor child on the globe.

The only way to stop it is for the great nations to agree on gradual disarmament by percentages. Any three great Powers can force gradual disarmament: America, Great Britain and Germany can force it; or America, France and Great Britain; or America, Germany and France; or Germany, France and Great Britain, etc., etc.

We, being the strongest and richest nation on the globe, and holding the most impregnable geographic position, should lead in the movement.

The foregoing is the substance of what I said at Louisville, Kentucky, Sunday, Octo-

ber 5, in a speech glorifying the Kentuckians for winning the battle of the Thames a century before.

Since that Winston Spencer Churchill, in a public speech, proposed that both Great Britain and Germany should take a holiday for one year in building battleships. How the German Imperial Government will consider this proposition does not yet appear, tho the German press seems to be suspicious of Mr. Churchill.

It would be a good thing if all the Powers would take a year's holiday in building death engines. It would not change their relative strength at all.

It would be a strange thing if Winston Spencer Churchill, lineal descendant of one of the greatest of all English speaking soldiers, should earn the blessing vouchsafed to the peacemakers in the Sermon on the Mount.

Washington.



# SAVE HETCH-HETCHY

ON the four pages following we present to our readers views of Hetch-Hetchy Valley, whose scenic marvels and sylvan beauty the city of San Francisco proposes to convert into a municipal water tank. The House of Representatives, as we pointed out in our issue of October 2, has already past a bill to enable San Francisco to use the valley and the matter is now before the Senate. The Senate has set aside, by unanimous agreement, December 1 to December 6 as a time to consider this bill. It

is therefore clear that the fate of one of the world's beauty spots is now trembling in the balance. Every one interested should at once bring to bear upon the Senate whatever influence he may have by writing or telegraphing his protest to the Senators from his state. To show how unanimous is the sentiment of the country against this exploitation we print herewith some extracts from the press of America. The San Francisco dailies alone seem favorable to the project.—THE EDITOR.

Baltimore American: Let everybody east of the Rockies wake up and send in a protest against the Hetch-Hetchy grab game.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: It looks as if every good American who thinks our national parks are worth while should bestir himself in defense of the Hetch-Hetchy.

Boston Transcript: If San Francisco succeeds in stealing the Hetch-Hetchy Valley no doubt she will next want to cut down the redwood trees to obtain timber with which to dam it up.

Pasadena News: How like an old story were the arguments used to convince the house that San Francisco is in dire necessity for water and that unless the Hetch-Hetchy bill was past our northern compatriots must perish from thirst.

Nashville Democrat: San Francisco's greedy demand for the Hetch-Hetchy Valley past the House by an overwhelming majority. If there is any particular reason why 500 square miles of a national park should be donated to that city, we have never seen it.

New York World: The Senate's postponement of the Hetch-Hetchy bill should be made indefinite. It is a bare-faced raid on the part of the city of San Francisco which would result, if successful, in ruining the natural beauty of one of the greatest of the nation's parks.

The Brooklyn Daily Standard Union: If the San Francisco "combine" breaks down the guards which the nation has placed around its Yosemite reserves and preserves, all others are in peril, and the whole conservation policy, which has gained its place, fighting every step of the advance, goes by the board.

Philadelphia Telegram: Why should the people of the United States make a present of one of their rarest natural treasures to the city of San Francisco? If Uncle Sam means to give away this priceless valley of Hetch-Hetchy to become a reservoir for one city, does he propose to do something equally handsome for all the other cities of the nation?

New York Tribune: The Hetch-Hetchy grab, conceived in greed and promoted thru misrepresentation, is a deadly menace not only to that one valley, "last, loveliest, exquisite, alone,"

but also to every inch of the national domain. It has been repulsed before. It should this time be defeated so thoroly as to give it no chance ever to appear again.

Minneapolis Journal: The effect of this alliance reaches farther than California. It encourages attack on every coveted national reserve from the White to the Olympic Mountains. This local antagonism to conservation of public land to protect forest and natural wealth was dangerous enough without having it organized into a log-rolling combination.

Denver Republican: There is a very strong public feeling in favor of keeping the nation's parks intact, as heritages of pleasure. This feeling will grow stronger with the years and as the public makes a more general use of the parks. The cheapening of transportation and the building of good automobile roads to the national parks are the elements that are going to make those places increase steadily in public favor.

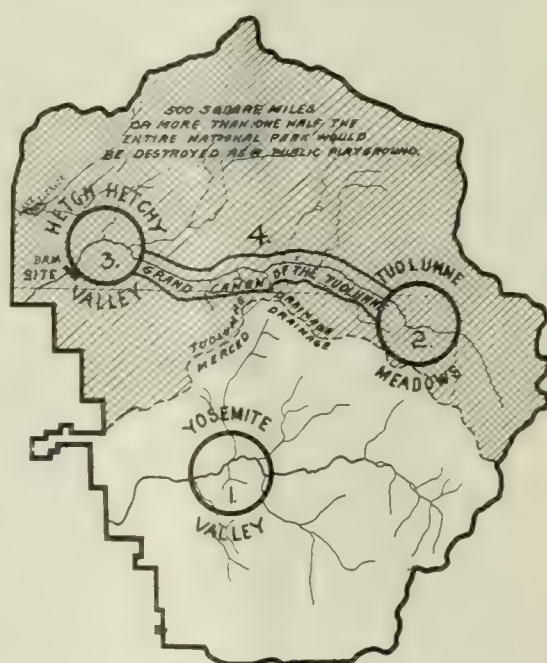
Mobile Register: Brigadier General Chittenden reported that the Hetch-Hetchy supply would be in the nature of a luxury rather than a necessity; and down at the bottom comes out the suggestion that what San Francisco really is seeking is possession of a gi-

gantic water power, now owned potentially by the people of the United States, a privilege estimated by engineers to be worth \$45,000,000, and for which San Francisco expects to pay comparatively nothing.

San Francisco News Letter: Why are Mayor Rolph and the gentlemen associated with him not willing to put the water question on a practical business basis? Why do they persist in attempting to force upon the taxpayers every possible burden which a gang of petty politicians or incompetent business men can devise? Why do not the newspapers of the city assert themselves instead of passing over the blunder of the officials who went to Washington to present the claims in favor of Hetch-Hetchy?

Boston Herald: At last the San Francisco Chronicle has unmasked the Hetch-Hetchy case. Having succeeded in putting thru the national House the bill to surrender that notable feature of the Yosemite National Park to San Francisco for a reservoir, and feeling confident that the Senate can be depended upon to clinch the deal, the city's mouthpiece now brazenly declares, in effect, that this bill will serve to test the right of the nation to lord it over the states in matters of public domain.

Caspar Whitney in Outdoor World and Recreation: Stripped of specious argument and sentimental enthusiasm the naked, sordid fact stands revealed, that San Francisco seeks utterly to destroy a precious wonderland because it offers cheaper water than can be had elsewhere. James D. Phelan and Marsdon Manson, respectively one time mayor and city surveyor of San Francisco, confest to the Senate Committee on Public Lands two years ago that the city can get an abundant supply of water anywhere along the Sierras "if we pay for it." But San Francisco politicians want to get their water without paying and at the same time "put one over," as they phrase it locally, on the company furnishing their present supply. So in order to save the city money and help the water company graft along, the San Francisco wire pullers plan deliberately to rob you and me of a beautiful playground, wonderful in its natural beauty. In a word, they want the lovely Hetch-Hetchy Valley, together with five hundred square miles or half of the Yosemite National Park, which Congress in 1890 dedicated forever to public use!



YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

More than half the park—the shaded portion—would be destroyed as a public playground by the grant, including the Hetch-Hetchy Valley (3), which is wonderfully like Yosemite Valley (1), The Tuolumne Meadows (2), which John Muir calls the most delightful pleasure park in all the High Sierra, and the Grand Cañon of the Tuolumne (4)





*Photograph by J. N. LeConte*

**WAPAMA FALLS, ONE OF THE HETCH-HETCHY CASCADES**

"It is the counterpart of the Yosemite Fall, but has a much greater volume of water, is about 1700 feet in height, and appears to be nearly vertical tho considerably inclined, and is dashed into huge outbounding bosses of foam on the projecting shelves and knobs of its jagged gorge."—John Muir. The falls will be destroyed by the San Francisco plans.

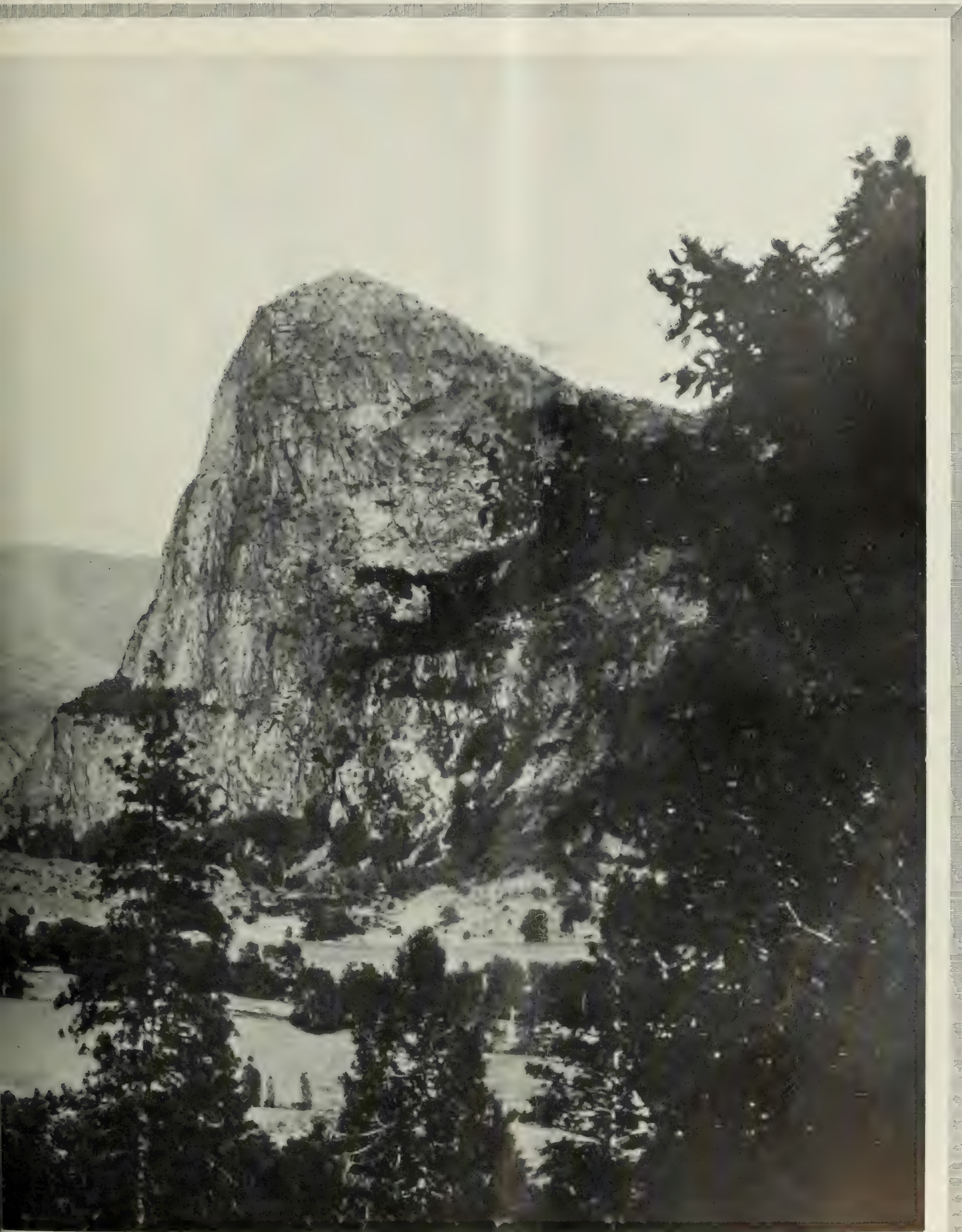




NATIONAL PARK OR

The fate of this wonderful valley, threatened by municipal greed, is in the hands of the American people. The United States Ser





#### PAL WATER TANK?

et during the first week in December upon the bill permitting San Francisco to turn Hetch-Hetchy Valley into a water tank





*Photograph by Herbert W. Gleason*

THE VERDANT FLOOR OF HETCH-HETCHY



*Photograph by J. N. LeConte*

CASCADE AT THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY



# SYNDICALISM—THE CREED OF FORCE

BY ARTURO M. GIOVANNITTI

"As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aims to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us." To interpret this statement from André Tridon's "The New Unionism" we asked Mr. Giovanitti, as a leader in the I. W. W., to express his personal views on the ethics of industrial unionism. Born in Campobasso, Italy, he has been a coal miner in Canada, a student at Union Theological Seminary, a worker in three Presbyterian Italian missions (in Montreal, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh) and a reporter and editor of *Il Proletario* of New York. When the woollen workers struck in Lawrence Mr. Giovanitti had become active in the I. W. W., and was summoned to help. An Italian woman was killed in a riot; Giovanitti and Ettor were accused of inflammatory speeches and imprisoned. Both were acquitted of being accessory to murder after waiting trial for ten months. "The Walker" and "The Cage," fruits of this jail experience, stamp Mr. Giovannitti as a poet and a leading exponent in literature of this revolutionary movement in the world of labor. Editorial comment will be found on another page.—THE EDITOR.

IT is generally admitted that social relations are the resultant of economic conditions and interests and that they vary with them. Therefore, social morality, which regulates these relations, is subject to and dependent on the economic forces and is preserved, modified or completely changed by them.

Economic changes have created in succession the family, the gens, the clan and, lately, the nation. Thus we have had accordingly a domestic morality, a tribal morality, civic duty and patriotism. Today the further development of the economic process, by creating the great industry and deepening the lines of demarcation between the operating and the directing forces of society, has created, or rather brought into sharper relief, the classes. Hence a real, up-to-date morality, in the broad social sense, must be looked for, not in relation to humanity (the "neighbor" of the theologian and the "people" of the sociologist), which is only an abstract conception, but in relation to the class, which is a living and acting reality. Humanity as a distinct, homogeneous whole or as a definite economic environment does not yet



Photograph by Bhosys

ARTURO M. GIOVANNITTI

exist and, therefore, we cannot yet establish any moral relations to it.

## CLASS MORALITY

So all social morality of today is class morality. We have a capitalist morality, a middle-class morality and a proletarian morality, to speak only of the three greatest sub-divisions of modern society. Capitalist morality has created philanthropy, middle-class morality has created democracy and proletarian morality has created solidarity. The capitalist, to apply philanthropy, must preserve exploitation and profits; the middle class, in order to maintain and solidify democracy, must perpetuate individualism and competition; and the working class, by the very development of solidarity, is bound to establish equality and coöperation and thus to do away with all classes.

The workers, to realize their ethical aspirations, natural results of their material interests, have nothing to conserve which is not exclusively their own—hence their tactics, their action, the whole process of their individual and collective moral integration must necessarily differ from and often collide with the moral standards of the other two classes which have already attained their economic, social and spiritual completion in modern society.

Under this aspect the question of right and wrong *does* concern us because we believe that everything which tends to preserve the existing economic system, based on inequality, is *wrong*, and whatever works to overthrow and supplant it with a new one based on economic and social equity, is *right*.

Does this mean, then, that the

I. W. W. does not discriminate at all in the selection of the various instruments of attack upon Capitalism, and that it stands for every form of aggressive action?

It does and it does not. Syndicalism, which is the philosophy of the revolutionary labor movement, has no aprioristic scruples or prejudicial propensity either for or against any and all methods and means of attack and defense, but it maintains that each situation will suggest, thru the infallible instinct of the workers themselves, the line of action to pursue and the means to adopt or reject.

## UNMORAL VIOLENCE

It is not true that it is unconditionally opposed to political action in the generally accepted sense of the word, and it is equally false that it is opposed to the use of physical force. As a matter of fact, if Syndicalism does not openly advocate violence, as some anarchists do, it is neither because of a moral predisposition against it, nor on account of fear, but simply because, having a vaster and more complex conception of the class war, it refuses to believe in the myth of any single omnipotent method of action. Violence, moreover, being the extreme outward expression of a moral reaction created by outside situations, is objective and instinctive and not subjective and artificial.

The law of the least effort will unconsciously but firmly induce the workers to refrain from violence, but if impellent needs and the inflexible necessity of getting certain results make it indispensably conditional to the solution of a deadlocked controversy, it will, of course, automatically assert itself, even without an expressed suggestion. In this case, being neither counselled nor premeditated, violence is neither right nor wrong—it is either necessary or unnecessary, effective or useless, as the resulting circumstances alone will determine.

## CONVENTIONAL ETHICS AND WAR

Of course there are certain conventional rules of ethics which are more or less universally accepted, and these rules, provided they do not directly interfere with the inflexible course of economic processes, are equally observed by the German army, the Steel Trust and the I. W. W. For instance, murder, theft, the destruction of useful property are almost universally considered wrong, and the I. W. W. is as much opposed





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JOSEPH ETTOR

A strike leader and co-worker with Giovannitti and Haywood in the I. W. W.

to them from a moral standpoint as the Prohibitionist party and the Theosophical Society. Yet it must not be forgotten that self-defense, social protection and national preservation consider the killing of human beings, in some unavoidable circumstances, justifiable homicide. Every good bourgeois keeps a serviceable pistol at home, and every self-respecting nation a good standing army. The generally accepted notion seems to be that to kill is a great crime, but to be killed is the greatest. Likewise the strategy of war and of the trusts, tho severely condemning sacking and pillage, considers perfectly proper, not to say strictly necessary, the confiscation of the enemy's supplies and the weakening of his position.

Now the I. W. W. is avowedly levying war on capitalist society, and so

its tactics are neither justifiable nor unjustifiable; first, because the only law of war is to inflict the greatest possible harm by the least effort, and second because, as capitalist society comprizes all the social forces of today, except the belligerent proletariat, there is no impartial arbiter to lay down the rules of the game.

## FORCE THE ONLY ARBITER

In the ultimate analysis what the I. W. W. wants is the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, and as this would mean the social and economic demise of all the other classes whose existence is conditioned by the existence of capitalism, it follows that we can never expect anybody outside of the militant working class to agree with such a fierce proposition. We can never expect to prove the justice and righteousness of this aim which will always remain, to the higher strata of society, an immoral, unjust and even a criminal intention to be opposed by every available means. The intention and the finality being wrong, it follows logically that the means employed to realize it must be equally wrong in relation to the established standards of morality.

The question, therefore, that Syndicalism bravely confronts and lays down for discussion, is not one of *right* or *justice*, but one of *force*, taking the word in its broader meaning.

The revolutionary labor movement can gradually justify its purpose only in relation to its accrued capacity and power to realize it, in the same way as the capitalist class justifies its right to the ownership of the means of production by the sole fact that it possesses them and it has the power to hold and defend them. In other words, to quote the unfuted axiom of Marx: "Between two irreconcilable conflicting interests [which engender two opposite rights] the only arbiter that can decide is force."

## "THE LAW IS NO CONCERN OF OURS"

No, this problem of abstract morality is too much for our limited brain, unless, of course, we appeal to the law and decide that everything is moral which is legal. But we doubt very much that even bourgeois moralists will restrict the field of ethics to the penal code. However, what is the law but the coercion that a certain class, economically superior, exercises over another class weaker in wealth, knowledge and power? What is the law but the ideal sanction of a pre-existing state of fact, i. e., the supremacy of a greater force over a lesser one?

Had we not stubbornly and "criminally" persisted in going on strike when the strike was an unlawful act, we should have never had this right recognized, nor should we have free speech in many reactionary cities had we left the matter entirely to the wisdom of a judge or the discretion of a police captain. The boycott is still illegal because Gompers et al. were loath to go to jail for it and the A. F. of L. did not have the courage to keep it up in spite of the law, but when the I. W. W., which fearlessly advocates it, is powerful enough to enforce it, legislators will break their necks in the hurry to legalize it.

Besides, have we not learned law-breaking from the very class that pretends to worship legality? What difference is there between a corporation which buys a half dozen senators and a labor union which stones a group of overzealous policemen in the course of a strike? The difference, if any, is merely quantitative—both try to thwart the law which interferes with their interests, both interfere with its agents, but the former does so in a mean, sneaky, thieving way in order to loot millions and the latter does it impulsively and at a greater risk, in order to obtain an additional loaf of bread.

Verily, the law, like bourgeois morality, is no concern of ours; as our movement, which is essentially revolutionary and aims at the complete transformation of the economic foundations of society, must necessarily subvert its social, ethical and juridical superstructure also.

## "WE CREATE OUR OWN LAWS"

The industrial revolution toward which the I. W. W. is steering the laboring masses is, therefore, not an economic question only, but it implies a complete and radical revaluation of all the spiritual conceptions and forces now operating in capitalist society. In its ultimate end, what it has really in view is the very reconstruction of the human psyche itself by substituting for the inane, powerless and demoralizing Christian spirit (charity), the manly and healthy proletarian solidarity, founded on the harmonious homogeneity of the material and ideal interests of all the toilers of the world.

Thus, while we are not concerned with what the other classes consider right and wrong, on the other hand we create our own laws, our own moral values and the strongest spirit of responsibility and interdependence ever known among men.

What the I. W. W. considers right and wrong from a proletarian point of view, in modern industrial warfare, is hard to tell, for the reason



that we have no list of war implements to draw. Besides, it is not good policy to reveal our state of mind to the enemy. There is one thing, however, that every class-conscious workingman considers inexpressibly abominable, and this is "scabbery." Outside of that, any and all means are right and permissible on the sole condition that they bring results disastrous to the master class and advantageous to the proletariat. However shocking this may sound to pious, God-fearing souls, it nevertheless reflects the entire attitude of the Syndicalist movement in connection with the class struggle. If the attitude is indefensible on moral grounds, so much the better. We never intended to defend it, anyway—we only endeavor to elucidate it.

#### CONCESSION A TACTICAL ERROR

A revolutionary organization, which purports to overthrow a whole state of society and claims to carry in itself the germ of a new civilization, such as the I. W. W. boasts of, derives all its power exclusively from its own militancy and aggressiveness. The more flippant, defiant, unconventional and disrespectful it is toward the existing standards of ethics, good manners, law and order, the more effective it becomes in its work of demolition, which is the most essential task of any revolution. The more it disregards the opinions of outsiders, the more unmindful it is of their approval or condemnation, the more it will fall back on its own power—on which alone it must exclusively rely—build its own individual character, forge its own weapons of attack and defense and hold its own entrenched position against the embattled forces of reaction.

Any concession to the opposed opinions, theories and principles of the other classes is equivalent to a recognition of their *raison d'être* and of their possibility of regulating or influencing our attitude and demeanor toward whatever is extraneous, and therefore antagonistic to the proximate and ulterior motives and interests of the proletariat.

Indeed, their interest being to preserve all the existing moral, juridical and intellectual notions (the substrata on which stands the edifice of their privilege and the target of all our broadsides, i. e., the exploitation of labor) their mentality must of necessity be at war with ours, whose interest is to destroy. Therefore, we are never going to be explanatory or apologetic, for then we should take a defensive attitude which could only amount to a deteriorating and demoralizing recognition of weakness.

#### THE ETHICS OF POWER

In conclusion, all the moral code of the Syndicalist movement may be summed up in these words: "We are going to do what we need and intend to do, simply because we have the power to do it."

If you have the power to prevent us, why it is your privilege, your right, your duty as a class to do so. And you are doing it. You tore to pieces the constitution in order to prevent us from assembling and voicing our grievances and our protest. You battered our skulls with your policemen's clubs. You stabbed us to death with your soldier's bayonet. You hired your private thug to insult, assault and murder us. You instructed your private judge to sentence us to the penitentiary or to the scaffold for crimes which had been committed by your hirelings. You ordered your private priest to curse us and damn us to hell. You sweated us, starved us, bled us, dispossessed us, reviled us in your subsidized press—and we bore it all sullenly and doggedly and said nothing.

Was it right? Well, you will perhaps blush hypocritically and say that it was wrong, now that you have done it and fear the consequences of the example you have set, but we say that it was right. It was perfectly right simply because you were defending your interests and privileges, because you had the power to do it, because you were the stronger and because it is the law of the jungle, from which neither you nor we have yet graduated. But whether it is right or not, we are going to do the same because you have taught us that these tactics are the only ones which bring results.

You will call this a fearsome creed, a sinister philosophy of force. So it is. Our ethics are the ethics of power, those of the absolute social and economic dictatorship of the proletariat, exactly as yours are those of the supreme mastery of plutocracy, or of the exclusive dominion of middle-class cowardice and imbecility.

No, we do not believe in killing or bearing false testimony against you, our neighbor, nor do we want your ass, your ox or your wife, but we *do* want your land, your machinery, your mill, your mine, your railroad and your beloved thirty-six per cent—and we are going to take them back, as surely as you have stolen them from us.

We have nothing in common with you, we do not recognize the "public," the "people," the "nation," Christendom or humanity—we know only the working class, and rigidly maintain that outside of the working class there is not, nor shall there



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"BIG BILL" HAYWOOD

One of the founders of the I. W. W. and generally recognized as the leading spirit of the movement

ever be any hope of salvation in the great social hereafter.

To a certain extent our principles are those of the beloved church of your heart, the Catholic Church, which holds that outside of its folds there is no heaven, and affirms its absolute, infallible right to rule and regulate, by the direct mandate of God, all our social activities and relations. Thus the I. W. W.

With the sole difference, forsooth, that we expect a wholesale conversion of all the heretics of the parasitic ilk the day when we shall make our excommunication more effective than the priestly anathema—not by damning the sinners to Gehenna, but by barring them from the dinner table, if they are not born again and baptized in honest sweat in the name of the last and everlasting god, creator of all life and beauty and happiness—LABOR!

New York City



## A NEW POEM BY ROBERT BROWNING

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD, D.D., LL.D.

THE INDEPENDENT has the great privilege of giving to its readers this week an hitherto unpublished poem by Robert Browning, acquired by the British Museum at the sale of the Browning manuscripts last May. It was then cataloged as apparently intended for his "Aristophanes' Apology," but not used. That was a mistake. "Aristophanes' Apology" appeared in 1875, and was a sort of complement to "Balaustion's Adventure," printed in 1871. This new poem has nothing to do with Aristophanes, but is plainly the soliloquy of the elder Æschylus in his old age in Sicily just before his death, foretold by an oracle. The poem is here printed from the manuscript, and the queries and alternative words are the poet's own. The manuscript contains many scarcely legible words, and it has been necessary to make one or two obvious corrections in the copy sent, as "or" for *of* in the eleventh line and "Delphos" for *Dephos*. In line fifty-nine "rush" seems to be the possible interpretation of an illegible word.

The Independent never published any poem by Robert Browning. In our issue of May 23, 1895, we printed an unpublished letter of his written in 1860, about a poem by Mrs. Browning in The Independent. Eleven of her poems appeared in The Independent in 1860 and 1861. She died June 29, 1861.

Mr. Browning's letter was sent to us by Moncure D. Conway, then residing in London, and was copied by him from the original which had been lately sold, and Mr. Conway thought that "the opportunity of bringing it to light seems fairly due to The Independent, which appears so honorably in it." It was written to Mr. Browning's uncle, then a clerk in the house of Rothschilds, and always helpful to his eminent nephew. After some business directions, Browning says:

Don't you think they treat us well in America? If you only knew what they offer us for a little more than we are inclined to give them! This very letter [from The Independent] contains an offer of \$2600 a year for an amount of labor which would cost myself or my wife one morning a week!

R. BROWNING.

Browning has often been charged with obscurity, and it is not strange that a poem of his left in the first rough draft, on a not very familiar classical subject, should need some words of explanation.

To be sure, the reader hardly needs to be told that Æschylus was the father of Greek tragedy, to be followed by the smoother Sophocles, thirty years his junior, who even had the fortune to win from him the dramatic prize, and who was followed by Euripides and Aristophanes. There were critics who thought Æschylus too formal or too rough in his language, or even grandiose. In one of his later plays he had the misfortune to stir the anger of the populace, who charged him with profanity in his treatment of the sacred mysteries, and altho he was acquitted of the charge he was so incensed that he left Athens and made his home in exile in Syracuse under the protection of Hiero, King of Sicily. Even in his childhood he was passionately fond of the theater, and if we may believe Pausanias, he used to tell that while yet a stripling he was set to watch grapes, and there fell asleep. In his dream Bacchus appeared and bade him turn his attention

to the tragic art. When day dawned and he awoke, the boy, anxious to obey the vision, made the attempt and found himself possess of the utmost facility in dramatic composition. He was a soldier, and gained glory at the battle of Marathon.

Now and then an incomplete line will remind the reader that this is not an acknowledged poem, but the draft of a poem. Indeed, it breaks off in the middle of a sentence. The one startling and inexplicable infelicity in it is his putting into the mouth of the poet in Sicily a reference to the Roman god Terminus and the marble Faunus. Italy was crowded with statues of Terminus and Faunus, such as Browning here allows Æschylus to mention, but certainly not Italy or Sicily at this date, about 475 B. C., only a few years after King Tarquin had allowed Terminus a temple on the Tarpeian Rock. The "thymele" was the platform on which the conductor stood to direct the chorus. The reference is to the time when Æschylus was charged with profaning the mysteries. When the old poet is made to say,

We have no sphinxes in the Parthenon,  
Nor any flints at Delphos,

the reference is to the elder and cruder faith and art which Phidias disdained to figure, and to the modern and costlier stones of Delphos—Sophocles, he would say, writes in a style more polished, and befitting the friezes and the marbles of the new shrines of Athene and Apollo. In the question, "What do I say?" Æschylus withdraws his hasty scorn against the men who were so enraptured with the dramas of Sophocles, as also his hasty word against the sun. The "fair sisters with their starry eyes" are the Muses who accompany Apollo. The river Ilissus flowed by Athens, and near Mount Hymettus on which the boy sat and dreamed. The word, "glode," for *glided*, may be questioned. The eagle on the wrist of Zeus blinks at the lightnings held in the god's other hand.

This fragment of Æschylus, unlike "Aristophanes' Apology," one of the most obscure of Browning's longer poems, flows smoothly, has a familiar story, which of course the reader must know, or if he does not know he can guess it in the reading. It is thoroly characteristic of Browning in his best mood. The simple Greek story is embroidered and developed with a true poetic genius, enriching the original woof. There are nearly two hundred pages of "Aristophanes' Apology," and there is no reason why Browning's own admiration for the grand and strong in art, and his heedlessness for the nicenesses of verbal grace, yes, and his scorn for the little critics who would crown sonorous platitude, but could lift no eyes to a lofty crag, might not have found words to put into the mouth of the old Æschylus, for, like the Greek tragedian,

"as he willed he worked;  
And as he worked he wanted not, be sure,  
Triumph his whole life thru, submitting work  
To work's right judges, never to the wrong.  
To competency, not ineptitude."

This might well have been made, had he not been drawn off from classic themes to his more loved Italian tales, one of the wisest and most instructive of the poems which delight the competent, who are "alas too few."



# A SOLILOQUY OF AESCHYLUS

BY ROBERT BROWNING

I am an old and solitary man,  
And now at set of sun in Sicily  
I sit down in the middle of this plain  
Which drives between the mountains and the sea  
Its blank of nature. If a traveler came  
Seeing my bare, bald skull and my still brows  
And massive features colored to a stone,  
The tragic mask of a humanity  
Whose past is played to an end,—he might mistake me  
For some god Terminus set on these flats  
Or broken marble Faunus. Let it be.  
Life has ebbed from me—I am on dry ground—  
All sounds of life I held so thunderous sweet  
Shade off to silence—all the perfect shapes  
Born of perception and men's images (imagery?)  
Which thronged against the outer rim of earth  
And hung with floating faces over it  
Grow dim and dimmer—all the motions drawn  
From Beauty in action which spun audibly  
My brain round in a rapture, have grown still.  
There's a gap 'twixt me and the life once mine,  
Now others and not mine, which now soars off  
In gradual declination—till at last  
I hear it in the distance droning small  
Like a bee at sunset. Ay, and that bee's hum  
The buzzing fly and mouthing of the grass  
Cropped slowly near me by some straying sheep  
Are strange to me with life—and separate from me  
The outside of my being. I myself  
Grow to the silence, fasten to the calm  
Of inorganic nature, sky and rocks.  
I will pass on into their unity  
When dying down into impersonal dusk.

Ah, ha—these flats are wide!

The prophecy which said the house would fall,  
And thereby crush me, must bring down the sky,  
The only roof above me where I sit  
Or ere it prove its oracle today.  
Stand fast ye pillars of the constant Heavens  
As Life doth in me—I who did not die  
That day in Athens, when the people's scorn  
Hissed toward the sun as if to darken it  
Because my thoughts burned too much for the eyes  
Over my head, because I spoke my Greek  
Too deep down in my soul to suit their case;  
Who did not die to see the solemn vests  
Of my white chorus round the thymele  
Flutter like doves, and sweep back like a cloud  
Before the shrill-lipped people, but stood calm  
And cold, and felt the theater wax hot  
With mouthing whispers. The man Æschylus  
Is gray, I fancy, and his wrinkles ridge  
The smoothest of his phrases—or the times  
Have grown too polished for this old rough work.  
We have no Sphinxes in the Parthenon,  
Nor any flints at Delphos—or forsooth,  
I think the Sphinxes wrote this Attic Greek—  
Our Sophocles hath something more than this.  
(Cast out on—their rush—I would not die?)  
At this time by the crushing of a house  
Who lived that Day out. I would go to death  
With voluntary and majestic steps  
Yon thundering on the right hand. Let it be.

I am an old and solitary man  
Mine eyes feel dimly out the setting sun  
Which drops its great red fruit of bitterness  
Today as other days, as every day  
Within the patient waters. What do I say?  
I whistle out my scorn against the men  
Who (knell) his trilogy morn, noon and night  
And set this tragic world against the sun.  
Forgive me, great Apollo.—Bitter fruit  
I think we never found that holy sun  
Or ere with conjurations of our hands

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Drove up the saltiness of our hearts to it  
A blessed fruit, a full Hesperian fruit  
Which the fair sisters with their starry eyes  
Did warm to scarlet bloom. O holy sun  
My eyes are weak and cannot hold thee round!  
But in my large soul there is room for thee,  
All human wrongs and shames cast out from it.  
And I invite thee, sun, to sphere thyself  
In my large soul, and let my thoughts in white  
Keep chorus round thy glory. Oh the days  
In which I sate upon Hymettus hill  
Ilissus seeming louder: and the groves  
Of blessed olive thinking of their use,  
A little tunicked child, and felt my thoughts (?)  
Rise past the golden bees against thy face,  
Great sun upon the sea. The city lay  
Beneath me like an eaglet in an egg,  
The beak and claws shut whitely up in calm—  
And calm were the great waters—and the hills  
Holding at arm's length their unmolten snows  
Plunged in the light of heaven which trickled back  
On all sides, a libation to the world.

There I sate a child

Half hidden in purple thyme with knees drawn up  
By clasping of my little arms, and cheek  
Laid slant across them with obtruded nose  
And full eyes gazing . . . ay, my eyes climbed up  
Against the heated metal of thy shield  
Till their persistent look clove thru the fire  
And struck it into many folded fires (?)  
And opened out the secret of the night  
Hid in the day-source, darkness mixt with light.  
Then shot innumerable arrows in my eyes  
From all sides of the Heavens—so blinding me—  
As countless as the norland snowflakes fall  
Before the north winds—rapid, wonderful,  
Some shafts as bright as sun-rays nine times drawn  
Thru the heart of the sun—some black as night in Hell—  
All mixt, sharp, driven against me! And as I gazed  
(For I gazed still) I saw the sea and earth  
Leap up as wounded by the innumerable shafts  
And hurry round, and whirl into a blot  
Across which evermore fell thick the shafts  
As norland snow falls thick before the wind (? flakes fall)  
Until the northmen at the cavern's mouth  
Can see no pine tree thru. I could see nought  
No earth, no sea, no sky, no sun itself,  
Only that arrowy rush of black and white  
Across a surf of rainbows infinite.  
And thru it all Homerus the blind man  
Did chant his voweled music in my brain;

Drove { piercing?? } and blinding and astonishing  
          { pressing? }

And then it was revealed, it was revealed  
That I should be a priest of the Unseen  
And build a bridge of sounds across the strait  
From Heaven to earth whence all the Gods might walk  
Nor bend it with their soles (?)  
And then I saw the Gods tread past me slow  
From out the portals of the hungry dark,  
And each one, as he past, breathed in my face  
And made me greater—First old Saturn came  
Blind with eternal watches—calm and blind—  
Then Zeus—his eagle blinking on his wrist  
To his hand's rod of fires—in thunder rolls  
He glode on grandly—While the troop of Prayers  
Buzzed dimly in the { mist } of his light  
                                  { shadow }  
With murmurous sounds, and poor beseeching tears.  
And Neptune with beard and locks drawn straight  
As seaweed—ay and Pluto with his Dark  
Cutting the dark as lightning cuts the sun  
Made individual by intensity.  
And then Apollo trenching on the dark  
With a white glory, while the lute he bore  
Struck on the air



## A. NEW MOVEMENT IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

**L**AST April Governor Baldwin of Connecticut signed a new charter, past by the General Assembly of Connecticut, in favor of what is to be known as The Hartford Seminary Foundation. In that charter three existing schools are named: the Hartford Theological Seminary, founded 1834; the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, founded 1902, and the Kennedy School of Missions, founded 1910. The charter provides for the possible establishment of additional schools, of which the principal one will be the School of Social Service. The three schools named above have been established and brought together as the result of a deliberate policy adopted by the Seminary more than a quarter of century ago.

In the life of the Protestant churches of America a large number of new and apparently permanent as well as distinct professions have arisen. Of these the three principal groups may be described as religious educators, social workers and association secretaries. Beyond these there is the vast army of salaried men and women serving all kinds of Christian, philanthropic and charitable institutions. It has become evident in the eyes of all leaders of church work that if these new professions are to reach their fullest power schools must be established to prepare young men and women for them. It is no less obvious that this training must not be perfunctory or superficial, but equal to that provided for other professions.

As a guide to the question of standard, it may be said that where any profession or important section of a profession demands a college degree before professional training, the latter must be equal to that of the highest professional school in any university in the country. On the other hand, where a college degree is not presupposed, as in the case of general religious educators and many classes of social and home mission workers, the standard should be equal to that demanded in the best normal schools or teachers' colleges in the country.

It is obvious that if the training for these various religious professions is to be effective and inspiring on the practical side, as well as severe and high on the intellectual side, the schools ought to be grouped together. This will save money alike in the cost of administration and of instruction. At the same time, it will enable the students to understand each other's points of view, sym-



THE DEATH WATCH ABOUT THE GRAVE OF HEROES

The Hall of Fame of the Battle of the Nations Monument, just completed at Leipzig, is supported by eight mammoth pillars. In front of each stand a pair of armed warriors, twelve feet tall, facing the crypt. Behind each pair of sentinels is a mask of Fate.

thize with the innumerable sides of the religious life and service of church and nation. It will tend very powerfully to heal the present wounds and divisions within Protestantism itself. It will draw into mutual sympathy and co-operation those who at present sometimes work against each other and seldom are able heartily and thoroly to coöperate.

At Hartford this group of schools will seek to serve all denominations and to develop their life on all sides, apart from any formal connections with any university. There are obviously parts of the work described above which can best be carried on where the group of schools is openly and avowedly based upon a definite religious confession. There the intellectual standard may be as high as possible, but the religious motive and atmosphere must prevail so powerfully as to exercise a most definite molding influence upon the life of all the students of all the schools. Protestantism is gradually losing in this country its definite grip upon many institutions for education which it founded on a definitely re-

ligious basis. For the general purposes of collegiate and university training, the present situation may not be open to serious criticism, but if Protestantism is to develop its own formal religious services to their utmost, this can best be done thru such schools as these.

## GOLD FILLED

**A**BOUT every other man who used to carry a gold watch today carries a substitute—a watch with a gold-filled case. The trade term *gold filled* is so common that most people accept it without trying to fathom its meaning. Some may have a vague idea that the manufacturers construct a hollow gold case and then pour some cheaper liquid metal inside to fill it. That, of course, would be impossible.

The method of making the cases is to take two bars of metal—one of brass and one of gold—and unite them by soldering. The size of the respective bars of metal depends upon whether the case is warranted for two, five, ten or twenty years. The usual size is one to eight—that is, one inch thickness of brass to one-eighth of gold. This makes a case that will last from five to twenty years, depending upon how thin the metal is to be rolled.

When the two bars of metal are soldered together, they are put thru a powerful rolling mill, which flattens them out uniformly. The metal perhaps is put thru the rolling mill a hundred times, each process diminishing the thickness of the bar and spreading it out flat. The bar of metals soon becomes a thin sheet, with a fine veneer of gold on one side.

In the more expensive watch cases, which are guaranteed to wear longer, a bar of gold is placed on either side of the brass. This makes a genuine gold filled case. When only one bar of gold is used, the inside of the case is covered with a thin film of the precious metal by electroplating. Such a case is not genuinely gold filled.

When the sheet of two metals is rolled to the requisite thinness, it is stamped by machinery and cut the right size. It is really a gold filled case, for the precious metal surrounds the brass core on all sides and in equal thickness. Such a watch case will be serviceable until friction has gradually worn off or thru the gold film on the outside. So nicely have manufacturers calculated the wear by friction that they can guarantee their watches for two, five, ten or twenty years without fear of any of their goods coming back to them before the guarantee expires.



## THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS MONUMENT

THE monument which was dedicated on October 18, the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, is not only the greatest of all structures of its class in Germany, but one of the most remarkable ever erected anywhere. It towers almost 400 feet above the wide plain near the city where Napoleon stood on the fatal day of his defeat and watched his choicest troops overwhelmed and decimated by the forces of Blücher. But the impressiveness of the monument is due more to its design than to its size. The outlines of the structure and every detail contribute to the effect of massiveness and eternal endurance. German architecture, which is today manifesting a spirit of originality and daring unequaled elsewhere, has here triumphed in a field where it comes into competition with the earliest builders of history. Ultra-modern in style is the Leipzig monument, yet its designers have

not disdained to take lessons from the ancients. The relief at the base is decidedly Assyrian in aspect, but here is no imitation, no borrowing of alien ornamentation. Rather the spirit of this primitive sculpture is revived and reëmbodied in new themes.

Standing close to the base, it looks more like a crag worn by water and wind than the carving of man. Heavy horizontal lines, deep undercuts, rough hewn surfaces in strange confusion; then one catches sight of the vague outlines of human forms, straight, stiff corpses, and the contorted forms of writhing wounded. Above is the outstretched arm of Fury brandishing a torch, and higher yet an eagle flying over the battlefield, its wings extending 23 feet. In the middle between the Furies and the eagles is the colossal statue of the armed Archangel Michael, and over his head the old German slogan, *Gott mit uns*, in 6-foot letters.

The terraced base, standing upon a massive concrete foundation, is of greenish stone; the monument upon

it, 300 feet high, is of red porphyry. Of this stone, 26,500 blocks were used, some of them weighing 36,000 pounds. Around the top stand twelve Teutonic knights, 36 feet tall, grave of countenance and bearded, resting on the swords held in their clasped hands, eternally on guard.

In the crypt is mounted a death watch of sixteen armed warriors leaning on their shields and stationed in pairs at the base of the eight pillars and in front of a gigantic mask of Fate.

The erection of the *Völkerschlachtdenkmal* is chiefly due to Clemens Thieme, chamberlain and architect of the Saxon court, who in 1894 organized the Deutschen Patriotenbund for the purpose. Four years later the building was begun according to designs by Prof. Bruno Schmitz. The city of Leipzig donated the ground at an expense of \$250,000. The total cost of the monument will be about a million and a half dollars, part of which was raised by subscription, the rest by authorized public lotteries.



THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS MONUMENT AT LEIPZIG

In the Battle of Leipzig, October 15-19, 1813, the power of Napoleon received a fatal blow thru the triumph of the allied powers of Prussia, Austria, Russia and Sweden. The allies lost on this field about 53,000 men, dead and wounded; the French 30,000 or more. At the dedication of this remarkable edifice, on October 18, the King of Saxony received patriotic messages from all parts of Germany and German colonies in foreign lands such as the United States and Brazil. These messages were carried on the land by relays of runners, 38,000 taking part in this demonstration of German unity.





"DOWN GOES ÆSCHYLUS—FAR LOWER"

Æschylus and Euripides have each put in the scales a line of verse, and the balance falls in favor of Æschylus. Dionysus sits as judge in the trial of the claims of the two dramatists to the throne of tragedy in the underworld. The scene is from Aristophanes' "The Frogs," as played by the Dramatic Club of the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts.

### Y. M. C. A. ARISTOPHANES

**A**MBITIOUS playwrights write for the Broadway of today. But unless signs fail the surest way for a dramatist to win really undying fame is to write plays which can be presented in ages to come by college dramatic societies. For with Sanskrit drama at California, Chinese plays given by Oriental students in New York, pre-Shakespearean comedies at Columbia and Harvard and half a dozen other colleges, and "The Frogs" at the International Young Men's Christian Association College, at Springfield, Massachusetts, the undergraduates are doing more than any other agency, scholarly or otherwise, to keep fresh the dramatic memories of the race.

At Springfield the play was given as part of the celebration of the opening of the new library building for the college, which trains men for the work of the Y. M. C. A. and gives them a general college course. Mr. Taft and Aristophanes divided honors on October 18, the ex-President taking the afternoon for an address, the ex-poet the evening for the American premier of his play.

The complete success of the revival of the skit which won a prize in Athens at the feast of the Lenea in 405 B. C. was due in large measure to the witty translation by Gilbert Murray, Oxford's great Hellenist—which makes the play, for all its antiquity, smack strongly here and there of Gilbert and Sullivan—and the picturesque presentation of the incidental dances. The music for

these and the songs was composed by Prof. F. S. Hyde, of the Springfield faculty, who attempted to recreate in entirely modern melodies the freshness of the revels of the worshippers of Iacchus. Some of the dances were copied from Greek vases, and a well thought out color scheme made them very effective.

These dancers—the men in scarlet, the women in dull green—furnished a charming bit of spectacle, but the old playwright put them in quite gratuitously. Except for one other chorus—the croaking of the frogs as Dionysus is ferried over the Styx, which gave Yale the "Brek-ekex, co-ax, co-ax" cheer—the author is busy thruout the play with satire or pure fun. Dionysus, despairing of Athens, goes to the underworld to seek a true poet who can cure the city's malady. Disguised as Heracles, he falls heir to all the hard feelings which that worthy left behind him in Hades, and has a disagreeable reception. But finally in his true character he is called to judge between the pretensions of Æschylus and Euripides to the seat of the master of tragedy, and a mock-critical combat in which Aristophanes parodies both poets ends in a decision by Dionysus in favor of Æschylus, whom he takes back with him to Athens.

Suffrage workers who gave "Lysistrata" in New York last year convinced their audience that Greek satire was as pungent today as need be, and the Springfield actors got an abundance of fun out of Aristophanes's lines. There was buffoonery, too, of the sort that even academic audiences laugh at when it is intro-

duced under the auspices of antiquity, in the adventures of Dionysus and his intrepid slave with the constabulary of Hades.

The political background and literary rivalries which color the play are pretty far removed from the present, but even the quaint theme is worked out with so much real humor that it is capable of giving as much pleasure to the audience as to the student actors—and that, as every one who has tasted amateur dramatics knows—is not small.

### WEEDS AND BIG CROPS

**A** NEGRO farmer in Alabama has become famous, not only in his native state, but thru all the southern states, for his big crops of cotton and melons and corn, grown on a few acres of ground, tilled after his own style. The results he obtained have at last drawn the attention of white men so generally that they have visited his homestead, full of inquisitiveness. It turns out that he has simply saved weeds. He has raked all the vegetation that would naturally make humus on one hundred acres, and used it on ten. Instead of buying commercial fertilizer, of which he knows nothing, he has utilized the fertilizer which nature gives the farmer every year. In this way he has made his cotton fields immensely fertile, and the same with his corn; and his garden of vegetables is fat. It is nothing but common sense put in practise by a black man. What is generally wanted is not a whip for meager soil, that is fertilizers that will rap-



idly use up the organic matter, but more soil, and that is where the dusky farmer hit the mark.

### A JUDGE WHO WOULD SERVE THE PEOPLE

**T**HE nomination of Mr. Abram I. Elkus on the New York State Democratic ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals is of more than local significance. There are few men in this city who have such an unusual record in promoting legislation for the correction of industrial abuses and the furtherance of commercial welfare.

As counsel for the State Factory Investigation Commission he conducted the searching investigation of the commission, which is recognized as a model of thoroughness and impartiality, and subsequently drew up the set of laws to safeguard the lives and health of workers which were past by the last Legislature. Labor leaders and social workers have universally endorsed these laws as a great step forward in industrial legislation.

As counsel for the Merchants' Protective Association of New York City, Mr. Elkus was long active in stamping out fraud in mercantile life, particularly in connection with bankruptcy cases. In fact, his active legal practise has been largely in the service of large commercial and civic organizations.

Mr. Elkus is a member and active worker in many benevolent and civic organizations and his election to the Court of Appeals would bring to the service of the people a man of well trained mind, tried public spirit and broad human sympathy.



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ABRAM I. ELKUS

### THE HOUSE OF MORGAN

**T**HE late J. P. Morgan once remarked, paraphrasing the epigram of Louis XIV, "I am the firm." Yet its organization is so complete that even when the firm was confronted by the New Haven Road situation and other problems of unusual importance in the financial world, its new head, who, on the death of his father, dropt the "Jr.," was able to leave for a pleasure trip abroad.

The present Mr. Morgan inherited a very large majority of the ownership of the famous banking house, all the other members together holding comparatively few shares of its stock. This makes him its chief and one of the great figures in the world of finance of today. He is forty-five years old, a graduate of Harvard in the class of '89, is married and has two boys and two girls. Tho a member of nearly a dozen of New York's best clubs, he is in no sense what the newspapers call a "club man." The business world regards him with respect and confidence. He is not supposed to have his father's aggressive and restless energy nor his genius for constructiveness.

Those who see him in his office find a rather large, quietly dressed gentleman, somewhat heavy of feature, with a kindly expression of face, who smiles easily and has a courteous and attractive personality. He is one of the most accessible of financiers, as the whole Morgan office is most democratic, avoiding all unnecessary red tape. Tho now a director in many railroads and financial institutions of all kinds, he is never hurried, nervous nor tardy at appointments. He has a business poise which gives him serenity and capacity. And surely, a man who, like his father, can say "I am the firm" of such a firm, ought to have business poise. Perhaps in the long run, such a gift would be better than genius!

### HOT AIR AS A POLISHER

**H**OT air is utilized nowadays in polishing processes. The articles to be treated are placed in a basket in a centrifugal machine driven at a very high speed, and heated air is blown from a pipe through the basket. A high polish is thus produced very rapidly. Nickel-plated articles that have become tarnished are made bright in a few minutes. Wet metal, fresh from the bath, needs no preliminary drying, for the current of air dries and polishes it at the same moment.



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J. P. MORGAN

### EXPLORATION IN AN AIRSHIP

**T**HE *Luftfahrzeuggesellschaft*, of Berlin, the German Society of Aeronautics, has completed plans for an aerial exploration of New Guinea, according to a scheme drawn up by Lieutenant Graatz. If Australia be regarded as a continent, New Guinea is without doubt the world's largest island, having an area of some 312,000 square miles, about four times the area of Great Britain, or about twice the area of the North Atlantic states, from Maine to Pennsylvania. Only a very small fraction of this vast area has been explored and mapped. It is known to contain snow mountains higher than Mont Blanc, but dense malarial forests, infested with mosquitoes, are likely to make terrestrial exploration difficult for a long time to come.

The ingenious German, therefore, hit upon the plan of aerial exploration, which has been promptly adopted and rapidly pushed ahead. Malu, a station in the interior of German New Guinea, has been chosen as the starting point for lines of exploration; a hangar will be constructed there, with an extensive hydrogen plant; other portable hangars will be built at points on the coast, so that it will be quite practicable for the dirigible to go between Malu and these coast points in a day. The dirigible will carry a special photographic apparatus, which will take cartographical photographs, to be used as a basis of map making. It is estimated that the expedition will cost about \$750,000, and it will be carried out with the least possible delay.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## GALSWORTHY AT HIS BEST—A PIECE OF HIM

In *The Dark Flower* Mr. Galsworthy has essayed something which so far as we are aware no other writer of equal rank has attempted: to hold his reader's interest thru three hundred pages of a man's "love-life," unrelieved by a single chapter of his work life, or by a single episode not bearing on the main theme. The measure of success he attains is owing to the beauty and richness of the fabric of words he has woven about his central motive. Of all his novels none seems so lovingly wrought as this; from none does the light he casts into the inner recesses of the heart and the secret moods of nature shine forth so luminously. Yet when we recall the group of spirited and vivid characters who moved across the pages of Mr. Galsworthy's last preceding novel, *The Patrician*—their aliveness to every aspect of their social environment, their vital and varied reactions upon one another—we cannot but be conscious of the elements that are lacking in this latest product of his pen.

No such consciousness arose, indeed, during the first part of this seasonal trilogy; the double idyl of Springtime in the heart of a boy is too exquisite, too perfect a thing of its kind. But with the passing of Summer a certain restlessness awoke in us; we began to feel surfeited; it came to us that not in all the pages of subtle word-wizardry devoted to portraying the love of Mark for Olive had Mr. Galsworthy shown us the heart of a man on fire as he had in that glimpse of Miltoun the Patrician, rigid on his bare chamber floor, his forehead prest hard against the cold wall. Perhaps this is because we are inclined to measure the greatness of a passion as we measure the highness of a wave—by the height of the obstruction it hurls itself against; and in Mark Lennan's case there is no such obstruction—both the conviction and the will that would go to form it are lacking; he is adrift on a boundless sea of sheer emotion. And if we begin to be aware of this drifting in Summer, how much more acutely are we compelled to realize it as Autumn draws on. The man who, looking back on a lifetime of freedom to work at a loved art, can reflect that after all "life . . . had nothing that quite satisfied—save just the fleeting moments

of passion"—seems rather less than half a man.

In the end, however, we are bound to recognize in Mark Lennan a consistent human figure, true to his own code. To him, indeed, in his final struggle between loyalty and allure-ment, "maxims of 'good form', dog-



JOHN GALSWORTHY  
Author of *The Dark Flower*.

mas of religion and morality were no help." On him "the thing men call honor" had no hold. Yet listen to him as he sits beside the sleeping form of his gentle little wife in the last scene of Autumn:

"And he thought: I, who believe in bravery and kindness; I, who hate cruelty; if I do this cruel thing, what shall I have to live for; how shall I work; how bear myself? If I do it, I am lost—an outcast from my own faith—a renegade from all that I believe in."

Looking back upon the group of novels, plays and minor pieces which Mr. Galsworthy has given us, we realize how small a part of their author is represented by this latest novel. *Strife*, with its clangor of arms, its stern voices of men; *The Country House*, *The Silver Box*, *Fraternity*, with their biting arraignment of English life; the sketches and tales, with their profound insight into the hearts of all sorts and conditions of men, their impassioned sympathy with those that labor and are heavy laden; these show us an intellect and a heart whose existence *The Dark Flower* would scarcely lead

us to suspect. Only as a creator of beauty is John Galsworthy at his best here.

*The Dark Flower: The Love-Life of a Man*, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

## BERGSON FOR BEGINNERS

The widening influence of Bergson's thought is shown by the increasing number of articles and books year by year which explain or criticize his philosophy. Some few are harshly hostile, as, for instance, Sir Ray Lankester, who borrows Voltaire's witicism about the Holy Roman Empire and says "the great French philosopher" is neither great nor French nor a philosopher. Most of the commentators, however, are decidedly sympathetic and devote themselves chiefly to making clear to the popular mind the meaning and significance of these new and startling views. The latest and one of the most successful of these interpretations bears the taking title of *Bergson for Beginners*. We are inclined to think that the beginner cannot do better than to go direct to *Creative Evolution* and turning over its pages pick out such passages as appeal to him, for Bergson's philosophy suffers a loss of vitality by any formulation or paraphrase, even when skilfully done, as it is in this case. Mr. Kitchin professes merely to summarize in succession the works of Bergson, devoting most of his space to the first, *Time and Free Will*. But he has added some observations of his own that are of value, especially where he compares the thought of Bergson with that of the English philosophers, James Ward and Herbert Spencer.

*Bergson for Beginners*, by Darcy B. Kitchin. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

If Mexico should default the interest on her bonds, would it be the duty of the United States to determine the rights of foreign bond holders? Questions such as this make Mr. Bingham's discussion of the Monroe Doctrine especially timely. His little book is not a systematic treatise, but a readable, rather discursive argument for the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States. John W. Burgess, while Roosevelt-Professor at Berlin in 1906, said that two doctrines in the United States were considered "almost sacred," Protection and the Monroe Doctrine. Of the latter he



said, "Our statesmen have no conception that this doctrine is obsolete, or that the changes in the constitutions and policies of the European States since it was formulated have made it meaningless." These statements aroused a storm of protest in the American press, and tended to make the doctrine all the more sacred. But a few publicists continued the unpopular argument; while foreign writers, notably John Bryce, have expressed the opinion that the doctrine is no longer tenable. Mr. Oppenheim, English authority on international law, says that as soon as some of the Latin American States become Great Powers themselves, "they will no longer submit to the political hegemony of the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine will have played its part."

One of Mr. Bingham's contentions is that at least three South American States are already great powers—Argentina, Brazil and Chile. He attempts to prove this by statistics of natural wealth, of exports and imports, and of armed strength. There is, however, no standard by which to measure great powers, and his argument would be inconclusive if it stopped here. His real appeal is to the selfish interests of the United States. The doctrine, he says, is based on two misconceptions; first that there is geographical proximity between the two Americas; and second, that there is a natural sympathy between the peoples of the two continents. South America is geographically nearer to Europe than to the United States, while the natural sympathy lies between South Americans and the Continentals, particularly the French people. With these two points in mind, he traces the development of the Monroe Doctrine, and finds it to be a continual source of irritation to the Latin Americans, arousing fear in the smaller states, and resentment in the larger states. He finds that attempts by various Presidents and Secretaries of State to bind North and South America in bonds of friendship are more than nullified by the official acts of the United States. The result is that as compared with Europe, the United States is losing ground in South America. Our commerce is not increasing as fast as Germany's, for instance, and this is due to the fact that the Latin Americans mistrust the United States, while they have nothing to fear from Germany.

Europeans see their advantage, and indirectly foster the feeling against the United States. They leave to the United States the self-assumed task of watching over the affairs of the smaller Latin American republics,

while themselves reaping the benefits of trade with the more stable governments. This, briefly, is Mr. Bingham's argument, which he supports by citation of facts, figures, and personal experiences.

If his argument is sound, what ought the United States to do, not only in its own interest, but in the interest of the Western Continent? The answer is: abandon the Monroe Doctrine; recognize the political and economic equality of the great Latin American States, enter into an alliance with the "A. B. C." Powers, Argentina, Brazil, Chile; in future, act not alone, but in conjunction with these Powers in dealing with the turbulent smaller states; strive by acts of friendship to dispel the belief that the United States contemplates a political suzerainty over the Western Hemisphere south of the Canadian border.

As a popular statement of the problems which the Monroe Doctrine raises, Mr. Bingham's book is commended especially to those who still believe that the doctrine is the foundation stone of our foreign policy.

*The Monroe Doctrine: An Obsolete Shibboleth.* New Haven: Yale University Press. \$1.15.

#### FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

"The obvious charm of the East," says Albert Edwards in his introduction to *The Barbary Coast*, "lies in its ever-present colorful contrasts." Surely he has delightfully transferred that charm to these pictures of his travels, but, lest we tire of color alone, he has used a rare gift of description that makes us appreciate with all the senses. We can smell the Eastern fragrance which, he tells us—"altho my friends call it a 'stench'—at once laid a spell upon me." We can feel the intense heat of the vertical sunrays—"a sun like Daniel's furnace heated seven times" and the breath of the sirocco, "a hot withering wind blowing up from the oven of the Sahara."

But there is not only description. In his intimate way he tells us the train of his thoughts aroused by the objects about him, reflects with us and generalizes—never without a sense of humor, or is it, at times, a sense of satire?—on the strange human differences between the East and the West. His writing wanders from the pictures of the country, just as his mind wandered from the landscape as he drove atop the diligence from Algiers to Ténès; just as any human mind would wander, led down a long digressing path by the vivid impression of some object met along the way.

Mr. Edwards avoids the obvious. At Geld-el-Haba he broke away from

his "little square whitewashed room" and greatly shocked "good Madame Gardet," who was "scrubbing away at an invisible spot on her shining milk pan," by telling her that he expected to go on an excursion of two or three days, during which time he would sleep in the open and rely for food on "locusts and wild honey." And, wandering off, without caring whither, he comes on a hospitable Bedouin community whose occupants shelter him for the night and start many currents of reflection in his active mind.

*The Barbary Coast*, by Albert Edwards. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

#### OUT OF THE DARK

The marvel of Miss Helen Keller's mental and social development in the face of almost insuperable obstacles grows with the passing years. Having once found a way out of the dark and silent prison of her childhood days, she has used her liberty with extraordinary energy to push into fields of thought and social service too often neglected by those who walk by sight and surely ought to hear more distinctly than she the calls for sympathy and help. Her struggles for a share in life's larger privileges and powers have given her a keener appreciation of others' troubles and limitations and a quicker response to the needs of the suffering and unfortunate portions of humanity. The essays, letters and addresses gathered into the small volume entitled *Out of the Dark* cover a large variety of subjects which have in recent years engaged her attention. She writes in a clear, fresh, and attractive style on themes as wide apart as sex hygiene and socialism, college education for women, the training of children, and the kinds of industries adapted to the blind. Her views are always interesting and expressed with positiveness and conviction.

*Out of the Dark, Essays, Letters and Addresses on Physical and Social Vision*, by Helen Keller. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

#### A SUBMERGED NOVEL

Miss Johnston's latest novel begins by drawing some very sympathetic portraits, one would say, from memory. The thoughtful, dreamy child, Hagar, is charming; very lifelike are the grandfather and grandmother, and the jellyfish-like Aunt Serena. The interest is diverted in the latter half of the book from characters to movements. The former harden into symbols of unbending conservatism, as little influenced by solvent modern thought, as the rigid hieratic postures of Egyptian sculpture. Labor



unions and eugenics receive a slight notice, but the author's enthusiasm has gone into suffrage. One cannot see that the great question is treated with depth or insight. We all know that kind of rhetoric which, may we say, touches only the surface of things. We regret the loss of the novel, while not inspired by the propaganda. The sympathetic little Hagar becomes a suffraget super-woman and marries—inevitably—a kind of desiccated man. In the midst of a boat wreck off the rock-bound coast of Brittany, with a wild storm dashing over them they are able, tho expecting instant death, to declare their ideas about the future life with philosophic calm. On the eve of marriage, the heroine, looking "with candid eyes" at her man, says: "I wish a child; where it needs me and when it needs me, I will be there." Deeply touched is the hero, which shows that Miss Johnston, tho never humorous, can be funny.

*Hagar*, by Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.40.

#### PRINCIPLES OF ETHICAL TRAINING

No writer on the ethics of childhood and youth speaks with greater authority or more convincing power than President Hyde of Bowdoin. His clear perception of the laws of ethical development, his large knowledge of motives and impulses in the young, and his intense interest in the practical and feasible make him an adviser of exceptional worth to parents and teachers as well as a trusted ethical guide for the growing boy and girl. In his new volume of lectures entitled *The Quest of the Best* President Hyde shows how the natural, normal instincts of boyhood, which so often under a system of neglect or repression become the bane of youth and manhood, may develop by proper personal direction in the light of high moral ideals into the manly virtues of mature life. Badness, the natural badness of the boy, is nothing more, the author tells us, than elemental goodness out of place, and out of function in the whole self and society. But this badness cannot be turned into goodness by commands and penalties. Such a transformation can be wrought only by a quest which the boy somehow shares with an ethical leader, a parent, teacher or friend. The book is forcefully written and gives an excellent outline of the ideals and processes essential in ethical training.

*The Quest of the Best, Insights into Ethics for Parents, Teachers and Leaders of Boys*, by William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.

#### WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY'S LETTERS

In his letters, already presented to readers of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Moody appears witty, full of high, if variable, spirits, and well endowed with the common sense needful to a poet. Altho his life was much taken up with struggles for a livelihood, he kept his dignity as a man and never showed that he thought himself a martyr. Little able, obviously, to do his own work in the intervals of scholarship or teaching, he paid the penalty of his temperament without complaint, by teaching until he had saved money for the ample vacations which he needed for poetry. One trouble he was spared: no desire for the scholar's or teacher's reward ever kept him from his right vocation. In this respect his figure is important in American literary history. In fact, the letters are not only a useful commentary on the pruning and ripening of Moody's art; they are a kind of American document. His chief popular success, *The Great Divide*, arose out of his persistent thought upon the differing ideals of East and West. And the contrast of those ideals, both of which existed in Moody so thoroly that to the East he seemed untamed and Western, to the West a hopeless Easterner, is one of the memorable impressions the letters will leave with the readers of either section.

*Some Letters of William Vaughn Moody*. Edited with an Introduction by Daniel Gregory Mason. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

#### THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

If truth is to be ascertained by listening to advocates first of one side and then of the other—and our system of justice is based on that assumption—an excellent opportunity of applying the method is afforded by two recent books: Blount's *American Occupation of the Philippines*, reviewed recently in *The Independent*, which attempts to prove that we made a great mistake in acquiring the Philippines, and Chamberlin's *The Philippine Problem*, which takes the opposite ground. Mr. Chamberlin may be as apt as Mr. Blount to overlook points that tell against his argument, but he has, in our opinion, the better side of the case, and the mere enumeration of the accomplishments of the American administration is sufficient to prove the benefits of the occupation to the Filipinos. There are five times as many teachers now as under the Spanish regime and the instruction is vastly better, opening up to the people the literature and science of the world. We have relieved them of the burden of the friars. We have es-

tablished justice and insured domestic tranquility. We have reduced the smallpox death rate about Manila from 6000 a year to zero, and the total death rate from 50 to 30 per thousand. We have opened up new sources of wealth in the Islands and increased the trade from \$35,000,000 to \$105,000,000 a year. And this is only a beginning of what may and we believe will be accomplished in the future.

Altho *The Odyssey of the Philippine Commission* was written thirteen years ago, its publication now is nevertheless timely, for the author was private secretary to Prof. Bernard Moses, of California, a member of the Philippine Commission headed by Judge Taft, which was sent in 1900 to inspect our newly acquired possessions. In these notes of observations made from day to day, Mr. Williams shows a lively sense of the great adventure into unknown waters on which he—as well as the United States—was embarked. The chief value of the volume is in showing how the acquisition of the Philippines struck a contemporary, but the closing chapter, "Twelve Years Later," gives the matured views of the author and shows the great progress made under the American regime.

*The Philippine Problem*, by Frederick Chamberlin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

*The Odyssey of the Philippine Commission*, by Daniel R. Williams. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.75.

#### LITERARY NOTES

In the latest section of Murray's *New English Dictionary* (Oxford Press) the word *touch* and its derivatives occupies twenty-two columns, altho the word was introduced into the language from the French as late as the thirteenth century.

Suffragists who like the writings of "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley) will find in *Samantha on the Woman Question* (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., \$1) an amusing exposition of woman's rights, full of Samantha philosophy.

The ingenious George Randolph Chester, who invented so many dramatic adventures for Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford, has added another string of exciting situations, involving the same characters in *Wallingford* and *Blackie Daw* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., \$1).

That the best of English poetry may be translated into German with little loss of dignity, rhythm and sense appears in Herman Behr's *Perlen Englischer Dichtung in Deutscher Fassung*. The best known verse of Keats, Shelley, Byron, Scott, Coleridge, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant and many others, together with some of Mr. Behr's own poems, are published by the translator in a complete volume.



# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### A RATE DECISION

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning certain proposed increases of freight rates between Missouri River points relates to only a few commodities and to a small part of our railway territory, but it is important because it is the first in three years by which increases have been approved. There were arguments for and against, of course. Associations of shippers opposed the slight advances, while the Burlington, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and two or three other companies sought to prove that the increases were reasonable. A part of the controversy had been settled by compromise, outside of the Commission. The latter holds that the additions will not yield excessive revenue.

In the railroad field, on one side there is the persistent movement for increase of wages, and on the other an application for permission to increase rates because of higher wages that have been gained by arbitration proceedings. The employes have repeatedly been successful. Except in this Missouri River case, which relates, as we have said, to only a few coarse commodities, the railroads have failed. The addition to operating expenses which is due to the wage increases of the last three years is a great sum. Arbitrators are now considering the demand for another large increase, and many of the roads are seeking permission to increase rates by 5 per cent. Railway expenses have been made larger not only by higher wages, but also by state legislation—the full-crew laws, for example—and higher taxes. Railway business grows, but railway net profits decline.

The country cannot gain anything by so reducing these net profits that railway companies will be embarrassed. It does not gain anything by a reduction of net that prevents a proper maintenance of the tracks and terminals and the purchase of improved equipment. The question is a difficult one, but those in authority should approach it without bias. If every demand for higher wages is to be granted, as a result of arbitration or otherwise, the cost of operation will continue to rise. At some point in this movement the need of some increase of freight rates will be conceded.

### IMPORTS OF BEEF

Arriving in New York from London, last week, J. Ogden Armour, of the well known beef company, remarked that it was absurd for the United States Government to believe that it could prevent him from buying beef in Argentina and shipping it to this country. He must have been misinformed. There was a rumor that the Department of Justice had decided to interfere in some way with contracts by which the Armour, Swift and Morris interests in

Argentina had obtained control of all the refrigerator space on one line of steamships. The report has not been confirmed. We presume that if the American packers in Argentina engage all the transportation space that they can find, our Government will not complain, provided that they use the space and ship the beef.

Imports of beef have been growing, as we have recently shown, but up to the present time they have not amounted to much. They will continue to be small if our Government seeks to enjoin steamship companies from selling refrigerator space to packers.

### PITFALLS FOR INVESTORS

We have spoken from time to time of so-called promoters who ensnare the unwary investor. There have been many of them, so many that the Post Office Department (which pursues them and strives to punish them for a fraudulent use of the mails) recently asserted that in two years they had robbed the American people of \$120,000,000. It has been the custom of these sellers of stock to have offices in New York, and, if possible, in what is known as the Wall Street district. Their victims, many of them in remote parts of the country, have come to hate the name of Wall Street. Honest finance in the great city has suffered in public estimation by reason of the operations of these rascals.

They deal in all sorts of what they call securities, and while, as a rule, the capitalization of their companies is large, they do not despise the day of small things. To the man who can easily be deceived they can make a small business or corporation, capitalized at \$300,000 or \$200,000, as attractive as the oil well or mining company, with a hundred times as much. It is of these small and modest ventures that we now desire to say a few words of warning.

The business of these adventurers is done by mail, and their circular letters, explanatory and inviting, are prepared with much skill. Let us suppose that a resident of the rural districts or of some small town receives a long letter telling him that a small and successful business, with great promise of growth, has been incorporated; that the company's capital is \$300,000; that the net earnings amount to about 25 per cent; that for some plausible reason a comparatively small sum in cash is needed; and that one-quarter of the shares, par value \$10, are offered at \$2.50. Let us also suppose that the assertion is made that the present rate of profit, 25 per cent on a \$10 share, or 100 per cent on a share bought at \$2.50, can be doubled in the near future. There are persons of small means who might find this very alluring, and who might overlook the fact that neither the name of any person connected with the business nor

the location of the factory or shop is given.

The waste basket is the place for such circular letters of invitation, unless the recipient desires to make an investigation that may lead to the exposure of a swindler. Or the letter might be forwarded to the Post Office Department. If those to whom such letters come will neither throw them aside nor use them for inquiry suggested by distrust, they should at least procure the advice of some banker or broker of good standing before they send any money to the promoter.

### WEST VIRGINIA COAL

Negotiations, which began a year and a half ago, for the acquisition of extensive coal properties in the New River district of West Virginia by English capitalists, are now approaching completion. A syndicate led by Peter D. Millory, of London, is about to invest \$50,000,000 there by the purchase of ninety-six collieries and 550,000 acres of coal land. These collieries now have an annual capacity of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons, and have been shipping 4,000,000 tons. The new owners will increase the output. It is estimated that there are 3,000,000,000 tons under ground in the tract which they are to acquire.

Another investment, involving \$30,000,000, is to be made in this coal district by D. A. Thomas, of Wales, one of the largest coal operators in the world, and managing director of the Cambrian Syndicate. This transaction relates to thirty mines, whose output is about 2,000,000 tons, and to 150,000 acres of land.

Five years ago Argentina employed an American, R. E. Blouin, director of the sugar experiment station at New Orleans, to superintend the promotion of the sugar industry in that country. He is director of the experiment station at Tucuman, about 1000 miles from Buenos Ayres and in the extreme northwest of the republic. His contract was for five years, and recently it was renewed. Argentina's sugar output has grown from 91,000 tons in 1907 to 200,000 tons this year, and Mr. Blouin says this is enough to supply the country's needs. A majority of his principal assistants are Americans.

Exports and imports in September exceeded those of the corresponding month in any previous year. Exports were larger by \$18,500,000 than those of September a year ago, and the increase of imports was nearly \$25,000,000.

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## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### SOLVENCY THE MAIN THING

What should be the attitude of the state toward the fire insurance business? This is the question which was discussed by Hon William T. Emmet, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, before an assemblage of fire insurance agents at Cincinnati two weeks ago. Emanating from a man possessing only a general knowledge of insurance, untrained in its theories and unfamiliar with its practices, the address was notable for the lucidity of its statements and the sanity of its propositions.

Recognizing the present tendency toward regulation of big business enterprises by the Government, verging closely, indeed, on Government control and operation, Mr. Emmet is of the opinion that fire insurance is one enterprise the state as a proprietor would better remain out of. Speaking of the nature of the business, he says: "If it were not that the word has acquired a sort of invidious meaning which makes it unsafe to use it in connection with any legitimate business, I should be inclined to use the word 'gambling' in trying to describe the exact feature of the business of fire insurance I am referring to." Because of the inherent danger characteristic of the business, its conduct, he thinks, should remain in competent private hands.

The ultimate object that Mr. Emmet had in view—the main theme to which all the others touched upon were only contributory—was to discuss the question of fire insurance rate making by the state. He assumes that the age of competition has vanished; that the principles of coöperation have destroyed it; and that governmental interference—regulation or control—has become an essential in protecting the buyers, users, consumers. Fire insurance, with all other businesses, will have to submit to this supervision.

He then describes the policy pursued in the State of New York. All of the companies' rate-making organizations and machinery have been legalized, and they have been placed under the supervisory jurisdiction of the Insurance Department. Anti-discriminatory laws have been enacted and the Superintendent of Insurance has been endowed with authority to pass upon questions of alleged discriminations in rates. He states that the system as now operated has worked satisfactorily so far, but is not prepared to assert that nothing further will ever be needed. If there should be a necessity for increased state activity he offers a suggestion as to the direction it take.

He correctly holds that insurance departments exist primarily in order to insure the solvency of insurance

companies. Whatever is done by the state in connection with the rate-making function should have in view principally the performance of this duty—the conservation and maintenance of ample funds with which to meet all contractual obligations. One of the requisites to this end is the sufficiency of reserves. The rate-making machinery, the experience, the trained forces are in the service of the companies. They should remain with them. The adequacy of rates determined, the schedules should be filed with the Insurance Department. Upon these correct rates as a basis, the department will calculate the necessary reserves; and whether companies write at or below the proper rates, they will be compelled to maintain the reserves that were calculated upon them. Competition or individual company experience may shave the standard rates, but it cannot work a reduction of the reserves based on them. This system would leave the companies free to manage their business in their own way, but it compels them to strictly conform to a rigid standard of solvency imposed by the state. The suggestion has much merit and is far and away the fairest and wisest one that has come from a supervisory officer in many a year.

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington holds that the workmen's compensation law there is constitutional. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

According to *Journal of Commerce* estimates the fire losses in the United States and Canada during September were \$17,919,300, as compared with \$13,779,250 in September, 1912.

The Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, an auxiliary of the Aetna Life, is issuing a new policy covering merchandise in the parcel post in sums ranging from \$5 to \$200 at premiums running from 2½ cents to 15 cents.

Because the General Accident F. & L. Assurance Corporation, Ltd., removed a suit from a state to a Federal court, contrary to the provisions of a Georgia law, the Insurance Commissioner of that state has suspended its authority to do business there, subject to an investigation by the Attorney-General.

A special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, after carefully investigating the matter of fire insurance rates in that city, has declined to recommend that they be reduced. The report admits that losses in recent years have been abnormal and urges that every effort be made to regulate construction rigidly, investigate fires and educate the public in prevention methods.

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## GAME HERE AND ABROAD

Antelopes are decreasing so fast in Alberta that their shooting is to be prohibited for a time, or at least reduced to a single specimen in a season for each sportsman.

After a very complete canvass of game conditions, *Forest and Stream* reports that they are better in all parts of the Union, and in Canada, than last year, showing the good effect of conservation, propagation and an awakened conscience in sportsmen.

Quail may not be shot at any time of the year, according to the latest laws, in Maine, North and South Dakota, Montana and British Columbia. It is only lately that the quail have spread into the Northwest, where, also, some artificial introduction has been attempted, and their increase is to be encouraged.

A lad in Saskatchewan, N. W. Canada, found a nest of young marsh hawks in July of this year and put upon the leg of one of them a band marked with his name and address. He has received word that on September 3 this hawk was shot in Leoti, Kansas. Memoranda of this kind throw much light on the routes and rate of traveling in migration.

The red quail, familiar in southern Europe, were introduced into Cuba a few years ago, by a consignment of 400 pairs from Spain. They are reported to have thrived and increased plentifully, to the joy of Cuban sportsmen. This is the true quail, and a good game bird, tho smaller and perhaps less active than our northern "quail," which, ornithologically, is nearer in class to the Asiatic francolin.

Some men seem never to know when they have had enough. *The Field* tells us that Captain C. H. Stigand, well known as a hunter of big game, is returning to Africa after recovering in England from his third mauling by dangerous beasts—once by wrestling with a wounded lion which he had thought to be dead; once by the horn of a charging rhinoceros which gored and tossed him; and the third and worst time by an elephant, which thrust a trunk thru his thigh and then picked him up and threw him several yards.

Locomotive drivers in Canada frequently see deer along the track, and say that often they leap upon the track and run for miles ahead of the engine, when the train's speed is not too great. They seem too frightened to leap aside. A little group of drivers told a reporter for the *Montreal Star* of several such instances, and of running into deer at night. They say the animals are so bewildered by the fierce headlight as to become almost paralyzed. One engineer asserted that twice he had stopped, got down from his engine and fairly pushed the dazed deer off the track to avoid killing it.

## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department will be under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at 1122 Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, Publishers Building, New York.

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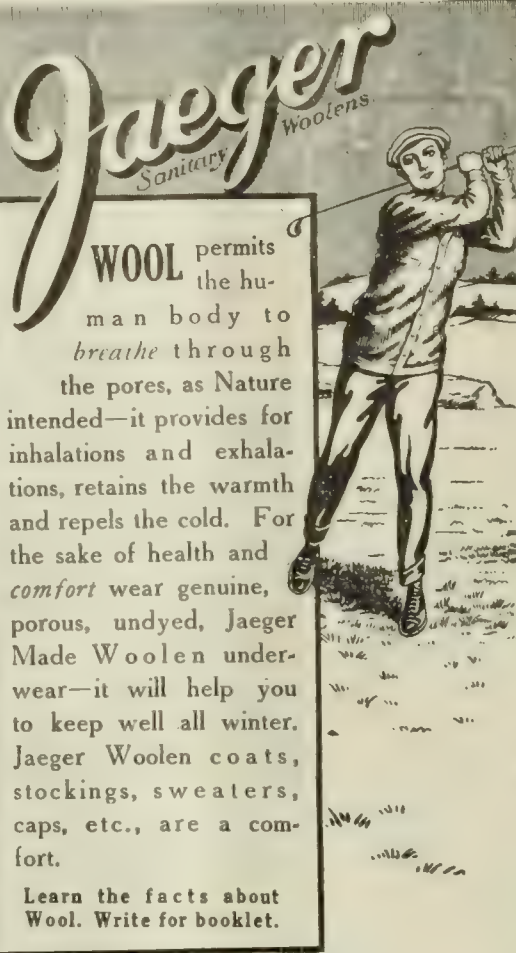
## THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

The conquest of the air to the average man has always seemed a conquest of the air over the aviator, but statistics show it to be the other way. Altho it is only five years since the first public flight was made there are already 7000 licensed aviators, about 10,000 non-licensed who are flying or learning to fly. An average of over 115,000 passengers were carried by them each month of the past year.

The novel and very interesting experiment of sending a dirigible to the rescue of another which had broken down was tried last month in England. The Naval Airship No. 2, constructed by the Royal Aircraft Factory, having broken down eight miles from its base, the new "Eta," also constructed by the British Government, was sent to the rescue, to save the hydrogen of the disabled ship. A tow line was attached and the two airships ascended, the "Eta" keeping about 600 feet above the towed ship so as to avoid the chances of fouling the rudder gear. The 160 horse power of the "Eta" motors proved quite sufficient for the task.

A flight of 1000 miles in one day between sunrise and sunset has become such a common occurrence that we no longer marvel at it. A score of aviators have been vying with each other in the last year to make the best record for long distance flying in one day—the object being a trophy and prize which is awarded to the one who has flown farthest in a straight line starting from France. The record, made last year, was about 500 miles on January 1; it was beaten by a dozen aviators by April 30, the winner covering about 1000 miles in a flight from Biarritz, France, to Kollum, Holland. Since then a score of flights, including several of 1000 miles each, have been made.

One by one the nations have been making aerial laws which prohibit airmen from flying over certain places under certain conditions. The laws of some of the countries, like Great Britain, practically draw a circle around the country; to get within it an aviator must secure permission from the authorities. As securing the permission requires time and aviators are usually anxious to start for their flight as soon as they decide to make it, and they know that there are no means to catch them unless they land, or to stop them—since no gun can hit a moving aeroplane at a height of over 2500 feet—they take a chance. In many cases the aviator does not know of the laws or has no intention to land but is forced to do so by weather or motor conditions. Then he is arrested. Thus Brindejone des Moulinais was arrested when he landed in London at the end of his flight from Bremen and two others met the same experience when they arrived from Paris. Guillaux was jailed on landing near Hamburg, where he flew from Paris.



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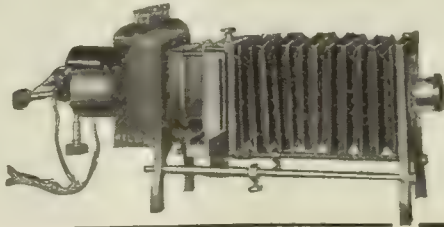
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## PRISON REFORM

The Missouri commissioners on prison reform, headed by the indomitable editor of the Warrensburg *Star*, Senator Wallace Crossley, have been visiting the prisons in the East, in the hope of gaining suggestions for the reorganization of the Missouri prison system. Again Missouri has issued the challenge, "Show Me," to the embarrassment, in this case, of many wardens and penologists.

The governors in many states have been troubled by the problems of prison administration. In attempting to guide their legislatures, they have given expression to the belief in certain new methods of employing prisoners. Twenty-five governors recently have stated their conviction that road work is the solution in their respective states; fourteen others believe in the development of prison farms; three others, in public works; while four favor state production for state consumption.

New Jersey finally has abandoned the contract system of prison labor. President Wilson, when Governor of New Jersey, instituted the reform movement for the establishment of a farm colony and the state use system of employing prisoners. Carrying out this program, Governor Fielder has refused to concede to the demands of the prison contract interests to take advantage of a loophole in the law, which would have permitted him to continue the contracts temporarily. The first two contracts to expire are those of the Crescent Garment Company, which terminated October 1. The other five will expire at intervals between now and January, 1914. The Governor has had the hearty support of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Labor. He has placed his state in the forefront in the movement of prison reform.

The formulation of principles on which to base constructive prison reform is being sought by the New York Prison Reform Commission. Hon. Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman, has asked for criticism of the following suggestions:

1. That willing, efficient and honest labor must be the foundation of any prison system that aims to render the criminal fit to re-enter society.
2. That in order to labor willingly a man must labor voluntarily.
3. That in order to labor efficiently a man must receive adequate remuneration.
4. Therefore, prison labor, to be really effective, must be voluntary and fully remunerated.
5. That if the prisoner receives full pay for his labor he should pay in full for what he receives.

Mr. Osborne himself spent the week of September 29 in Auburn Prison, New York, to learn by experience just what conditions prevail, and has now named several concrete reforms which his week led him to believe necessary.



## PROGRESS IN CANADA

Excellent wheat, oats, rye and barley are now raised at Fort Simpson, 800 miles northwest of Edmonton.

Altho Canada is largely devoted to dairying, British Columbia, at least, finds it profitable to import butter from New Zealand.

A new daily paper in Montreal signalized its beginning by sending a quantity of copies of its first number to Ottawa by aeroplane.

New Brunswick is rejoicing in the discovery of natural gas, two wells of extraordinary volume and pressure having been struck, and gas is being piped into Moncton.

The fisheries of Prince Edward Island, which had 93,728 inhabitants in 1911, yielded during the past year nearly \$1,200,000, eight-tenths of which came from the lobster catch. This is the home of the famous Malpeque oysters.

A subsidized line of the Royal Mail will begin on November 1, a weekly service of steamships between Halifax and the British West Indies, with connections to South American ports. Cable rates between Canada and the West Indian colonies will be cut in half at the same time.

The inspectors of the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec are to give a series of lectures thruout the province, traveling from village to village, and teaching the inhabitants how to fight infantile mortality, and how to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis.

Northeast of Edmonton, Alberta, a large bushy district is occupied by about 30,000 Ruthenian farmers, who are prospering but retain many queer, old-country customs, are suspicious of education in English, and slow to adopt new notions. Nevertheless several schools are maintained in summer, taught usually by young collegians on vacation. Each schoolhouse has attached to it a well-equipped shack in which the teacher is expected to live and board himself. These Ruthenians vote, and sometimes are represented by one of their race in the Alberta legislature.

A farm of eighty acres in the Northwest was for some time managed by six energetic young women. One, a college-trained girl, had charge of the greenhouses. Another did the housework, and one looked after the poultry and outside work. A Scotch girl opened a supply store in the nearest town, where the fifth, an English typist, did all the clerical work. The sixth member of the colony attended to the cows, bees and rabbits. All went well until Dan Cupid joined the company, when four of the women became wives of farmers, the weddings taking place within a fortnight. The remaining two held on a month longer, doing all the work, then they, too, succumbed. The farm was sold and the proceeds divided equally among the six companions.



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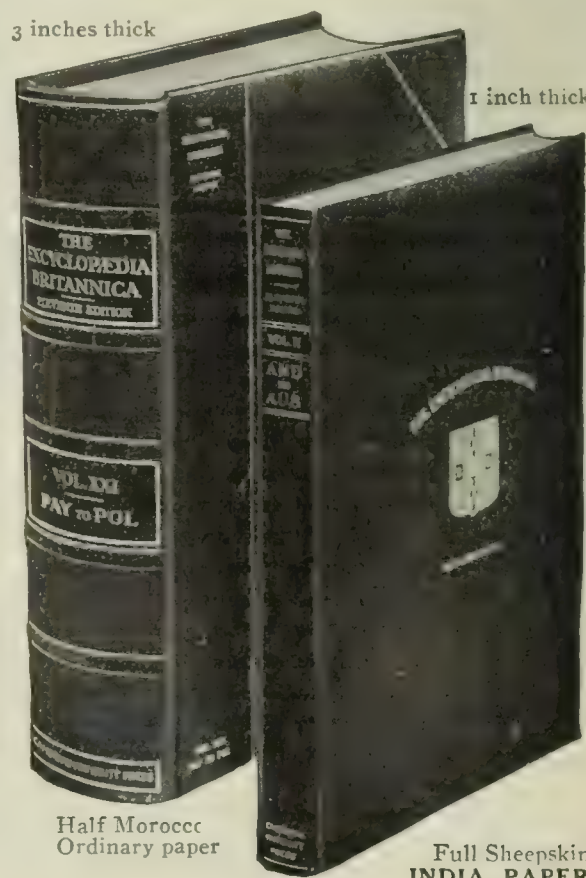
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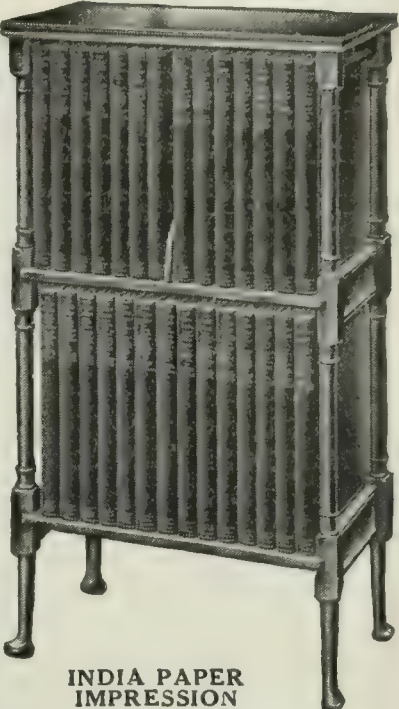
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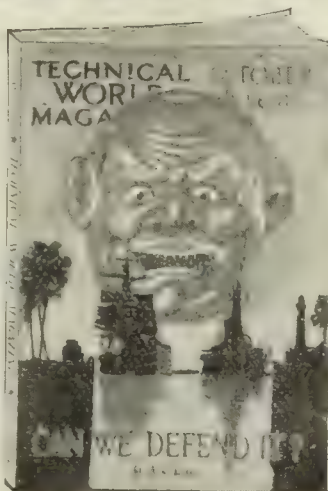


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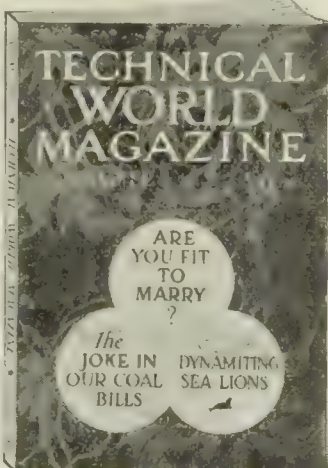
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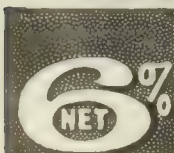
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### PEBBLES,

The girl in love certainly has a "rough" time of it—that is, when the young man needs a shave.—*Jacksonville Times-Union*.

First Customer—I wish to select a vase.

Floorwalker—Yes, madam. James, show the lady to the crockery department.

Second Customer—I wish to select a vawz.

Floorwalker—Yes, madam. George, show the lady to the bric-à-brac department.—*Baltimore Sun*.

The *Westminster Gazette* tells a good anecdote about an Anglican vicar and his curate. The two had quarreled and the curate was requested to find some other congregation to minister to. He therefore preached his farewell sermon, and the parishioners came in crowds to hear him. "My text," he said, "is taken from the moving story of Abraham: 'Tarry ye here with the ass, while I . . . go yonder!'"—*Fortnightly Review*.

### THE GYPSY NEBULOUS

(Sub-Infernal.)

A face, foam-ringed

With cosmic chaos-clay, and ghastly-glow,

Or call it mud;

A fleeting glimpse of wind-wrought wraiths below,

Of mists empiric-winged—

A flood

Sad passion-hurled in that dim dawn about

The gypsy nebulous—

A fancy fever-full—a ghost-rid rout,

Conceived when somber-drunk, with summer's moon

(Placed here, of course, to rhyme with "plenilune,")

A being fabulous,

A progeny of souls

Lit-tossed on red-gold seas

Of passionate poesies.

—*Yale Record*.

We've been in many cities

And sailed from many docks,

But never found a bootblack

Who did not daub our socks.

—*Youngstown Telegram*.

We've been in many cities,

And sailed on many ships,

But never found a waiter

Who would refuse our tips.

—*Houston Daily Post*.

We've been in many cities

And sailed to many lands,

But never found a youngster

Who liked to wash his hands.

—*Baltimore News*.

We've been in many cities—

In most lands on the map,

But never rode a street car

Without hanging on a strap.

—*Indianapolis Star*.

We've been in many cities,

In some 'neath foreign skies;

But never saw a live one

That didn't advertize.

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



# The Independent

VOLUME 76

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913

NUMBER 3388



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COUNT SHIGENOBU OKUMA

AN ARTICLE BY COUNT OKUMA ON "JAPAN  
AND PANAMA" WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE



## WANTED: A FINAL SOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

**L**AST May the California legislature past a law providing in effect that aliens not eligible to citizenship could not acquire or hold any land in the state. The object of the law was avowedly to exclude the Japanese from participation in a liberty which had previously been freely accorded them and which is still freely accorded to other aliens. The measure took effect August 10, despite the strenuous protest of the Federal Government and the almost unanimous opposition of the enlightened sense of the nation.

The Japanese are a very proud and sensitive people. That is known. They are also a very self-controlled people. That is not so well known. At first they were thunderstruck. Then they became angry. Then they controlled themselves.

After Mr. Bryan had returned from his unsuccessful mission to Sacramento and the yellow journals had ceased shrieking for war, the American people, with characteristic irresponsibility, promptly forgot Japan and her grievances and turned their attention to Mexico, the Canal tolls dispute, business, baseball and turkey trotting. Mr. Wilson began his assiduous study of the tariff and the currency. Mr. Bryan went lecturing.

The Japanese are a proud, sensitive and self-controlled people, as we have said. But the Japanese do not forget. Let no one for an instant imagine that time and indifference on our part will heal this wound.

Half a year has now elapsed. What is the present situation?

The world does not know what Viscount Chinda has asked of Mr. Bryan or what replies Mr. Bryan has made. It only knows that the Japanese Ambassador has frequently called on Mr. Bryan and President Wilson and that apparently the two Governments have not yet come to any mutually satisfactory conclusion.

There is always, however, the best thing that ought to be done in any crisis as well as the best thing that can be done. The Independent is glad to believe that it had a not inappreciable part in helping to settle the California school question in 1906 and 1907. May we venture now to offer a suggestion that seems to us worthy of consideration at this more critical juncture.

There are two important questions involved in the present dispute. The one is legal, the other moral. The legal question is this: Does the existing treaty between Japan and the United States permit the Japanese to own land in the United States? We can see no reason why this should not be decided by the United States Supreme Court, or if both parties prefer, by the Hague Court.

But a mere legal decision, no matter which side won, would hardly prevent the recurrence of similar disputes in the future. The real question, therefore, is how the statesmen of Japan and America can devise a plan for permanent peace and good understanding between the two nations. In other words, how can they apply the golden rule to their mutual intercourse?

If it is a fact that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, then the Japanese question will never be settled until the Japanese have the same rights of naturalization in the United States as the citizens of England, France or Germany. Japan has already become

one of the five great world Powers measured by any qualitative test. In the virtues of patriotism, loyalty, alertness, thoroughness, self-control, personal cleanliness, estheticism and politeness they excel us. Japan is fairly entitled to recognition by us as an equal, with all the privileges such recognition implies. She is bound to receive it sooner or later. But no nation will put itself in the position of asking another to naturalize its citizens. If Japanese citizens are to be given the privileges of naturalization in this country, the initiative must be taken by us. But this can hardly be expected at the present moment or, we fear, for some time to come. Japanese naturalization is not a present issue.

What, then, can we do? All Japan wants is not to be discriminated against as an inferior. Her honor is dearer to her than all else. Any one who would understand Japan must never forget that the two policies which her statesmen have pursued with unswerving constancy since the Restoration of the late Emperor in 1868 are, first, to maintain her national integrity or independence, and, second, to make herself the equal of any civilized nation in existence. Japan does not care whether her citizens own land in California or not, only that they shall have the privilege of owning land. Japan does not care to have her people emigrate to America. Korea, Manchuria and Formosa are the natural outlets for her surplus population.

Japan can be depended upon to do in the future what she has already done since 1907—to stop absolutely all emigration which we think undesirable. No laborers can even now get passports for the United States except the aged parents and wives of those already here. Japan wants to keep her subjects at home to please us, and not because we refuse to receive them. Any exclusion law similar to the Chinese exclusion law she will regard with the intensest resentment.

What, then, would be a practical, reasonable and satisfactory solution of the present difficulty pending the ultimate giving of full naturalization rights to the Japanese?

It seems to us that the Administration should negotiate a treaty with Japan granting to those Japanese permitted by their Government to come here the right to own land just as other aliens do. Japan should in return issue no passports to any class of her subjects we preferred not to receive.

By such a treaty and informal agreement Japan would gain the recognition she craves and California the relief from labor competition she fears.

Indeed Japan would probably be wise enough to concede another point if such a treaty were entered into. On the principle that it is generally best to let sleeping dogs lie she might well agree to let the treaty have reference only to the future, and not to raise at all the question of the constitutionality of the present Webb law. That has already done all the mischief it can and there is little to be gained by reviving the states rights question, especially with the Jeffersonian Mr. Bryan in the State Department. The only danger that we can possibly see in such a treaty is that if Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan negotiate it with Japan they will have to get it confirmed by the Senate. There are jingo



senators who would take the opportunity to do no little harm to the good relations of the two countries.

But we think that President Wilson and Mr. Bryan should take their chances with the Senate. A solemn duty to Japan requires it. Surely they cannot object in principle to such a treaty. Let the Senate take the responsibility, if it cares to, of straining still further a historic friendship.

Possibly questions of political tactics may cause delay, but as soon as the Currency bill is out of the way, this Japanese question should be settled so as to do justice to our great and friendly neighbor across the Pacific.

Let the President, then, prove himself as great an international statesman as he has already proved himself a national statesman.

He has the opportunity.

### THE MOBILE DECLARATION

TWO circumstances have set Mr. Wilson a trying task in his first year in the Presidency. The chaos in Mexico presents a problem of which there is at least no easy, if there is any good, solution. It brings before the United States in acute form the question of its relationship to the Spanish-American countries between our Southern border and South America. The impending opening of the Panama Canal complicates the problem by introducing a new element of vast importance and by imposing new responsibilities.

The Monroe Doctrine has long been a cardinal tenet of our foreign policy. But President Monroe established its formula of "Hands off the Western Hemisphere" when conditions were far different from what they have come to be in the twentieth century. No Holy Alliance has longer any monarchical designs upon American republics. That is one change. Another is the building of the Panama Canal. Perhaps the one change, coupled with the growth of three strong Powers in South America, may point to a relaxation of the Monroe Doctrine in one direction. On that point we express no opinion now. But certainly the other change, the piercing of the barrier of the Western continents by a waterway, points irresistibly toward a development if not an expansion of the doctrine in another.

In a speech last week before the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile, which we print on another page, President Wilson made an important statement of the policy which the United States must adopt toward the peoples beyond our Southern border, and especially of the spirit in which we must interpret our relations to them.

The Mobile Declaration has three main points. In President Wilson's words, they are these:

In the future the nations to the south of us will draw closer and closer to us. . . . We must prove ourselves their friends and champions on terms of equality and honor.

We must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether they square with our interests or not. . . . The development of constitutional liberty and world human rights, the maintenance of national integrity, as against material interests—that is our creed.

The United States will not again seek to secure one additional foot of territory by conquest.

The Mobile Declaration adds a postscript to the Monroe Doctrine. It completes, in the light of new and

changed conditions, the statement of policy made ninety years ago.

The Monroe Doctrine announced our determination that American peoples should be protected from encroachments by European nations. The Mobile Declaration declares our determination to prove ourselves a disinterested and unselfish friend of our neighbors to the south.

The declaration is wholly admirable. It represents to the letter the spirit of the American people. The people of the United States have no wish to secure territory by conquest. It places constitutional liberty and human rights far above material interests. President Wilson's statement of this point has an interesting parallel in a statement made by Mr. Roosevelt in an address before the Sorbonne on his return from Africa. Mr. Roosevelt said: "Ordinarily, and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally and in the long run identical; but when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand, for property belongs to man and not man to property." That is the true American spirit. In that spirit we must seek our national destiny. In that spirit we must interpret our international responsibilities.

### A NOT UNREASONABLE RESTRAINT

A CORRESPONDENT from Weatherford, Oklahoma, sends us—as others have sent us—a copy of the Knights of Columbus "Oath," this time from the *Baptist Messenger* of Oklahoma City. As we have said before, that oath is a palpable forgery, and to publish it is a libel and disgrace. But our correspondent complains further that his brother, a teacher then in the Philippines, was reprimanded and threatened with a transfer for singing and taking part in a Protestant Sunday school on Sunday. This teacher wrote:

I can get drunk Friday night and stay drunk till Monday morning; I can gamble every night in the week; I can live in a state of adultery with native women; I can do all these things without fear of punishment, for there are teachers here doing them; but if I sing in the choir in the Sunday school I am in danger of being dismissed from the service.

Certainly teachers who get drunk or gamble or live lewdly ought to be dismissed. Possibly the local sentiment does not call for complaints against them, as it does for singing in a Sunday school. It is true that in the Philippines, where religious education has been the rule, the great danger in inaugurating a purely secular school system came from the fear of the people that it was an effort to destroy their faith. Accordingly teachers were required to respect all forms of religion and to use no influence in school in favor of any religion, while opportunity is given for religious instruction at specified hours by others. It seems hard that a teacher cannot be allowed to teach in a Sunday school, but the conditions may be such that to do so would make him unacceptable to the patrons of the school. Because of such cases as that quoted the decision has been made as follows:

In view of the intimate personal relation of the teacher to his pupils no religious instruction of any nature should be given by him at any time, even outside of the school-room.

We are not prepared to resent this rule, altho it is a hardship to the teacher. Of course, he is definitely



allowed to attend his own religious services, but not to engage in any propaganda. We can imagine that he may do more good even so than by engaging in missionary work under circumstances that might limit or even cripple his usefulness as a teacher.

### REPEAL, NOT SUSPENSION

IT will not be sufficient for Congress to adopt, at the coming regular session, a joint resolution suspending the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls until the canal shall become self-supporting. The exemption law should be repealed. There ought to be a unanimous vote for the repeal of it.

If the President has become convinced that the exemption ought not to have been ordered, his influence should be exerted in support of a repeal bill and not for the adoption of the suspension resolution which Representative Adamson intends to introduce.

This disguised subsidy was granted in violation of our two canal treaties with Great Britain and in flat contradiction of the assertions made by representatives of our Government when those agreements were sought. In the existing treaty the United States said, and still says, that the canal "shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality," and that there "shall be no discrimination against any nation, its citizens or subjects, in respect of conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise." The exemption is forbidden by these words. It is a breach of faith, a dishonorable act, of which all the people of the United States should be ashamed.

We should be glad to read a message from President Wilson urging Congress to repeal the exemption without delay.

### TWO TRIENNIAL CONVENTIONS

ONCE in three years, and in the same weeks in October, the Protestant Episcopal General Convention and the Congregational National Council hold their sessions and exchange courteous greetings. Both of them have done important work in their late meetings.

It was under the shadow of a general discussion of the change of name of the Church that the Convention met in New York, but by general consent the question came only indirectly and nothing was done except to change the word "Protestant" to *Catholic* in the oath taken by bishops on their consecration. Dr. Manning, of Trinity Church, New York, offered an amendment which would require a two-thirds vote for the change of name of the Church in the title of the Prayer Book, and this was adopted by the House of Deputies, but rejected by the bishops. This was a self-denying act of Dr. Manning in the interest of unity, for he wishes the name changed. He wants peace in the Church, while he is leading in the work to secure a world conference of all Christians in faith and order, and he doubtless knows that it will be futile to try to get the attendance of the Catholic Church, and that he must depend on the Protestant bodies.

By far the most important legislation of the Convention was the reorganization of the Church in six prov-

inces, each of which will have a synod to attend to local affairs. This is wise and right, and accords with the Episcopal plan of government, and with the organization of the Church of England and the Roman and Greek Churches. Each synod will elect its own presiding bishop, who will naturally in time take the designation of archbishop, but not for the present.

Apart from admirable utterances on present labor questions, the remaining serious proposals failed of adoption thru disagreement between the two houses. The deputies refused to make the bishops a court of appeal, from fear that it would abridge liberty and encourage heresy trials. Doubtless wisdom was here with the deputies. A great step forward was approved by the deputies in a vote of more than two to one, the lay deputies being more than three to one, in favor of uniting with the Federal Council of Churches. By a narrow majority of three, we believe, the bishops disapproved, Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, leading the opposition; yet the Commission on Unity and Social Service was allowed to send delegates to the Federal Council as it has done in the past. In two previous conventions the invitations to join the Federal Council of Churches have been ignored, and this action by the deputies is a great advance, as it shows the mind of the Church which feels the inconsistency of laboring for unity while failing to take part in the unity already achieved.

The two houses could not agree on the question of the election of a bishop for the negro churches. The bishops were earnest for it, but the deputies would not consent. Here again the deputies were right. There are vain and ambitious negroes who want the title, but the best sentiment among negroes is opposed to racial segregation, the more so as they are condemning it in the departments in Washington.

Again, the House of Deputies favored the elimination in the Good Friday Collect of the words "Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics," but the bishops would not agree, and the words must stay. Of course the matter of a revised representation in the General Convention, by which a large diocese should have representation accordingly, was referred to a commission to report three years hence. That is a reform much needed, for now a diocese with hundreds of churches has only the same four deputies as has a diocese with but twenty or thirty small churches.

The Congregational National Council in Kansas City had just one principal business before it, that of acting on the proposals of a committee of nineteen for the control of the benevolent societies. It is not a particularly important matter, but it has been treated as important, and has burdened the councils of the churches for six years. It has now been settled by the adoption of a plan which puts these seven boards, or societies, directly under the control of the National Council, by making the members of the National Council, at its sessions, which are to be biennial, voting members in each of them, the meetings of the societies to be synchronous with those of the National Council. These societies have been well managed in the past, and there is no reason to believe they will be any better managed in the future; but it is not strange that the churches which support the societies should desire to govern them thru their National Council. At the first session in Oberlin, which organized the National Council. Dr. Leonard Bacon op-



posed it on the ground that it would be likely to usurp legislative functions. His prevision was justified, for the council is now practically directing the societies to change their constitutions in accordance with its will. This seriously stiffens up the polity of the Congregational churches, for hereafter the direction of the societies will be assured by the Council, which plans to consolidate them and reduce their number. Now that this matter of polity has been settled it is to be hoped that future sessions can take up more actively the important matters of evangelization, union and social service.

We may add that the selection of Secretary Herring, of the Home Missionary Society, as secretary of the Council, with that of Prof. Charles R. Brown, of the Yale Divinity School, as Moderator, assures wisdom in the direction of the activities of the churches during the next two years.

By an overwhelming vote the Council approved an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would suppress the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. That effort in so hopeless a course is the best way to promote temperance we gravely doubt. Even the women suffragists have given up that chimera in their behalf and turn to state action. That is the true policy for either reform.

### THE MANNERLESS AGE

WHEN that Thomas Hollis of St. Mary Whitechapel, "citizen and draper of London," who "at sundry times" had "remitted divers sums of money to the Treasurer of Harvard Colledge in New England," rounded out his useful life by drawing his will on January 6, 1723, he left one hundred pounds in trust for the use of the "Society for the Reformation of Manners."

It was a worthy benefaction, but the task undertaken by the society which received it was probably beyond the powers of its estimable directors, and quite out of proportion to its endowment.

The two centuries that have past have not witnessed its accomplishment either in the Old World, where Mr. Hollis accumulated his wealth, or in this New World in which he placed his faith. Of this failure of our civilization we have just had interesting evidence in the pastoral letter sent forth by the House of Bishops, lately in session in this city. The Church is warned in this message that "there has been a decay in manners, and men and women have been led astray into accepting the novel because it is exciting, without heeding the fact that it tends to lower respect for self and for others."

The bishops' admonition will be as futile as the Hollis bequest. We live in the Mannerless Age. Its characteristics are neither more nor less intangible than were those of the Dark Ages, or those of the Age of Chivalry. A community or an age gets a descriptive name because a particular manifestation of inertia marks it, or a particular enthusiasm pervades it, or because it acquires a habit or a pose as characteristic as a man's gait. The present age has acquired both the habit and the pose of bad manners. It is brash, brazen and uncivil, both unconsciously and consciously. As a fact of general observation we are fresh, impertinent,

immodest and common. We cannot help being fresh, we like being immodest, and we mean to go on being common, on principle.

Now, habits and poses are brought about by two influences. They are determined in part by what we catch and in part by what we admire. Susceptibility to things catching varies, no doubt, in space and in time. Savages succumb to measles more readily than urban populations do, and we whose material prosperity has overtaken us suddenly, catch vulgarity as inevitably as the rustic catches camp-meeting religion.

Our admirations, however, affect our susceptibility and our resistance to things catching. In the Age of Chivalry bad manners ceased for a time to be catching because nobody admired them. Bravery, dignity, courtesy, graciousness and personal honor were so greatly admired that, almost unconsciously, men and women fell into a habit of treating one another with respect and behaving collectively with decorum. In New England and in Virginia two or three generations ago people admired character and family pride, and social intercourse reflected their preference. In France the art of gracious conversation survives, because the Frenchman still admires intellect. In present-day America we admire business success, political sagacity, good ball pitching, heavy batting, Dr. Cook and Harry Thaw. None of these admirations prevails against our egotistic impertinence and our democratic determination to be common.

Whether an age of intelligent refinement and prevalent good breeding will supervene is a question not easy to answer. Good manners are the finest achievement, the perfected product of good society, and good society cannot be created by money, or bought with it. Money and devilry can create a "smart set," and the smart set is the characteristic product of the Mannerless Age. Good society and good manners can be created only by money, intellect and character working together in a peculiarly happy combination. The combination becomes possible only when intellect and character are genuinely and widely admired. As professional optimists we are looking for any slight indications that may appear of a saving admiration for intellect and character.

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA—AND THE CESSATION OF ARMAMENT

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S proposal that England and Germany take a year's holiday from the building of ships for their navies is already bearing fruit—if not in the Fatherland.

Not only did the Speaker of the American House of Representatives indorse the idea in last week's Independent, but now the Secretary of the Navy declares himself in favor of such a holiday, in which all first class nations shall agree to stop or curtail the construction of battleships for a stipulated period. "The hysteria of naval preparations is proving too great a burden for the people," says Mr. Daniels. "Unless some agreement is soon reached every citizen will figuratively be carrying a soldier on his back."

As Mr. Bryan has already told the nations that the United States is ready to agree to cease building armaments during investigations of pending disputes by his proposed commissions of inquiry, and as neither the Secretary of State nor the Secretary of the Navy would



be likely to take such a position without the approval of the President, it can fairly be assumed that there are now at least two great governments in the world who are not unprepared to take up seriously the question of the limitation of armaments.

England and the United States are the most powerful and enlightened nations on earth. What grander opportunity lies before them for a joint service to humanity? Where they lead in righteousness the world must follow.

The Russian Government in sending a message to Commander Wilkitsky, discoverer of the new Arctic land and now at Anadyr in Siberia, made use of the wireless station of the United States Signal Corps at Nome, Alaska. This is the first time a commercial mes-

sage has been transmitted by the ether waves from America to Asia. There is a peculiar appropriateness in thus linking together Siberia and Alaska, for it is now fifty years since Russia came to our assistance in our quarrel with England and as a result Russia and the United States share the coast line of the northern Pacific on the two continents.

Few will object to the socialism involved in the decision of the British Government to take over from the merchants the opium business in Hong Kong. The Government makes the profit in India, and it may well assume the loss in China due to the attempt to suppress the use of opium. It will then be at liberty to aid and not hinder the Chinese reform.

## THE MOBILE DECLARATION

### OUR PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH

FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES BEFORE THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS  
HELD AT MOBILE, ALABAMA, OCTOBER 27, 1913

I WOULD speak of our present and prospective relations with our neighbors to the south. The future is going to be very different for this hemisphere from the past. Those states lying to the south which have always been our neighbors will be drawn closer to each other by common ties of understanding. Interests do not tie nations together; sometimes separate them. But sympathy and understanding do bind them together.

Our Canal has physically cut two continents asunder, but it has spiritually united them.

Columbus sought a new trade route, not America. He stumbled on America, and changed the map of the world. Since then the trade of the world has turned westward.

Now, these great tides of trade that have swung west will swing further south, and when the gateway of the Canal swings open it will open the spirit of friendship and sympathy between north and south.

And do you realize that New York will be nearer the west coast of South America than the east?

You hear of concessions to foreign capital in Latin America, but you don't hear of concessions to foreign capital in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. It is an invitation, not a privilege.

And states that are obliged to grant concessions are in the condition that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs. Such a condition of affairs is apt to become intolerable. And it is emancipation from this inevitable subordination which we deem it our duty to assist in.

Their self-respect, their achievements in spite of these difficulties deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. I rejoice in nothing so much as that they will be emancipated, and we ought to be the first in taking part in assisting in that emancipation.

I think some of these gentlemen have already had

occasion to bear witness that the Department of State in recent months has tried to serve them in that wise.

In the future the nations to the south of us will draw closer and closer to us because of those circumstances of which I am speaking. We must prove ourselves their friends and champions on terms of equality and honor. We cannot be fast friends on any other terms than those of equality.

And we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interests, whether they square with our interests or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine a foreign policy in terms of material interests. It is, indeed, a degrading thing.

The development of constitutional liberty and world human rights, the maintenance of national integrity as against material interests—that is our creed.

I want to take this occasion to say, too, that the United States will not again seek to secure one additional foot of territory by conquest.

She will devote herself to showing an honest and fruitful use of the territory she has, and she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national comity.

I say this merely to fix what our real relationship should be. It is a relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the relations from which human liberty springs.

We have seen material interests threaten constitutional liberty in America, so we know how to sympathize. I would rather belong to a poor nation that is free than a rich nation which has ceased to love freedom.

It is our duty to make the Western Hemisphere the home of the free, governed only as the people dictate. We must follow the course of high principle, not expediency, no matter what the pressure; to do otherwise would be untrue to ourselves.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Currency Bill

At first, Mr. Vanderlip's plan for a substitute for the Owen-Glass currency bill, establishing a central bank, controlled by the Government, gained much favor in the Senate committee, but after a time a part of its support was lost, owing to the attitude of the President and to a conviction that the House would not accept anything of the kind. Mr. Owen, chairman of the committee, publicly attacked the proposition, saying it had been dragged in at the eleventh hour to befog the situation. Chairman Glass, of the House committee, published a long statement. Quoting letters written by Mr. Vanderlip, he accused the latter of inconsistency, and suggested that a "red herring had been drawn across the trail." The proposition, he thought, was designed to cause confusion and delay. The Democratic platform, he pointed out, opposed the establishment of a central bank. Mr. Vanderlip replied. He had prepared the plan, he said, at the request of the committee, or of several members of it, and his purpose was not to confuse or delay.

The hearings were closed on the 27th. At the first executive meeting of the committee there was a deadlock on the question of a central bank, six voting on one side and six on the other. The bill was then taken up by sections. It was decided that there should be nine, instead of

seven, members of the central board, and that members of the Cabinet (the Secretary of the Treasury, possibly, excepted) should not be included. It is expected that the number of regional reserve banks will be reduced from twelve to seven or five. Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Reed, Democrats, while preferring a central bank, will probably vote to report the House bill, Mr. Hitchcock votes with the Republican members, against the bill. In a statement from the White House it was said that the President "warmly and unqualifiedly endorsed all the main features of the Glass-Owen bill," and regarded the plan provided for in it "as excellently suited to the existing conditions of the business of the country."

Mr. Vanderlip's proposition was sharply criticized by Jacob H. Schiff, the eminent New York banker, who said it was far from meeting general approval in banking circles. Only three days earlier, he pointed out, Mr. Vanderlip, as chairman of a committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, had reported in favor of the pending bill, with certain amendments. A considerable part of the financial and commercial community in New York and the East anxiously desired a settlement of the currency question and advocated a speedy enactment of the bill, with some changes, such as a reduction of the number of regional banks and a reasonable representation of banking and commercial interests in the cen-

tral board. If the stock were sold to the people it might become a football of speculation. Failure to enact a bill without delay would cause popular disappointment and might injuriously affect the condition of business.

## Strike Battles in Colorado

Since the beginning of the coal miners' strike in southern Colorado thirty-seven days ago, there have been nineteen battles between strikers and mine guards, twenty-eight men have been killed, forty-one have been wounded, and eleven buildings have been wrecked or destroyed. A large majority of the strikers are Greeks who recently fought in the Balkans. They are well armed and they have been drilling every day. State troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance, and martial law has been proclaimed there.

There was a series of battles last week, beginning with one in which a striker was killed and a guard wounded. On the 26th there was continuous fighting for twelve hours in Berwind Cañon, at Hastings, and near the railroad station at Ludlow. One guard was killed. In the vicinity of Ludlow there were 700 armed strikers. They attacked a railroad train, believing that it was carrying mine guards. Two days later there were three battles, at Berwind, Tabasco and Hastings. One guard was killed; four strikers and two children were wounded. At Hastings



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MR. ROBERT L. OWEN

The senator from Oklahoma is chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and sponsor with Mr. Glass for the Administration bill.



MR. FRANK A. VANDERLIP

President of the National City Bank of New York. His draft of a new currency plan has introduced a new element into the situation.



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MR. CARTER GLASS

Member of Congress from Virginia. Chairman of the House Committee which reported the Currency bill favorably. The House passed the bill.





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE FLIGHT—

The Zeppelin L-2 as it left the Johannisthal aerodrome on October 17 for its maiden flight. A commissioner of the Admiralty was on board and a huge crowd greeted its ascension.

the strikers surrounded a camp of guards. At Tabasco the strikers used a machine gun and were aided by a searchlight.

The Governor of Colorado sent all of the state's militia to the district, with orders to disarm both the strikers and the guards. After the arrival of 600 militiamen, the strikers became violent at a place some distance from their camp, capturing the building of the Southwestern Fuel Company and burning it. In this building there was a post office. The strikers rifled the mails before setting fire to the structure. By order of the Governor both sides were given twenty-four hours in which to surrender arms and ammunition. It was the avowed purpose of the strikers to establish camps in the hills and to defend them against the militia.

#### Guarding the Offices

When President Wilson signed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which carried a rider exempting the appointments of deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue from the requirements of the civil service merit rules, he attached a memorandum in which he said that his warm advocacy and support both of the principle and of the practise of civil service reform were known to the whole country, and that there was no danger that the spoils principle would creep in with his approval or connivance.

He still has power to require that these offices shall be filled by selection from the civil service lists. While he has not done this, he has taken action designed to withhold the offices of deputy collectors of internal revenue from spoilsmen.

By his direction, and with the in-

dorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued to collectors of internal revenue an order in which, after referring to the paragraph in the appropriation act, he says:

Collectors are advised that the object of this provision of law is efficiency and only efficiency, and that any tendency to use this class of appointments merely for personal reward, or for anything that savors of the spoils system, will be regarded as a very serious disregard of public duty, and that they will be expected to deal with these matters in a spirit which the whole country will approve. Hereafter when vacancies in this class of offices occur or changes are contemplated, and before such vacancies are filled or such changes are effected, collectors will forward to this office the names of the persons whom it is desired to appoint, together with a statement of their qualifications and records. No appointments in this class of officers shall hereafter be made by collectors without the approval of the department.

It is expected that a similar order concerning the deputy marshals will soon be issued.

#### The Mexican Problem

On the day following the national election in Mexico the result could not be known. The number of voters, outside of the army, was small. At the capital, it was said, less than 10,000 of the 80,000 voters went to the polls. The army, by direction or otherwise, voted with unanimity for Huerta and Blanquet. In Vera Cruz, Huerta had 1500 and Diaz 300. At Piedras Negras there were only 122 for Diaz, but 3675 for Huerta. It was thought that complete returns would not be received at the capital in less than a week or ten days; that the votes cast for Huerta would be cast out, on constitutional grounds, and that Blanquet would take the Presidency, to

hold it pending a new election, in which Huerta would be an avowed candidate. It appears that the Huerta ticket led all the rest, but it was not clear that the required one-third of all the voters had gone to the polls. Immediately after election day, Huerta issued a decree ordering that the army should be increased to a maximum of 150,000 men.

Huerta had commanded Felix Diaz to come to the capital. Diaz disobeyed this order and resigned from the army. Two days after the election, in the night, with two companions, he made his way over the intervening roofs to the American Consulate and sought refuge there, saying his life was in danger. The consul advised him to go on board the American gunboat "Wheeling." He ran to a boat and in a short time was on the ship, where he was allowed to remain. After a time he was transferred to an American battleship, and it is expected that a passenger steamship will carry him to Cuba or New Orleans.

The attitude of Great Britain and other foreign Powers excited much interest. There were semi-official assurances that Great Britain would take no step without consulting our Government. Secretary Bryan asked all foreign nations to await a definite official statement as to the attitude and plans of the United States. It is known that Great Britain, Germany and France consented. The Diplomatic Corps at the Mexican capital were said to be unanimously in favor of intervention by our Government, but President Wilson hoped to restore peace in some other way. Announcement of attitude and plans awaited an official report as to the result of the election.

There was fighting in the north. On the 25th the capture of Monterey





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

—AND THE END

No sooner had the dirigible swung into its course toward Hamburg, at the height of a thousand feet, than it exploded. Its twenty-eight passengers were buried in this mass of wreckage.

by Carranza's forces was reported. There had been a nine days siege, and it was said that 1000 had been killed. Two or three days later, however, it was known that Monterey was still held by the Federals, altho they were hard prest. In Zacatecas the rebels wrecked a Federal troop train with dynamite, killing 140 soldiers. Near Saltillo another train had a similar fate, and about 100 were killed. In Torreon, recently captured by the rebels, the victors have been killing their Federal prisoners, taking them out of the city in squads, compelling them to dig their own graves, and then shooting them down.

Mr. Roosevelt  
in South America

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 21st of last month and was received with military honors. The accounts show that there could have been nothing left to be desired by the distinguished visitor. In Rio he is the guest of the Brazilian Government. There was a misunderstanding about an address delivered by him in Bahia. Argentina was offended because, it is said, he had spoken of Brazil as qualified for the leadership in South America. The leading journal of Buenos Ayres, *La Prensa*, advised him not to visit that city. Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic denial caused an inquiry which proved that his speech had been misreported, and *La Prensa* promptly admitted its error.

In Rio Mr. Roosevelt made an address before a notable audience at the Government University, his subject being "American Nationalism." In this he grouped Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the so called A B C Powers of South America, in a highly complimentary way.

From Rio he went to Sao Paulo, where he delivered an address on "Character and Civilization." He in-

spected the works of an iron company of which his son Kermit is an officer, and examined a bridge that had been built under his son's supervision. Starting for Montevideo, he remarked that if kindness could kill he could hardly have survived his reception by the Brazilian people. Rio Janeiro he regarded as the finest of the world's cities in natural beauty. From Montevideo he will go to Buenos Ayres, and thence to Chile.

The Busy  
Kaiser

If any reigning sovereign earns the perquisites which attach to his office, it is the German Emperor. There are few if any departments of human activity in which he fails to take an interest, and, more than that, a part. His doings would supply a permanent column of a periodical with a sufficient variety of news. Among his recent achievements are the invention of a whistle, the establishment of a restaurant, the overruling of an architect, the settlement of a family quarrel, the dedication of a monument and a conference with Austria.

The whistle is intended to serve as a warning of the presence of fire damp in mines. It is blown by compressed air and any increase in the proportion of the light inflammable gas is indicated by the change in pitch and irregularity in the sound. The invention was worked out on the Kaiser's suggestion by Privy Councillor Haber and Dr. Oeiser, and was presented by them on October 28 as the first fruits of the Emperor William Scientific Society, founded last year by the Kaiser. In receiving the whistle the Kaiser said: "I am gratified that the impetus given by me a year ago in the direction of discovering a more effective means of preventing fire-damp catastrophes

has borne such prompt and successful fruit."

The restaurant and café which the Kaiser has built and equipped at his own expense is near the historic windmill at Potsdam, which stands as a monument of resistance to royal tyranny. The old café here had been closed by the municipality of Potsdam, much to the disappointment of the people of the vicinity.

The design for the German embassy building at Washington had been selected by competition and was much praised by critics, but when the Kaiser saw it he ordered a more conventional design substituted. He has often before shown his decided disapproval of modern tendencies in German architecture, sculpture and painting.

At the dedication of the "Battle of the Nations" monument at Leipzig, described in our last week's issue, the Kaiser was present with the other German rulers, but took no part in the proceedings. The reason for his unprecedented silence on this occasion has been the subject of much speculation.

The Crown Prince was conspicuous for his absence from the Leipzig centenary celebration. He went motor-ing in Bavaria instead. But he was called to Potsdam by the Emperor on the following day, and, it is reported, was severely lectured by his father for the letter he wrote to the Imperial Chancellor protesting that Prince Ernest Augustus should not be allowed to take the throne of Brunswick without renouncing all claims to the throne of Hanover. Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland is married to the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, and the pair will pass thru Hanover on November 3 in making their state entry into the Duchy of Hanover. The Emperor, Empress and other members



of the royal family, but not the Crown Prince, went to Rathenow to congratulate the Prince and Princess of Cumberland on their accession to the duchy.

**A Popular Election in Italy** The Italian election of October 26 is of especial interest, for it is the first in which all classes of the people have had a voice. Premier Giolitti took the bold step of enlarging the electorate from 3,500,000 to 8,000,000, chiefly by removing the literacy restriction, and some said that he thereby endangered his power, for the new voters would be more under the influence of the Socialists and Radicals on the one hand or of the Clericals on the other. But the result justified his policy and showed the growth of a national spirit in Italy which favors liberal legislation of a practical character. The new Chamber of Deputies will give a large majority in support of the present Government. The election was not marked by as great disorder as was anticipated, altho one man was killed and many injured.

The attempt to form a distinct Clerical party has not met with the approval of the Vatican, and the prohibition against the participation of Catholics in the elections still holds, altho exceptions to this rule are made in constituencies where Catholic votes are necessary to prevent the return of an enemy of the Church. Nevertheless ecclesiastics and loyal Catholics are gradually becoming active in Italian politics, and in the recent election avowedly Clerical candidates ran in about sixty constituencies. At Cesena the Bishop was the first man to vote.

The Socialists and Republicans



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#### A STEP NEARER THE NEW WASHINGTON

The new building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on the south side of the Mall in Washington. Like the Department of Agriculture buildings, it is part of the plan by which the Mall is to be skirted with a double row of public buildings from the Capitol to the Washington Monument.

were both divided on the main issue of the campaign, which was imperialism. On the whole, it is evident that public opinion approves of "carrying the war into Africa" and of the annexation of Libya, altho the war cost more, both in lives and in lire, than was anticipated. But the Giolitti Government handled the financial side of the Tripolitan campaign with great skill. The total expenditure of the war with Turkey was nearly \$100,000,000, yet this sum was raised without resort to either increased taxation or loans. During the year that the war lasted the revenues of the Government and the exports and imports of Italy increased largely.

A curious illustration of political ideals not peculiar to Italy is the fact that Nunzio Nasi, who when Minister of Public Instruction misappropriated public funds and was con-

victed and imprisoned for it, has since then been regularly returned to the Chamber, altho not allowed to take his seat. This time he was elected by three different constituencies.

#### Radium for Everybody

Consequent upon the recent discovery of the greatest radium deposits known to science, in Paradox Valley, Colorado, comes the announcement that twenty-seven claims of mining land in this district have been purchased by two philanthropists for purposes of free medical treatment. Dr. James Douglas, of New York, and Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins University, are responsible for this purchase. The work of extracting the radium will be carried on in an entirely new way by the National Radium Institute, under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines, which is responsible for the process.

This plan was made in order that the great quantities of radium in the deposits should be all utilized in the free treatment of certain diseases such as cancer, in which radio-active material is known to be valuable.

The recent announcement from Berlin that the emanation of mesothorium has been found to produce good effects on cancer cases has attracted public attention once more to this question of radio-activity in medicine. There is no doubt that we have here an intensely active agent which affects human tissues very powerfully and sometimes at least produces good effects, tho it has been known, of course, to produce very serious injury.

In this country we have so far been rather sadly handicapped by the expensiveness of these materials and by the fact that they had to be

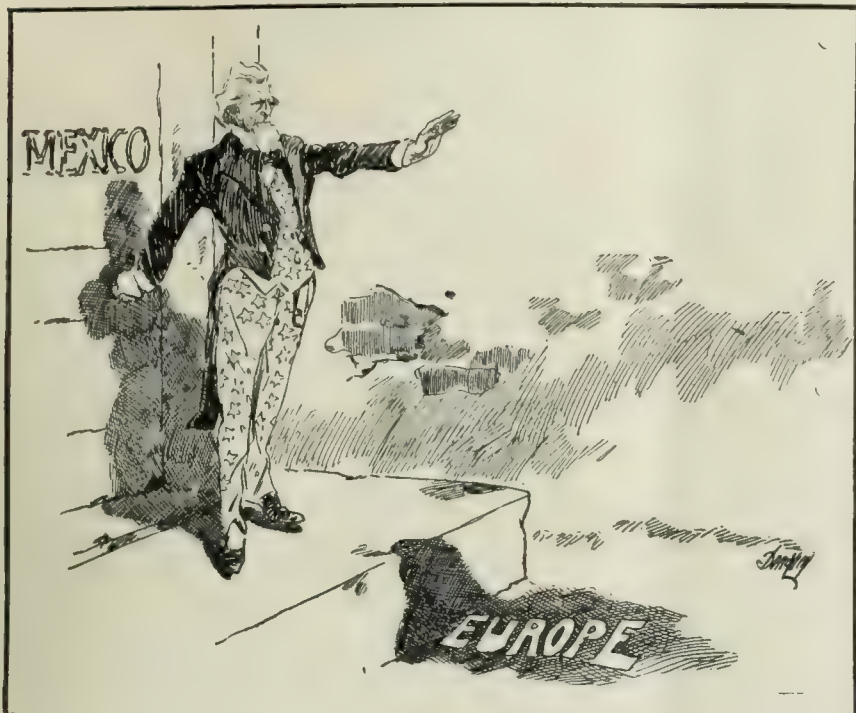


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#### A CANAL AT LAST

We have been seeing pictures of the Culebra Cut in which we had to imagine the water, and of Gatun Lake in which we had to imagine the channel, but this bit of the Culebra section of the finished waterway is unmistakably a canal.





From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

imported. In Germany as well as in Austria the Government has taken a hand in encouraging observations that would lead to the discovery of the exact therapeutic value of these materials, as well as the scientific qualities that might be of use for other than therapeutic purposes.

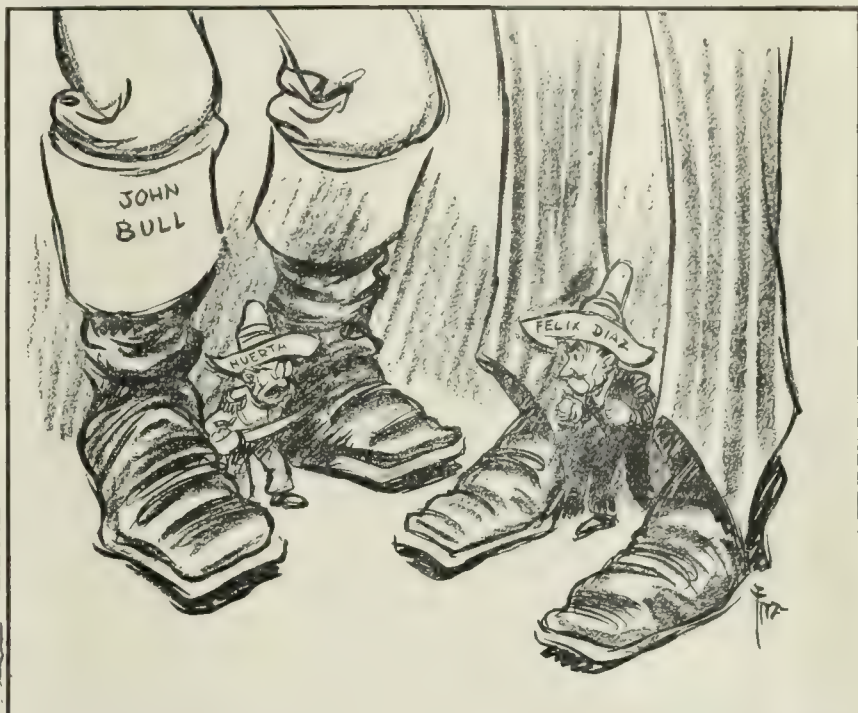
The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has called the attention of the medical profession in this country on several occasions and again very recently to the neglect of this valuable set of agents in our country, and especially to the fact that our Government has not hitherto taken an interest in this important problem. The radium deposits which were found in Colorado were said already to have past to a great extent into the hands of private owners who were exporting the most valuable ore to Europe.

#### A State-wide Forum

Why so many of the new political ideas originate in Wisconsin or are there first put into effect has been a mystery to many people. The mystery is in large part explained when we understand what an active part the state university takes in public affairs and how thoroly the state is organized for the discussion of matters of common interest. The schoolhouses in each locality serve as polling place, lecture hall, library, recreation house and popular forum.

It is now proposed to extend this

public service by putting each local center in charge of a secretary who shall be officially recognized and remunerated precisely as the clerk of the board of aldermen or the state legislature. This paid secretary will in many cases be the principal of the school, and he will not only direct the young people's activities, but also organize the community into one club for the consideration of political and social questions. The program suggested by the University provides for weekly meetings, devoted successively to national, state, local and social affairs. On National Night it is proposed to discuss: "Shall the parcel post service be extended?" "Shall we as a people build the railroads in Alaska?" "Shall we



From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch



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#### THREE VIEWS OF THE MEXICAN SITUATION

increase our army and navy?" "Should immigration be further restricted?" "Should the President be elected for a single six-year term?" and "The revenue policy of the United States." On State Night will be considered the proposed amendment to the Constitution; the "gateway" amendment, initiative and referendum, state insurance, home rule, recall, and salary of legislators. For Local Night the topics suggested are: "The Leisure of Our Youth," "Our Fight for Life" (public health), "Community Retrospect and Determination" (New New Year's Night), "May Business Conditions Be Improved," and addresses by candidates for election. For the Social Nights, community festivals for

Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas, drama, music, history and housekeeping are planned.

All this is a part of the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, which provides programs for the social evenings, prepares briefs for the debates, sends out books, and what is more, important clippings on both sides of the questions discust, and furnishes on demand speakers competent to lecture on hogs, pragmatism, municipal ownership, Botticelli, or any other subject desired by the community. The aim of the movement is nothing less than the education of the people as a whole, the awakening of local life and the public ownership of politics.



# JAPAN AND PANAMA

## THE EFFECT OF THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL ON THE TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

BY COUNT SHIGENOBU OKUMA

*Now that Bismarck, Gladstone, Ito, and Li Hung Chang have past away, Count Okuma is the only "Grand Old Man" left in the world. Born in 1838, he was a grown man before Japan emerged from feudalism. Ever since the Restoration in 1868 he has been one of the great forces in his country. He has served his Emperor as minister of finance, minister of agriculture, foreign minister and prime minister. He was the founder and leader of the Progressive Party. He founded Waseda University and is now its honorary president. There is hardly a good cause in all Japan that he has not aided with his counsel or support. He lives now in comparative retirement directly across the road from the university in one of the "show" places of Tokyo. There the sage receives callers native and foreign who come to do him homage. His rich, sonorous voice and Cato-like countenance impress all who meet him. After he has conversed a while nothing pleases him so much as personally to show his visitors thru his gardens, famous all over Japan for their exquisite beauty. It is a curious fact that tho Count Okuma has above most living men what President Butler has happily termed "the international mind" he has never been outside of Japan. He has acquired his knowledge of the world and his wisdom from the study of history and of his fellow men.—THE EDITOR.*



THE heading of this article accidentally recalls to our mind the opening of our country to the world's civilization by Commodore Perry in 1853, especially in view of the opening of the Panama Canal, which will be heralded by the great exhibition at San Francisco in 1915. When the Commodore knocked at our door, Japan, after the slumber of centuries, opened to the world's traffic in 1858. In 1860, just two years after, the "Kan-Rin Maru," one of the first Japanese men-of-war, weighed anchor for San Francisco, having on board a great number of young men who were the first to be allowed to go abroad after the seclusion of years. On her arrival at that

port she was received with acclamation and rejoicing, as if they had come from some hitherto unknown land.

### JAPAN'S FIRST EMBASSIES

At the same time of her departure from Japan, another notable event occurred, viz., the departure of the United States Flagship "Porton," conveying the first accredited Ministers Plenipotentiary and their suites to the various European Powers and America, in all about fifty persons. This was especially remarkable, considering that we had been isolated in a far away island for so long under the doctrine of seclusion put into force by the Tokugawa Shogunate, which lasted 250 years. They crost by railway the Isthmus of Panama, thru which now passes the stupendous and mighty triumph of man over nature, the Panama Canal, thence from Colon by a United States warship along the coast to New York.

Among those who arrived at San Francisco was the late Fukuzawa Yukichi, the famous commoner and scholar of Japan. Prior to his visit to the United States he had a profound knowledge of the world's history, yet there is not the slightest doubt but that he was deeply affected by his personal observation of the civilization of the Western hemisphere. Returning home, Mr. Fukuzawa, by introducing the American methods of education, manners of living, society, etc., served his country nobly and well in the furthering of her civilization.

There are other no less interesting stories about the opening up of Japan, and one is that as far back as 300 years ago, a certain Japanese samurai by name of Hasekura Rokuyemon was despatched by Date Masamune, one of the influential feudal lords, in the early part of the Tokugawa Shogunate, to the Papal Court of Rome, for the purpose of establishing amicable relations between that then famous court and Japan. Hasekura crost the Pacific and landed at Tehuantepec in Central America, and past over the Isthmus; arriving on the eastern coast he took a Spanish vessel directly for Spain, whence he pushed forward to Rome, passing thru Madrid en route.

But after Hasekura's time our ambition of having friendly intercourse with other nations was completely deferred by the mistaken

policy of seclusion put forth by Iemitsu, the third Shogun of his line, which was the means of shutting our doors against the current of the world's civilization.

It may then be said that the "Kan-Rin Maru" was the first to break the ice of 300 years of seclusion, and by doing so made it possible for us of the present day to say that there have been long and amicable relations between this country and Panama and San Francisco. We are all the more reminded of this when we come to consider what this great exhibition celebrating the inauguration of the Canal means to Japan especially. It is quite natural, then, that not only the Government but the people were not behind others in showing their unbounded interest and approval of such a great undertaking.

### THE CHANGE IN TRADE CURRENTS

The opening of the Panama Canal will have a great influence upon the commercial relations between Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, as well as on all the states bordering the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, South and Central America. Furthermore Great Britain, France, and the other countries of the West will also come in for a share of the benefits resulting from this great enterprise. Up to the present day, all the civilization and commerce have come from the West to the East, but from now on, all will be changed by everything going from the East to the West. This is a tremendous change, and one that our forefathers would have deemed impossible, and the country next to the United States that will receive the most benefit is Japan, as she is the nearest to the vast continent of America. China, also, will derive considerable benefit by the opening of the Canal, but India not so, for the central point of the two routes, viz., Suez and Panama, lies somewhere near Hongkong. By the Panama route the distance from New York to Yokohama is 9835 miles, which is 3679 miles nearer than that by the Suez route, 13,514 miles. Between New York and Shanghai, the distance via Suez is 12,514 miles, against 10,885 miles via Panama, the latter showing a saving of 1629 miles.

The distance by the new route between New York and Manila is 11,585 miles against 11,601 miles of the Suez route, bringing the two



places nearer by 16 miles, and Hongkong or Manila seems to be the center of the two routes.

It is obvious then that both Japan and America will obtain the greatest advantage thru the opening up of the new route, and there is no question that as a consequence of the Canal the trade between the two countries will become more active and flourishing. Hitherto distance has been the great obstacle. Distance means freight, and the farther the distance the higher the freight, and freight in no little degree has a great influence upon the market prices, and consequently trade which is as one may say closed by distance cannot flourish.

#### THE CANAL AND THE PACIFIC STATES

The Panama Canal also brings a great advantage to the Atlantic coast of America. Up to the present day, the people of the United States on the Eastern shore had no means to go West except by railway, and the freight not being moderate they were unable to communicate or do business with one another without passing thru the Suez, crossing the Indian Ocean before reaching the Pacific, or else rounding Cape Horn.

Great inconvenience must have been felt by the nation at large thru having such an obstacle in their own territory, and so the benefit arising from the opening of the Canal must be tremendously great. In regard to natural resources, those on the Pacific coast will be innumerable when brought under cultivation in the future. There are yet vast regions lying uncultivated, amounting to more than 700,000 square miles, on the western side of the Rocky Mountains. Wealth is to be utilized by man, yet there are only about five million people, *i. e.*, seven persons to one square mile, in all this vast region. The inhabitants are too few to be able to work the natural resources of such a vast territory. But when the Canal is opened, not only will the commerce of San Francisco become more active, but the wealth of the Pacific slope can be fully utilized.

#### FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS FOR JAPAN

Japan in the past has been an agricultural country, but now it has become impossible for her to feed her ever-increasing population by her own products alone. In the future, then, she is most likely to get her provisions from America.

Moreover, tho Japan must become an industrial and commercial center, yet she has not resources enough to

fall back upon. Therefore just as cotton is now imported from America, so she must look to that country for more material, raw and half-manufactured, for extending her own manufactures. At this time our export trade to America also stands at a low figure. But in the near future by the opening of this Canal the export and import trade of both countries will be greatly increased, and the Japan-American trade across the Pacific will develop to the same extent as that between England and America across the Atlantic.

#### JAPANESE TRADE TO-DAY

At any rate, there is no question but that the trade between Japan and America will be many times larger than that of the present day. Even at present Japan holds about half of the total sum of trade on the Pacific slope.

The national statistics on imported goods at San Francisco in 1911 (excepting those which are admitted free of duty) is shown as follows:

Japan .....	\$24,095,918
China .....	7,334,312
Philippine Islands .....	2,720,113
British India .....	2,148,642
England .....	1,791,673
Germany .....	1,709,735
France .....	1,688,525
Straits Settlements .....	1,612,775
Chili .....	1,126,772
Italy .....	1,046,058
Australia .....	621,967
Mexico .....	478,889
British East India .....	212,999
(Other countries omitted.)	

As is shown in the above table, Japan imports to San Francisco about one-half of the total sum of \$55,780,098. Even among the exports from the port in 1911, those to Japan are the largest, as is indicated below:

Japan (except Korea) .....	\$12,380,222
England .....	4,995,871
Philippine Islands .....	4,597,286
Germany .....	3,179,076
Canada .....	2,348,372
Australia .....	2,187,475
Ireland .....	1,785,779
China .....	1,385,412
Mexico .....	996,905
Chili .....	648,588
France .....	643,590
British India .....	126,288
Italy .....	23,899
British East India .....	18,254
(Other countries omitted.)	

About two-sevenths of the total value of exports, viz., \$43,283,672, is exported to Japan, which exceeds the share of Great Britain at the ratio of three to one. Even at the present time the trade between Japan and America is in a flourishing condition, and we may reasonably expect greater prosperity in the future.

Prosperity comes from mutual benefits; it is not one-sided. There-

fore we must try to benefit others if we wish to benefit ourselves; this is the only means of bringing prosperity to both nations. Japan and America are well situated geographically to become prosperous by working hand in hand. If the Japanese and those living on the Pacific slope, especially the business men of San Francisco, do their best for the development of trade, the results will be immeasurable. The governments of both Japan and the United States are reported to be giving the utmost facilities for the attainment of this end, and I hope to see both nations unite to do their best at this juncture. The so-called misunderstandings which may sometimes exist between the two nations, and which are sure to come forward even among the best regulated families, will then speedily disappear, thru the constantly growing friendship.

#### COMMERCE WILL END JEALOUSIES

The problem of Japanese exclusion, which was merely sensational in origin, will terminate in the near future, as the two nations come to understand each other better, and then the sensationalists will find that they have acted very foolishly indeed. In Japan, under the policy of seclusion, the people disliked intercourse with foreigners, and would not listen to the friendly advice of Commodore Perry, Townsend Harris and others, being too stubborn to listen to the argument that such seclusion was in no wise good for Japan at that time of the world's progress. How is it nowadays? Well, the average Japanese will tell you that their present prosperity and progress owe much to the United States for the friendly introduction of Japan to the world at large. History repeats itself. Those foolish sentiments, *jealousy* and *envy*, which might have existed in the past, will be swept away thru the growth of commerce and other interests.

When we hear of the opening of the Panama Canal, and remember the past, we cannot help but be astonished at the rush and change in human affairs, as well as the wonderful development of science over nature. Truly the opening of this gigantic undertaking, which none but the greatest of brains could have conceived, will largely help the development of commerce between Japan and America, and will also be a great contributor to the progress of civilization and human welfare, not only in these countries, but thru all the world.

Tokyo



# THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON—ON THE ROAD

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "FAMOUS ACTOR-FAMILIES IN AMERICA," "HENRIK IBSEN, THE MAN AND HIS PLAYS,"  
"THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"

**I**N the theater world what New York says generally goes. A play that gains the approval of Broadway has a long life on the road. It is a "new" thing for every city it visits, with a fresh flavor and a good relish. The manager aims for a Broadway success; it is a great advertisement for him. Those who live outside the radius of the Great White Way look for the billboards which announce in red scare lines the fact that the evening's play ran in New York for "over a hundred nights." There were many such successes last year, and these are the plays that are coming to your town.

Perhaps Bayard Veiller's "Within the Law" has the most phenomenal record of them all; it has been talked about to such an extent that the managers have been forced to form six companies for the road while the original company remains in New York. It is one of those dramas that exploits a topic common to all American cities. It was written at the time of Gotham's big police scandal and got the reputation of being the most sensational thing in town. And it left room for wholesome argument about legalized thieving, just as Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse" offered ample opportunity for people to criticize corporation interests. And like "The Lion and the Mouse," "Within the Law" is an effective piece of theatricalism, which serves to hide its ethical weakness and its illogical conclusions. Interesting as an entertainment, with actor-proof parts, "Within the Law" is not written with as much conviction as Mr. Veiller's other play, "The Fight," over which there has been such unwise discussion.

The "crook" play, which has been the theatrical fashion, still seems to hold its own. "The Argyle Case" was, indeed, partly written by Detective Burns, who is the one man apt to be most familiar with the latest "crook" inventions and police "tricks." But unfortunately "The Argyle Case," as played by Robert Hilliard, tho it leads one to expect some startling surprise, concludes cheaply and aimlessly.

In the same strenuous class is Eugene Walter's "Fine Feathers," which illustrates the curse of rapid living in New York, but unlike "The Argyle Case" there are evidences in the other play of thought and understanding; there is better workmanship. The tragedy of a man kept in a whirl of speculation is well argued, even tho the melodrama of the villain

is commonplace and threadworn. But such a play as "Fine Feathers" shows a certain conscience on the part of the dramatist; it is good that the American playwright is thinking in this manner, even tho he is not thinking deeply or clearly or to the end of his argument.

As a sheer piece of amusement, written with no thought of proving a point, and conceived very much in the manner of a yellow-back novel, John Emerson's "The Conspiracy" contains many a thrill. The chief value to the piece lies in the characterization of the eccentric dime-novel writer who, in the course of a story he is dictating to his stenographer, unravels a mystery which keeps the audience at tension thru the evening. There are two companies appearing in "The Conspiracy," and in London it is being given under another name. The "crook" play—for Mr. Emerson here discusses the work of the "black hand"—follows the newspaper very

closely; it recognizes the fundamental melodrama of life. It is a safe vehicle for the actor's tricks.

In New York, there is a "special" audience—one willing to accept caviare in the way of "unusual" drama. Every large city has a similar theater-going public. While Shaw's "Fanny's First Play" will make special appeal to them, its freshness of manner and sparkle of wit will find wider popular appreciation. Those who know the cynicism of Shaw will be surprized at his manner in "Fanny's First Play"—they will have to confess to themselves that Shaw has turned sentimentalist. Tho there is irony in this most delightful comedy, there is more than irony—there is evidence of mellowing belief. The old-fashioned courtesy of a past generation is brought in contact with the modern independence of a Shaw heroine. There is the character of a religious mother with whom Shaw deals in a manner less of irony than of sympathy, and the autobiographical spirit of the play adds interest to a drama which is every bit worth while.

There are certain plays, however, that by their nature, create a special audience. Great as I think Brieux's "Damaged Goods"—important as it undoubtedly is as a social document, there is small dramatic possibility for its theater appeal. The Puritan theatergoer will ignore it, and there will be those who will find its thesis more suited to the printed page. But none the less, it is a play of serious purpose; in poignant realism, it discusses the great social evil which bids fair to upset our educational ideals. It is a play decidedly not for the promiscuous theatergoer.

The special audience wants to go to the theater about 9 o'clock; it has largely gone abroad and knows what Continental morality is. Such an audience flocked to see Ibsen principally because it was the fashion to do so. Such an audience thinks life's peccadilloes smart and condones the escapades of the fast young man in the community. It is such an audience that finds Schnitzler's "The Affairs of Anatol" diverting—such an audience as most desires to see what "Life" is when they are visiting the Continent. The Schnitzler episodes, which depict isolated incidents in the light life of a Viennese youth, are more suited to Vienna than to Kalamazoo. But what large city in America will not contain some who fervently believe that they have a bit of Vienna in them!



PEG-O'-MY-HEART AND MICHAEL  
"The figure of Peg warms the heart; she is a wholesome little girl, quaint and charming."



The spectacular holds its own; New York is never without some play of the kind. Now it is Arthur Hopkins's "Evangeline"—a series of pictures and the mutilation of a favorite poem. Last year it was Louis N. Parker's "Joseph and His Brethren,"

drama, and from pit to dome the crowds gaped and cheered and let vent to their elemental emotions. There has been so much subtlety of late in our theater that "The Whip"—crude as it is and evident as its plot seems—comes as a blessed re-

atization than Mrs. Wiggin's play, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which was utterly devoid of the book's original charm. Belasco's "A Good Little Devil," Mrs. Burnett's "The Racketty-Packetty House," and Eleanor Gates's "The Poor Little



JOSEPH REVEALS HIMSELF TO HIS BRETHREN

"It is an illustration of the dramatic quality of the Bible and the whole performance is fraught with dignity and sustained interest."

in which the chief role was so distinctively played by Brandon Tynan. Carloads of scenery will travel the continent with this pageant play. It is an illustration of the dramatic quality of the Bible and the whole performance is fraught with dignity and sustained interest. Tho Mr. Parker has taken liberties with his story, he has given beauty to his main characters, and has illustrated the legitimate uses of pageantry.

At heart the American theater public is childlike; they would much prefer to see a melodrama than a play with the most serious and burning problem. Uptown and downtown, east and west—flocked to "The Whip" when it was in New York. There was the sporting element in it on a large scale. The dramatists had taken the brush and tarred the villain in unmistakable colors, and there was the conventional erring minister and the overwrought, loyal, and indignant heroine—drawn with as much consistency as her virtues are here stated. But there was motion—to say nothing of commotion—in the

lief. If for nothing else, it should be seen for its stupendousness; it is an out and out thriller with no mental appeal. Its humor is labeled, its kindheartedness is splashed right and left, its acting is of the broad gesture kind. But it is thrilling fun to see.

Last season our greatest pleasure lay in the children's plays, already discussed in *The Independent*. "Little Women" had a great responsibility put upon its shoulders once it found its way on the stage; it had to bring pleasure to all those people whose childhood was spent within the warmth of Miss Alcott's genius. That is the danger of dramatization; it has to please an audience created by the printed book. "Little Women" was surprisingly effective in that respect. While it did not come up to all expectations, it successfully retained the sweet spirit of the story. The actors were not always in accord with the popular conception of the characters, but they externalized to a remarkable degree the family spirit of the story. It is far better as a dram-

Rich Girl" are noteworthy examples of the dramatist making direct appeal to the imagination of audiences. Not a child should miss seeing them, and not a grown person, for the matter of that. They attempt to show the romance of child life; they all appeal to the imagination. And it is not often that our imagination finds comfort and food at the theater.

The costume play will ever be in vogue, if for no other reason than that there is a feminine half—if not three-quarters—to every audience. Nothing is more refreshingly sentimental than Arnold Bennet's "Milestones." Each act finds the characters a generation older, and with the increase in age comes a change in costume. How many, in looking over old photographs, smile at the out of date styles of years that have gone. "Milestones" not only externalizes the change in costume, but it shows the crystallizing of prejudices, and the difficulties which the younger generation always has to face.

Edward Sheldon characterizes his newest play in its title, "Romance."



There is much in it that is well written, there is much that under the skin of it shows the dramatist making efforts to reach the fundamental humanity of his characters. But there is abundant matter in it that is not knit together with any coherency. Its chief value is its effectiveness as an acting vehicle for Doris Keene, who plays the role of an Italian singer with technical deftness and lightness. The atmosphere of "Romance," however, fails of its intention. We remember Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks," wherein old New York was made to live again. Mr. Sheldon attempts to revivify the same atmos-

acter, and Miss Taylor acts the part with strokes of genuine art. Here is a play for the daughters of a household.

Miss Bradley's "The Governor's Lady" belongs to the same sentimental class, tho the little old-fashioned wife of a fast-moving politician has none of the freshness of Peg. Many women will find pleasure in taking their husbands to this play; it points a lesson. Overstimulation in competitive city life is destroying the home. All forces must be centered on the goal outside the home. But there are those who cannot move as swiftly as the current, and such is "The Gover-

times border on farce and they are not always in good taste. There is an edge lacking somewhere; the comedy element is artificial; the dramatists did not feel their subject or sympathize with their characters. Their play is a frolic of cleverness—and like all plays of cleverness that have in them no stroke of genius—the frolic sometimes palls. But as an acting vehicle, "Years of Discretion" affords ample opportunity.

Personality is still being exploited on the stage. It is by that most entirely that Maude Adams travels, for she has done nothing within the past few years to broaden her work or add



A DRAMATIC MOMENT FOR THE CROOKS WHO KEEP "WITHIN THE LAW"

"An effective piece of theatricalism which serves to hide its ethical weakness and its illogical conclusions."

phere, but he has not done so. In addition to which his theatricalism, his sentimentality, constantly struggle with an attempt at realism.

Perhaps the most charming bit of characterization seen in the theater for a long while is "Peg o' My Heart," played with such delicacy and appeal by Laurette Taylor. The figure of Peg warms the heart; she is a wholesome little girl, quaint and charming. One can forgive the shortcomings of a story such as Hartley Manners tells in the course of his play, for the creation of Peg, and for the skill with which the dramatist makes her father live, even tho he is not seen. The caddish atmosphere in which Peg finds herself all the more accentuates the appeal of her char-

acter, and Miss Taylor acts the part with strokes of genuine art.

Polite comedy very often requires a special audience. But there is a way of making polite comedy so pointedly feminine that not a woman in the audience will miss the points. That was the great characteristic of the plays written by the late Clyde Fitch; any and every woman caught his points; his clever technic forced them to. Not in the same manner, but with the same effect, the Hattons—husband and wife—have put into "Years of Discretion" something that every woman will understand. It is a play for the middle aged who try to force the hand of time's clock backward. There is sparkling humor in the lines, but the situations some-

times border on farce and they are not always in good taste. There is an edge lacking somewhere; the comedy element is artificial; the dramatists did not feel their subject or sympathize with their characters. Their play is a frolic of cleverness—and like all plays of cleverness that have in them no stroke of genius—the frolic sometimes palls. But as an acting vehicle, "Years of Discretion" affords ample opportunity.

Another personality that rises above the worst play is Mrs. Fiske. Sheldon's "The High Road," in which





HIGH JINKS IN "RACKETTY PACKETTY HOUSE"

"Not a child should miss seeing them, and not a grown person, for the matter of that. These plays attempt to show the romance of child life; they all appeal to the imagination."

she has been appearing, is by no dainty and full of grace; the music ality is there—and the music is means a worst play, but ostensibly it is nothing to me just so the person- usually nothing. It is only when I was written with the idea of exploiting that person- ality. I would much rather see Mrs. Fiske than Sheldon's play. "The High Road" shows the fall and the rise of a girl who leaves her home with a false lover and travels life's road alone. This road leads thru the city and the girl expands and develops beneath the warmth of an awakening social conscience. The workmanship in this drama is very uneven; there is an abundance of unworked material in the dialog. But it affords Mrs. Fiske a vehicle which is adequate if not effective. Both Sheldon and Mrs. Fiske have been seen at better advantage.

Such are a few of the plays that are touring the country. Sothorn and Marlowe, Mantell and Faversham, Forbes Robertson and F. R. Benson—these are the upholders of Shakespeare. Then there are the upholders of musical comedy, but musical comedies are all alike and I am tone deaf to that kind of music. I always go to see Julia Sanderson because I like to look upon something



ONE OF THE "LITTLE WOMEN" AND HER LOVER

"'Little Women' had a great responsibility put upon its shoulders once it found its way on the stage; it had to bring pleasure to all those people whose childhood was spent within the warmth of Miss Alcott's genius. . . . 'Little Women' was surprisingly effective in that respect."

hear such distinctive melody as we are now hearing in "Miss Caprice" that musical comedy attains a distinction which carries it out of the rut. Such pieces will also go on the road. There is abundant opportunity for us to understand what the American dramatist is striving to do. He is in closer touch with his own native life than he has ever been before, and in addition he has ceased to be imitative. Crude tho some of his creation may be, he is at least creating for himself—he is reflecting the times, even tho he is not always steadfast to his thought. That is the big fault with our dramatists: discursiveness. They are so interested in life generally that they have not had time to see whether they have any convictions of their own. But tho many of the plays that are coming to your town have as their chief attraction their theatrical effectiveness, there are in them an improving technic and a closer treatment of character. We are going thru our journalistic phase of playwriting.

New York City





LINDSAY RUSSELL

Mr. Russell, who is a New York lawyer, has been actively engaged for many years in the promotion of international amity. With this object in view he founded, in 1907, the Japan Society of New York, of which he is President.



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VISCOUNT SUTEMI CHINDA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the United States. His diplomatic experience includes service at Rio de Janeiro, The Hague, St. Petersburg and Berlin.



JOKICHI TAKAMINE

Dr. Takamine is the dean of the Japanese colony in the United States, and one of the leading chemists in this country. He is renowned as the inventor of the method of preparing adrenalin.



MASAHARU ANEZAKI

Professor Anezaki, who holds the chair of the science of religion in the Imperial University at Tokyo, is, during the present year, professor of Japanese life and literature at Harvard University.





GIOSAI  
*The Raven*



富嶽三十六景

山下  
白雨

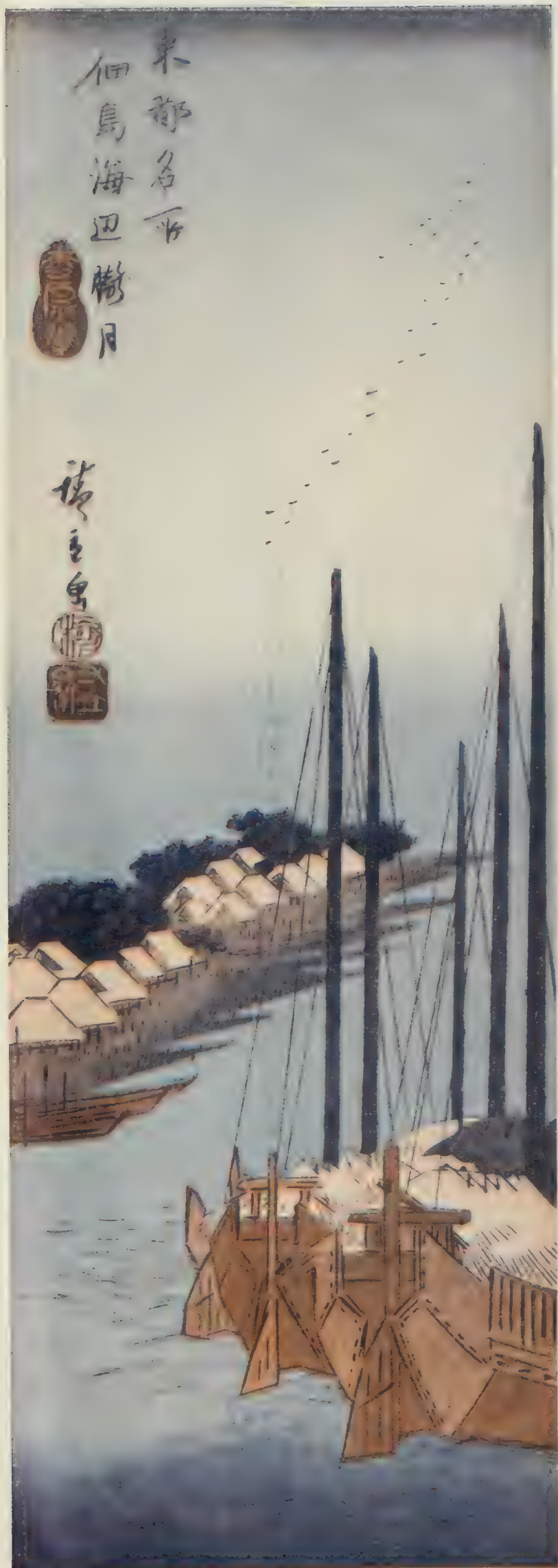
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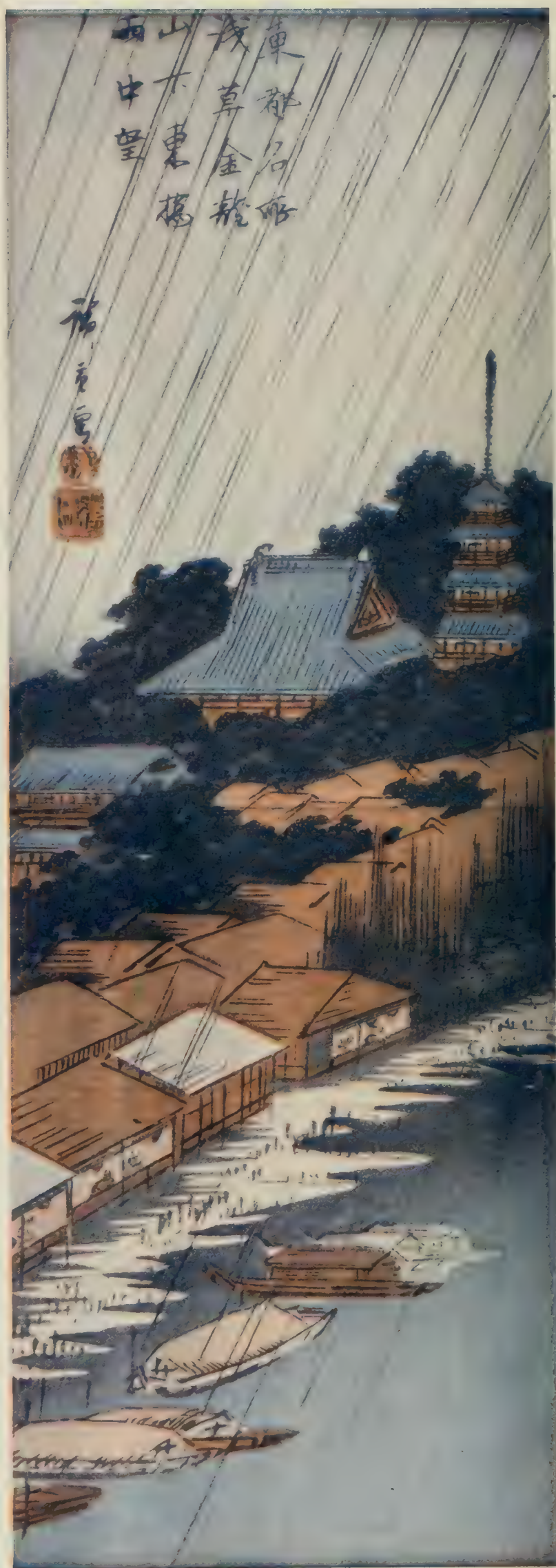








HIROSHIGE  
Tsukuda Island



HIROSHIGE  
Kinriozan Temple



# THE JINGO AND THE MINSTREL

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE  
OF PEACE AND GOODWILL WITH  
THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

BY NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

*GLOSSARY FOR THE UNINSTRUCTED AND THE HASTY:*  
*Jimmu Tenno, ancestor of all the Japanese Emperors; Nikko, Ja-*  
*pan's loveliest shrine; Iyeyasu, her greatest statesman; Bushido, her*  
*code of knighthood; The Forty-Seven Ronins, her classic heroes;*  
*Nogi, her latest hero; Fuji, her most beautiful mountain.*

THE  
MINSTREL  
SPEAKS.

"Now do you know of Avalon  
That sailors call Japan?  
She holds the rarest chivalry  
That ever bled for man.  
King Arthur sleeps at Nikko hill  
Where Iyeyasu lies,  
And there the broad Pendragon flag  
In deathless splendor flies."

THE  
JINGO  
ANSWERS

"Nay, minstrel, but the great ships come  
From out the sunset sea.  
We cannot greet the souls they bring  
With welcome high and free.  
How can the Nippon nondescripts  
That weird and dreadful band  
Be aught but what we find them here:—  
The blasters of the land?"

THE  
MINSTREL  
REPLIES

"First race, first men from anywhere  
To face you, eye to eye.  
For that do you curse Avalon  
And raise a hue and cry?  
These toilers cannot kiss your hand,  
Or fawn with hearts bowed down.  
Be glad for them, and Avalon,  
And Arthur's ghostly crown.  
  
"No doubt your guests, with sage debate  
In grave things gentlemen  
Will let your trade and farms alone  
And turn them back again.  
But why should brawling braggarts rise  
With hasty words of shame  
To drive them back like dogs and swine  
Who in due honor came?"

THE  
JINGO  
ANSWERS

"We cannot give them honor, sir.  
We give them scorn for scorn.  
And Rumor steals around the world  
All white-skinned men to warn  
Against this sleek silk-merchant here  
And viler coolie-man  
And wrath within the courts of war  
Brews on against Japan!"

THE  
MINSTREL  
REPLIES

"Must Avalon, with hope forlorn,  
Her back against the wall  
Have lived her brilliant life in vain  
While ruder tribes take all?  
Must Arthur stand with Asian Celts  
A ghost with spear and crown  
Behind the great Pendragon flag  
And be again cut down?"

"Tho Europe's self shall move against  
High Jimmu Tenno's throne  
The Forty-Seven Ronin Men  
Will not be found alone.  
For Percivale and Bedivere  
And Nogi side by side  
Will stand,—with mourning Merlin there,  
Tho all go down in pride.

"But has the world the envious dream—  
Ah, such things cannot be,—  
To tear their fairy-land like silk  
And toss it in the sea?  
Must venom rob the future day  
The ultimate world-man  
Of rare Bushido, code of codes  
The fair heart of Japan?"

"Go, be the guest of Avalon.  
Believe me, it lies there  
Behind the mighty gray sea-wall  
Where heathen bend in prayer:  
Where peasants lift adoring eyes  
To Fuji's crown of snow.  
King Arthur's knights will be your hosts,  
So cleanse your heart, and go.

"And you will find but gardens sweet  
Prepared beyond the seas,  
And you will find but gentlefolk  
Beneath the cherry-trees.  
So walk you worthy of your Christ  
Tho church bells do not sound,  
And weave the bands of brotherhood  
On Jimmu Tenno's ground."

## FOUR JAPANESE MASTERPIECES

On the preceding pages we present four typical works of the great masters of the Popular School of Painting (Ukiyo-ye) of Japan. The middle picture, "Mount Fuji with the Lightning," is one of a famous set of thirty-six views of the Sacred Mountain of Japan made in the early part of the nineteenth century by Hokusai, the leader of the Popular School. The two pictures on the page opposite this one represent two of the noted places of Yedo. The plates are the work of Hiroshige, who worked just a little later than Hokusai and was only second to him in prominence in the Popular School. The "Black Raven" is by Giosai, who made a specialty of this particular kind of subject. The prints are reproduced thru the courtesy of Messrs. Yamanaka and Company.







# THE MISSIONARY POLICEMAN

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

*When we published, last January, an article by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon on "The Great Catastrophe of 1913," in which he told of what happened to the world when the hands of all manual laborers were smitten with sudden palsy, we received a number of letters asking when it happened and why the newspapers did not mention so startling an occurrence. To these we could only reply by reminding our readers that the newspapers often omit matters of the most importance. No doubt we shall receive similar letters from perplexed readers in regard to Dr. Sheldon's picture of New York City. We must acknowledge that it does not correspond exactly to the New York that we know, but then a city often looks very different to a visitor and to an inhabitant. We cannot remember a time when the police system of the city was organized on the plan he describes, nor do we see any prospect of it in the immediate future, at least neither the Tammany nor the Fusion platform has promised anything of the kind. Still we have confidence in Dr. Sheldon's truthfulness, and if his description does not correspond with reality—why, so much the worse for reality.—THE EDITOR.*

**I**T was twenty-five years since I had been to New York, and during all that time I had been living in Kansas and knew more about the sunshine of cornfields than the shadow of skyscrapers.

It was, therefore, with a somewhat bucolic curiosity that I walked down Broadway, stopping at Madison Square and Union Square and ending my walk at City Hall where I had an appointment with the Mayor.

Out in Kansas we had been reading for several years about the experiences New York had had with its police department. I may say, for myself, that after several years perusal of the crime and vice and bribery and graft and general corruption, I felt somewhat timid about venturing from the pastoral scenes of Topeka into the wild and wine-sprinkled streets of New York. I may as well confess that altho it was half-past eleven in the forenoon, I walked down the famous thoroughfare with one hand on my pocketbook, and as I past a prominent hotel I doubled the speed of my gait for fear of being shot by a group of men who had just got out of an automobile and were crossing the sidewalk.

Before reaching the City Hall I was so astounded at certain things I saw that when I was finally ushered into the Mayor's presence I could

hardly ask him the questions I had come to put to him. The Mayor welcomed me very kindly, but asked me to wait a few moments until he was thru with the policemen's conference going on in the next room. Accordingly I walked across the hall with the Mayor and found myself in a pleasant room in which were seated one hundred men and women.

The Mayor motioned me to a seat on the platform behind a fine looking man who was evidently directing the meeting, and I sat there for several minutes before the first glimmer of what was going on began to dawn on me. It was a question put by one of the policemen in the hall that startled me into an attitude of profound attention.

The question put by the policeman to the man who was presiding on the platform was this:

"In case the demand for Bibles exceeds our apportionment, where shall we apply for the extra number?"

I heard the man on the platform give the answer to the question and then, for the first time, I think I noted, as I had not before, the faces of the men and women in the hall.

They haunt me today—those faces—and it is a haunting, not of terror, but of intensest delight and astonishment, mingled with a fear that I may, after all, be dreaming of what I saw and heard. For the faces in that hall spoke of the most tremendous longings to redeem. I think I may safely say I have never in all my experience seen such real "eagerness" in all my life. Every face seemed to be framed in it. There is no other word, "eagerness" gleamed out of those faces of those police officers, men and women—it was the look of those who long to get to their task to save life.

The "conference" (I think that is what the Mayor called it) continued until noon. It consisted of the same kind of bewildering questions as the first one I noted. Most of the "conference" was so tremendously unheard of in its general character that I sat thru it in a more or less dazed mental attitude. I remember there was animated discussion. The Mayor asked many questions and received many answers. And then the most astounding thing of all happened at the close of the half hour.

The entire company rose and began to repeat the Lord's Prayer. As long as life lasts I shall never forget the profound effect of that recital on my heart and mind. No description of it is possible. But the words and the effect of them beat thru my mem-

ory to this day. There was a single moment of absolute silence and then the officers went out.

I went back into his room with the Mayor and he smiled at my dazed look as he anticipated my flood of questions.

"Yes, it is hardly necessary to tell you we have completely revolutionized our police system in New York. And our system is being imitated by other cities."

"System?"

"Well, of course, nothing could be worse than our old 'system.' It was an absolute failure. It cost the city millions of dollars every year. According to careful and authoritative figures compiled in the district attorney's office, the amount levied on the vice district in ten years amounted to over \$57,000,000. Crime and bribery and graft and vice and murder existed here on a colossal scale. And the same conditions were inevitably bound to continue as long as the same police system prevailed. There was no hope for reform thru an occasional spurt of prosecution. The only hope lay in a complete upheaval of the entire false idea of policing cities. The answer to the whole problem lay in an absolute abandonment of the old business of a policeman."

"And what is his business?"

The Mayor leaned forward and his eye gleamed.

"The business of a policeman in any city, large or small, is to save life. In other words, his main business is to be a missionary. Listen to me. For centuries Europe and America have gone on the theory that policemen should be big, strong men with clubs, whose main business should be to detect crime when it occurred, or prevent disorder, or restrain the mob, or watch out for violence. All this has been negative. Not a single positive note. Meanwhile, the great Christian missionary societies pick the flower of their youth in the churches, graduates of college, seminary and post-graduate schools to send to the heathen abroad, retaining for the heathen at home to be missionaries over our own sin in our own cities, men who are criminals and sinners themselves, thieves, grafters, gamblers and depraved. Could anything be more absurd than such a policy?"

I murmured something in reply.

"It has been just as absurd," the Mayor continued eagerly, "as it would be for the churches to send out to foreign sinners in foreign lands the same type of men for missionaries as we have been using on



our police force; or to select such men to be the teachers of our Sunday-school classes and the leaders of our social settlements. Don't you see that?"

I assented with a nod. I was too astounded to express my feelings in speech.

"The complete change in our police system has not been accomplished without tremendous difficulty," said the Mayor. "But the results of its trial have already been so marvelous that the city would no more go back to the old false system than it would legalize murder and arson."

"What are some of the results?" I managed to ask.

"Well, of course, in the first place, the greatest revolution has been in the kind of people eligible for policemen. The entire force is now made up of missionary material. By that I mean the city works in connection with the churches and the religious organizations to select the most perfect men and women in the state, the greatest qualification sought for being the eagerness on the part of the officer to save life. In other words, the entire police force of New York at present is chosen with as much care as the candidates for the ministry or mission fields are chosen.

"The next great result of the revolution in the police system, of course, is the marvelous but inevitable falling off of crime and vice and bribery and theft in New York. This result is simply due to the changed character of the police. It may be said in brief that crime has decreased fully one-half, that graft and bribery have totally ceased and at the present moment vice is, in a most astonishing manner, taking on a new aspect. I mean, people are beginning to think of vice as unnecessary even in a great city like New York."

"But what do your missionary policemen do?" I asked at random, I felt so bewildered by the entire system.

The Mayor smiled. "That is a large question. You will have to go out with me and let me take you thru a block. In brief, I can explain how the new system works.

"Our missionary police force, made up of the pick of the best men and women in the state, is about equally divided between the men and the women. We assign a man and a woman to each city block. That block with the people in it is the constant parish of those assigned to it. The missionary policemen are the big

brother and big sister, counselor, friend, adviser, helper, savior of all the men and women who live in the block. Our missionary police force under this new system, you understand, is, above all things, a *teaching* force. As fast as we can get them, our police are equipt to teach sanitary and sexual truths. Meetings of a great variety are held either in the block wherever convenient, or in the nearest school building."

"How do you succeed in getting for a great city like New York such an army of specially fitted godly men and women who are willing to give their lives to the service of policing a block of people in a metropolis?"

"Willing to give their lives?" said the Mayor, looking at me curiously. "Do you realize the stupendous fact that there are scores of men and women on the waiting list for service, the very flower of our best college-bred graduates?"

"The immense cost of such a police force must be almost prohibitive of such a system. How do you manage that?"

The Mayor smiled. "That is the easiest part of it all. Do you realize that the old police system of graft and theft and coöperation with vice and crime was one of the most expensive and crude methods a city ever used to police itself? We have saved over \$100,000,000 already, by the least reckoning, in our annual police budget, because we have absolutely no leakage thru dishonesty. The saving in the cost of crime and vice is so great we are daily astounded at it, and can hardly realize that we lived under the old system so long, and endured so pitifully the fearful waste and horrible loss of money, not to mention the far greater loss of human life. On account of all this saving we can afford to pay good salaries to expert life savers. Besides, under the new system, while we have actually more units at work along redemptive lines, the actual expense of administering the police courts and all the legal side of it has already reduced to one-half the old expense. What we save thru the new plan we can put back into efficiency. It is almost childish in its perfect simplicity. Economically, the most expensive way to police a city is the way the world has been doing it for centuries. Under the missionary police plan we actually save to the city not only double the expense but an infinite amount in lives of men and women who under the old plan were annually lost to society and the world."

"But how do you manage with a

mixt population like that of New York to have Christian men and women in charge of blocks of people? How can you get the people of New York to accept as policemen men who repeat the Lord's Prayer before they go on duty?"

Again the Mayor smiled that rare smile I had seen on his face several times during my interview.

"The Lord's Prayer is not sectarian or doctrinal. I would not have an officer on the force who could not or would not say it out of his heart. The people of New York have learned thru the bitterest, most costly experience the absolute futility of the old police system. They have been willing to give the new system a trial. The people in the different city blocks have come to have the greatest respect for our missionary policemen. They are accepting them as their best friends. You have no idea how complete a transformation has been wrought in New York even after a few months trial of the new plan."

"I noticed some things on my way down here," I murmured. "Many of the old saloons are gone."

"There will not be a saloon left in New York in ten years," said the Mayor. "The house of vice will go with the saloon, of course. The two always go together. And all this will happen largely as a result of our missionary policemen. It is a great thing to be the Mayor of New York these days. What fools we have all been all these years in our blundering childish attempts to police this city! Thank God, we have solved the problem at last."

I looked at the Mayor, asked him a few more questions almost at random, and went away.

As I went by the door of the room across the hall I looked in. Another division of the missionary police had come in for the daily conference. I looked from face to face. My God! What faces! Tears on some. "Eagerness" on all of them. The light of redemption in every eye. And as I paused fascinated by the tremendous sight, the company rose. "Our Father"—they began. The sentences followed like the wave of an oratorio. And as the solemn "Amen" sounded, followed by that significant pause of deepest silence on the part of that picked body of life savers, I went out into the streets that swarmed with the great multitude and lifted up my eyes past the gigantic sweep of the man-built towers of finance and thanked God for the new era of administering the great cities of this Republic.

Topeka, Kansas



## COMMUNITY FORESTS

THE subject of coöperative or community forestry is attracting wide and earnest attention. In Germany many small villages, as well as some large towns, derive from their publicly owned and managed woodland a revenue exceeding the expense budget, besides furnishing free to every householder a large supply of fuel. The same thing might easily be done in the United States. A municipal corporation, or a rural township or village, would acquire existing woodlots or create new ones, and care for them under intelligent supervision, the income going to reduce and finally to abolish taxation. Pennsylvania has already enacted enabling legislation to this end, and a beginning has been made in some of its towns. Where so much mountain land, unsuitable for other uses, exists as in that and other states along the line of the Appalachians, it seems an easy thing to do; but the plan is still more attractive, altho less immediate in results, in the treeless West. Several towns on the plains have already made public appropriations for shade trees, Denver having planted 17,000, and Coldwell, Oklahoma, having given its citizens 12,000, to mention only two cases. Where fuel and timber are scarce and costly, there would always be a home market for the products of a municipal forest, and the annual dividend of firewood would be a boon, indeed, to a large class of the beneficiaries.

The difficulty in getting action upon so excellent a suggestion is the indisposition of Americans, especially in the hustling West, to work for large and future benefits at the expense of even a little present cost and exertion. There is, however, much present advantage in such a course. The Inspector of Forests of Belgium stated the case well to an English inquirer:

In Belgium we realize that the afforestation of waste lands affords an enormous amount of healthy work for the Belgian people—work required just when otherwise the men would be unemployed; and we think, too, of the beneficial effects of forests on the soil of the waste lands, to the great advantage of the country.

In making a municipal forest one has the advantage of being able to choose the trees best adapted to the locality, and to nurture them in a way to produce the best return. The British Board of Agriculture has organized a new department, whose officials will give free advice on afforestation to landowners and provide tree seeds of the best quality for foresters and nurseryman.



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THE HIGHEST DAM IN THE WORLD  
The Shoshone Dam at Cody, Wyoming. It is a Government project. To build its 328 feet of height took 75,000 cubic yards of concrete, six years' time and six million dollars.

## PI IN THE ORIENT

THE Japanese mathematician, Yoshio Mikami, has recently written of the development of mathematics in the Far East, showing that the Orientals on the Pacific were already acquainted, as early as the third and fourth centuries of our era, with facts and theories in mathematics which were unknown in Europe several centuries later. As early as the middle or latter half of the sixth century the Chinese were in possession of all the rules for handling vulgar fractions, being in this a thousand years or so ahead of Europe.

Approximations to the value of  $\pi$ , the ratio which the circumference of a circle bears to its diameter, occupied the attention of many mathematicians both in China and Japan. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in this connection is that Tsu Ch'ung-chih (A. D. 430-501) calculated  $\pi$  in an Archimedean manner, arriving at upper and lower limits 3.1415927 and 3.1415926. In some unknown way he hit upon the values  $22/7$  and  $355/113$ , which he called

the inaccurate and the accurate values respectively.  $\pi = \sqrt{10}$  occurs before A. D. 139, and many Chinese and Japanese mathematicians have calculated  $\pi$  to a large number of places of decimals.

## LUMINOUS GEMS

A STUDY of the ancient texts suggests that some method of rendering such gems as the emerald, garnet and jacinth luminous was known to the Egyptians, and it is generally known that the diamond, ruby, emerald and kunzite become phosphorescent or fluorescent under certain circumstances. In 1565 Bayle remarked that some diamonds shone in the dark when rubbed or brought near a light. A white diamond weighing 92 carats emitted light an hour after exposure to the rays of the sun. For the first twenty minutes the rays were strong enough to light up a piece of white paper held near the diamond.

But gems exhibit the liveliest phosphorescence in vacuum tubes. Even in rarefied air some diamonds emit a blue light similar to that of sulphate of quinine under the same circumstances. In a vacuum, a diamond of four or five carats emits as much light as a candle. The color of the light differs not only with the origin of the diamonds, but also with the facets of the same diamond. Maskelyne had a collection of diamonds which shone in a vacuum with nearly all the colors of the spectrum. An uncut stone, which was roughly cube-shaped, with truncated corners and edges, emitted orange yellow light from the faces of the cube, pale yellow from the corners, and lemon yellow from the flat edges.

Next to the diamond stands the ruby as highly phosphorescent in a vacuum. The ruby emits a beautiful red light, as tho it were incandescent. Kunzite shines with a golden yellow, or yellow tinged with rose. The emerald shines with a crimson light. The same gems become phosphorescent under the influence of radium. The ultra-violet rays also give rise to luminosity.

It is well known that rubies from the mines of Burma are more valuable than those from neighboring Siam. Externally they look much alike, but under the ultra-violet rays the Burmese stones, which are called Oriental rubies, glow like red embers, while the Siamese rubies look almost black. On a scale of fluorescence from 1 to 10, the Siamese rubies hardly ever exceed 5, while the Burmese often reach 10. It is thus extremely easy to distinguish between the two stones in this way.



## FROM MONTE CARLO TO WYOMING

FROM Monte Carlo to Cody, Wyoming, is a long way, but Prince Albert of Monaco had to go that far to keep in touch with his widely ranging interests as a scientist, investor and sportsman. For he has oil fields in Wyoming, and he wanted to shoot grizzly—an ambition which neither his little principality on the Mediterranean nor his wonderful yacht could gratify. On his way to the United States—he has been in the West since he left New York on September 12—he took the opportunity of following the hobby which has made him unique among monarchs and extended his twenty-five years of ocean exploration by a little investigation off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, where his artist made some remarkable water color sketches of deep-sea fishes.

You will find Prince Albert's name in *Who's Who in Science*, and you will discover, if you take up the study of oceanography, that his *Atlas of Ocean Depths* is the standard among bathymetric charts. Four yachts, each named "Hirondelle,"

have served him in the many scientific cruises in which, since his accession in 1889, he has found his chief pleasure. The Oceanographical Museum in Monaco, which he founded, is full of the specimens of ocean life he has collected.

Monte Carlo pays \$350,000 per year. The prince can afford to be an authority.

## A POET WHO DARES BIG THINGS

THE recent performance of the "Masque of Birds" at Cornish, N. H., invites attention to the serious contribution its author has made to dramatic entertainment in America. Mr. Mackaye is still young, not yet forty, and the works that he himself would value highly he has yet to write, but meanwhile he has won an enviable reputation for nobility of purpose and for a certain disinterestedness, the more precious because somewhat rare in our art today. Less brilliant by nature than E. A. Robinson, certainly less gifted than the late William Vaughn Moody, he has yet produced a more telling effect in poetry than the one, a more permanent effect in drama than the other. Some of this effect is due to his sincere personality, which has attracted many audiences to his lectures on poetic and dramatic theory. But his personality, his theory, and his accomplishments produce a single impression of dignity and faith. He is our one poet who habitually attempts big things; although appealing to a dramatic public, he dares to be "academic"—that is, to be unashamed of his culture; and he teaches his public to be unashamed of theirs.

His interest in the drama is an inheritance from his father, Steele Mackaye, and it is not surprising that he turned first to play writing. It was not surprising, either, to his critics that a young man, university bred, should begin with literary subjects in a literary manner. "The Canterbury Pilgrims," 1903, now the most popular of his writings, has found a public even outside of the universities and colleges, and "Jeanne D'Arc," 1906, has been presented in America and in England by Sothorn and Marlowe. Neither these nor any other of his plays have had phenomenal success, as Broadway reckons success, yet their distinction has caused them to be remembered, when some of the "successes" have been forgotten.

More recently Mr. Mackaye has read several poems at public commemorations, and his felicity on



Photograph by Paul Thompson  
PERCY MACKAYE

As Alwyn the Poet in his "Masque of Birds" at Cornish

such occasions bids fair to make him the unofficial laureate of our intellectual life. Undoubtedly the most beautiful of these poems is the "Ticonderoga," the reading of which made a profound effect at the Lake Champlain Tercentenary in 1909. He also wrote the ode sung at the dedication of the New Theater in New York. Unlike many academic poets, he believes there is a future for occasional verse, especially in a democracy where communal memories crave adequate expression; and his own poetic manner, which is without undue subtlety and lends itself to recitation, is especially fitted for this kind of writing.

Mr. Mackaye believes that this expression of community interests can be most happily found in the outdoor masque or pageant, and his pen has been busy advocating this form of art in America, and composing examples of it. Besides writing the recent "Masque of Birds," he took part in the masque in honor of St. Gaudens, 1905, and wrote the prolog for it; his "Canterbury Pilgrims" served for the pageant at Gloucester in honor of President Taft, 1909; and he has collaborated with Mr. John W. Alexander in plans for a Fourth of July masque for the city of Pittsburgh. In his volumes of essays, "The Playhouse and the Plays," 1909, he advocated a more serious relation between the drama and the public. It is not too much to say that his faith in the democratic audience and his uncompromising pursuit of high ideals have been the inspiration of thousands of lovers of art in the United States.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood  
PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO



## NOISE-PROOF

UTRECHT, in Holland, is said to possess the only really noise-proof room in the world. For an absolutely noise-proof room it is essential that not only shall no sound penetrate it from without, but also that it shall resist sound propagation, reflection, and refraction within. The Dutch room was constructed on this theory by Professor Zwaardemaker.

The walls of this scientist's room consist of six layers alternately of wood, cork, and sand. There are spaces between the second and third layers and between the fourth and fifth layers wherefrom the air has been taken. The inner walls are of porous stone covered with a kind of horsehair cloth, a Belgian invention that is sound-resisting and widely used in Belgium in telephone booths. The walls are pierced by acoustically-isolated leaden rods.

The roof is composed of layers of lead, wood, asphalt paper, sea-grass, and cork. The floor is of marble and is covered with a thickly woven Smyrna carpet. The room is used for clinical studies only.

## TEA FROM COFFEE LEAVES

A FRENCH scientist, who has been conducting some interesting experiments in this relation, points out that while coffee and tea have been so long known to the world, it is a singular fact that man has not yet availed himself of certain of the most valuable properties of these plants, especially the coffee plant.

The stimulating power of tea and coffee are due to what is known as caffeine or theine, but tea contains a large percentage of tannin, which is not a desirable component in a beverage; and coffee, while less rich in theine than tea, possesses other properties that give it flavor.

Tea, as everybody knows, is made from leaves, while coffee is derived from berries or beans. Just here is where something has been overlooked, in the opinion of the French investigator. The leaves of the coffee plant are not only available for making a beverage, but they possess properties which make them more valuable than the coffee beans.

In appearance and fragrance the dried coffee leaves very much resemble those of the tea plant. An infusion of them being made, just as in the case of ordinary tea, an aromatic beverage is produced that is bitter to the taste, but not disagreeably so, and which contains almost as much theine as real tea, while there is a

notable falling off in the proportion of tannin.

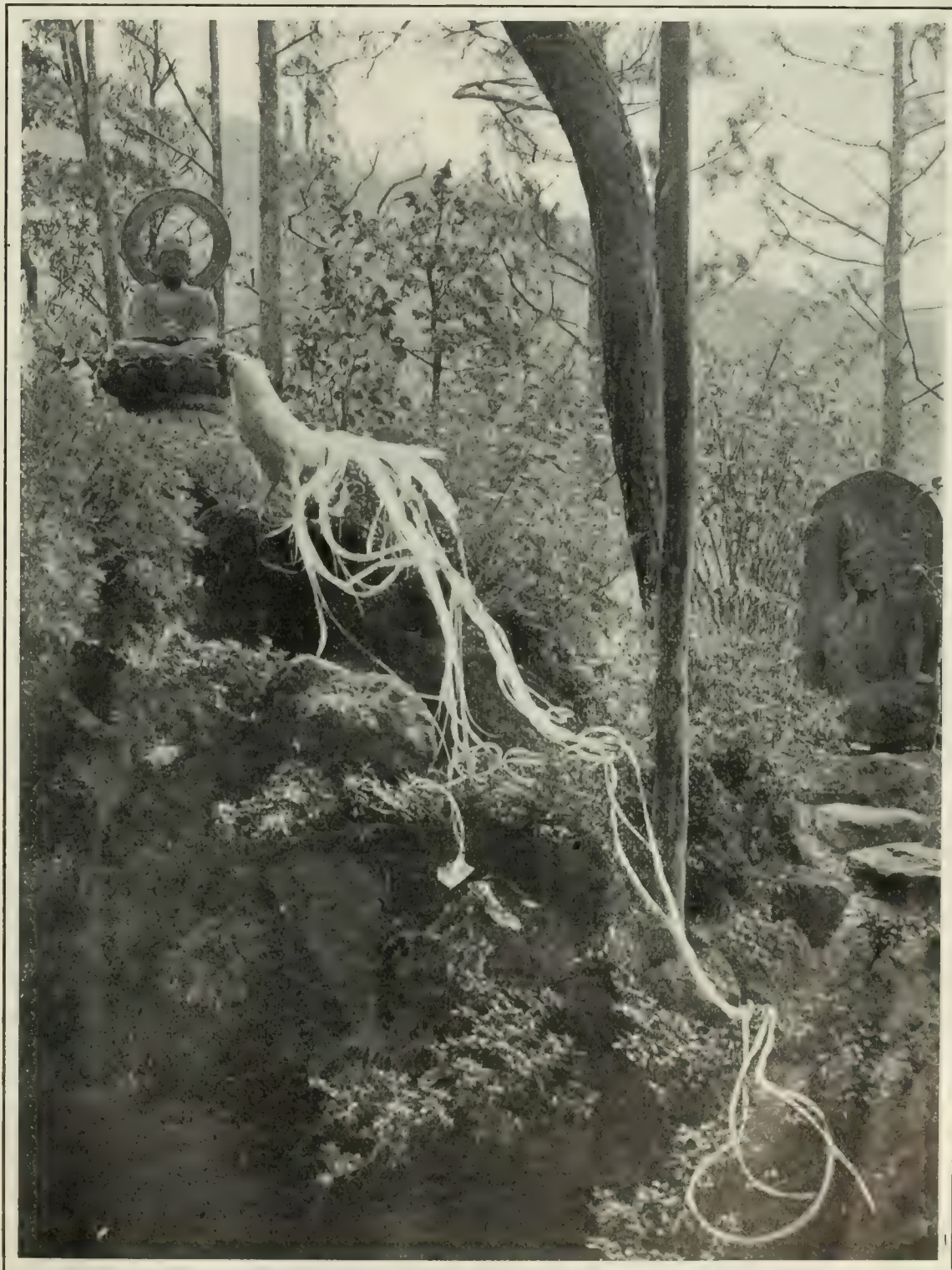
It is suggested that the "coffee-tea," altho not quite so agreeable to the uneducated taste as either of the other beverages, may become an important article of diet, since it is admirably refreshing and restorative in its effects, and at the same time would probably not prove disagreeable to people who are unable to drink ordinary tea and coffee.

## THE APOTHEOSIS OF A TAIL

THE Buddha is the ultimate expression of oriental art. The rooster in the picture is an almost perfect expression of the ideal of the breeders of Shinewara on the Island of Shikoku, Japan, who undertake to breed roosters for maximum length of tail. The gorgeous specimen posing beside the

Buddha is the product of one hundred years of painstaking selection, and the offspring of a line in which even the hens have tail feathers of extraordinary length.

A rooster with such an appendage must be carefully guarded from the ordinary vicissitudes of barnyard life; he is kept in a narrow cage, so narrow that he cannot move around and wear out its tail feathers. Once every day or two he is taken out for exercise, conscientiously watched by an attendant. He is bathed from time to time as carefully as a prize-winning cat. In such an aristocratic existence, a cock rounds out the maximum allowance of life, often eight or nine years. Appropriately enough, according to current standards of longevity in barnyard fowl, the bird is the property of a dealer in antiques, one Matsuzawa, at the famous mountain resort of Miyanoshta.



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EIGHTEEN FEET OF TAIL



# THE NEW BOOKS

## TRIALS OF RICE FARMING

Mrs. Pennington's pages show us truly a great adventure; the efforts of an inexperienced woman to run, for her livelihood, two large rice plantations; incidentally, there were cotton and other crops. The record of her successes and failures during ten years lies before us in these delightful pages; a record of struggles against heavy odds, of flood and fire, of ruined crops, of never-ending labor troubles—but of dauntless courage, a keen sense of humor and a never quenched religious faith. In these days of bitterness in labor troubles, it is a revelation to see charity and tolerance with which this large-minded woman treated the ingratitude, incompetence and dishonesty of her black working people. Mrs. Pennington lived a stirring life, quite alone with her servants, her nearest white neighbors being several miles away. She was continually cheated and plundered on every side and knew it; nothing is more surprising than the tolerance and charity with which she judged the people. For all her distinguished ancestry and traditions, past wealth and cultivation Mrs. Pennington lived alone and happily; broke her own horses, personally attended to sick cows and horses, rode and drove miles, day or night, on errands of necessity or mercy, was guide, philosopher and friend to her humble neighbors, spent days in the fields superintending and often working with her hands—and soothed her nerves in the evenings by playing Beethoven and Chopin, or reading French plays. No anemic complaints of life here! It was full of work, love, the keenest sense of beauty and neighborly charity.

*A Woman Rice Planter*, by Patience Pennington. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

## HUMAN NATURE AND SOCIALISM

In *The Inhumanity of Socialism* Edward F. Adams makes a forceful and, in spots, clever attack upon socialism based on the "human nature" argument. He grants from the start that the premises upon which the argument is based are of a kind that can neither be proven nor disproven, and is content to hold carefully to the correctness of the argument—from those premises. The material consists of two addresses delivered at various times in California, and is "easy reading," of the kind that one

should fill up on before going to a dinner where he is likely to be called upon to hurl discomfiture upon the enemies of the established order. Mr. Adams admits that he has not read any socialist literature for many years, but insists that that is not necessary. One may suspect that two debaters are not joining issues, when one of them dates his socialism from the middle of the nineteenth century, while the other declares that "socialism has always existed and always will exist"; they are probably speaking of two different things. But Mr. Adams's talk sounds "good," even if it is not very sound, and even if he did kill off the inventor of the telephone many years ahead of his time.

*The Inhumanity of Socialism*, by Edward F. Adams. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. \$1.

## A DISTINGUISHED ILLINOIS SENATOR

No journalist of the last generation will have more important memoirs, when he comes to write them, than Horace White, who has presented a section from them in a biography of his friend, Lyman Trumbull, senator from Illinois. Trumbull was one of the Western Democrats who broke with the party of Jackson when it became the agent of slavery extension. He became a Republican as Lincoln, enlisting from the ranks of the Whigs, became one. In the Civil War he sustained the Government; after the war he voted with the Radicals until he differed with them on the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Thereafter he thought for himself more and more often, until in 1872, when the Liberal Republicans revolted against Grant he was one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination. Mr. White has had access to a large mass of letters to and by Senator Trumbull, and he has always had his own rich memory to draw upon. He is weak as a historian, since he has not followed closely the contributions which others have made to the history of reconstruction, and sometimes omits matters that would clear up his own story. But his original contribution is nearly as valuable as the facts on Trumbull, and his book will rank as one of the primary memoirs for certain phases of the period. Mr. White was himself a Radical in the sixties, and in no place is his contribution more valuable than in the preface,

where he frankly confesses "that I had been wrong from the beginning, and that Andrew Johnson's policy, which was Lincoln's policy, was the true one, and ought never to have been departed from."

*The Life of Lyman Trumbull*, by Horace White. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913. \$3.

## PHILLPOTTS BREAKS NEW GROUND

When Mr. Phillpotts announced that with *Widcombe Fair* he would desert Dartmoor his host of constant readers felt not only disappointment but apprehension. Could he at the age of fifty-one and after writing for twenty years novels of a certain fixt type, acquire a new technique, conquer a new field? The chances were against him.

But he has done it. His first venture in the new field, *The Joy of Youth*, is as great in its way as any of his earlier works, yet is entirely different. He starts in Devonshire, but soon goes to Italy. In place of nature we have art of the latest mode; in place of primitive passions we have neo-paganism. The long descriptive passages, magnificently but laboriously painting tor and moor, sky and coast, have vanished almost altogether, and we have instead a volume composed very largely of conversation and letters. Rustic philosophy and country humor are replaced by discussions of Bergson and Nietzsche, of Rodin's sculpture, Strauss's music, Gauguin's painting, and Hobbouse's morals. "The joy of youth" seems to consist chiefly in saying unconventional things. Nothing is sacred; no principles unquestioned; no restraints acknowledged. An "Iconoclast's Calendar" could be compiled from the volume with a suitable quotation for every one of the 365 leaves.

But the reader who does not mind being shocked at heresies or who is no longer capable of it will find the book a mine of delight and will be trying to read it aloud to somebody. No cleverer dialog has appeared in any recent novel. Chapter X, in which "The Mind of the Baronet" is unconsciously exposed by himself in the course of a fox-hunt, conceals in every line a satirical shaft aimed at the heart of English conservatism.

It is interesting to observe the growing influence exerted by George Meredith. Not to count minor novelists, both Maurice Hewlett and Eden



Phillipotts have abandoned the forms in which they have made their reputations to take up a style that must be called Meredithian, altho with no implication of imitation.

*The Joy of Youth*, by Eden Phillipotts. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.30.

### FRENCH SCULPTURE

While curiously uneven and somewhat disappointing by reason of its limitations and its academic dryness of style, Prof. D. Cady Eaton's *Handbook of Modern French Sculpture* is nevertheless a valuable *vade mecum* for travelers who wish more information than is contained in ordinary guide-books but have not at hand the necessary works on art history and criticism. The book shows much study of its topic, indeed contains a superabundance of scraps of names and dates—but it does not reveal by analogy or otherwise any comprehensive knowledge of the broader field of sculpture in general. Offered as substitute for such knowledge are long extracts from Hegel's *Æsthetik*. The historical survey breaks off abruptly with a few words about Rodin, a study of whom the author unfortunately was unable to complete. There is a useful epitome of Paris monuments, memorial statues and works of sculpture on public buildings. The half-tone illustrations, of which there are nearly two hundred, are good.

*A Handbook of Modern French Sculpture*, by D. Cady Eaton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

### QUAKER PIONEERS

Much has been done in recent years to give its due place in English and American history to the Society of Friends. *The Beginnings of Quakerism in England* have been well described by William C. Braithwaite, and Dr. Rufus M. Jones has written with scholarly care on the *Quakers in the American Colonies*. Mr. Charles F. Holder, however, in his book *The Quakers in Great Britain and in America* has written a more complete and comprehensive history than any previously in existence. He tells what they were and what they endured in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and how they and their doctrines and ideals have permeated social life in England and America. It will be a surprise to many readers to learn how much of leadership the Society of Friends has given to the world; and how many of the honored names of English and American history belong either to Quakers, or to men and women of direct Quaker descent.

Mr. Holder justly claims for the Friends that they were the pioneers

in granting equality to women, in opposing slavery and the slave trade, in the temperance movement and in the championship of peace. The Quakers have an honorable place in the roll of inventors, manufacturers, engineers, bankers, educators, statesmen and philanthropists. Among the more recent Quakers who have helped to make history, Mr. Holder enumerates, for England, John Bright and W. E. Forster; Lord Lister, the surgeon; Sir Samuel Cunard, the ship-owner; and Neal Dow, the temperance reformer. In America the list is long and substantial. In it Mr. Holder gives first place to Mrs. Russell Sage who, like himself, is descended from Christopher Holder, one of the boldest and ablest Quaker leaders of the seventeenth century. There is much in the volume that will be useful to genealogists, for the Quakers kept careful records and their families were large and of a strong vitality. Mr. Holder seems to have missed the Quaker birthright of mysticism, and to have an inadequate comprehension of the meaning of the "Light Within" by which the Quakers guided their way, but he has a hearty appreciation of the lofty morality and the true religion that have always characterized the Society of Friends.

*The Quakers in Great Britain and in America*. Los Angeles: The Neuner Co. \$6.

### SOME CONFESSIONS OF WEAKNESS

Lord Milner is not likely ever to be ranked among the great statesmen of the British Empire. It was while he was in control of affairs in South Africa that England was precipitated unprepared into the Boer War. Lord Milner failed to form any even approximately correct estimate of the strength and resources of the enemy, and he also failed to realize the strength of the blood tie between the Dutch of Cape Colony and the Orange Free State and the Dutch of the Transvaal. After the war was over, Lord Milner, more than any other man, was responsible for the introduction of the indentured Chinese on the Rand—a system of practical slavery under the British flag that was passionately repudiated by the British nation at the general election of 1906. After the Liberals came into power, from his place in the House of Lords, Lord Milner opposed with all his might the granting of responsible government to the conquered and newly annexed Dutch provinces—a grant which did more in a few months to heal the wounds of the war than could otherwise have been accomplished in ten years.

Later, as may be seen from the

speeches which are collected in chronological order in the volume which Lord Milner has given to the world, under the title of *The Nation and the Empire*, he has been engaged chiefly in the movements for a return to protection and for compulsory military service. Some of the tariff reform speeches read like the presentations of the subject in this country some twenty years ago. Lord Milner tries to convince his hearers that the "foreigner pays the tax" and that import duties do not raise prices, just as Republican orators used to do in the days before the Dingley bill. In regard to conscription it would seem that Lord Milner, having been so wofully caught napping by the Boers, would now run to the other extreme, and resort to a nation in arms as the only security against foreign conquest. The volume of speeches in which he has not hesitated to put on record his own mistakes, furnishes the best possible means of forming an estimate of Lord Milner's character and greatness.

*The Nation and the Empire*, by Lord Milner. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

### THE PANAMA OF '49

In '49, thousands of fortune hunters rushed, by way of Panama and the Horn, to the California gold mines in a mad dash for wealth. The hardships, thrilling fights with Indians, and gambling joint escapades of four New York prospectors in these stirring times form the backbone of Stewart Edward White's new story *Gold*. While it teams with action and life, Mr. White finds opportunity to display his powers of descriptive writing in dealing with the Panama of that day—a very different Panama from that of today—and in portraying the then mushroom city of San Francisco, which overflowed with a cosmopolitan and peculiarly stratified populace.

*Gold*, by Stewart Edward White. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.

### D'EON DE BEAUMONT

The Chevalier d'Eon must always stand out in the pages of history because of the appeal he makes to the imagination of the readers. The mixture of audacity and eccentricity in his character; his early success and quick rise to prominence and social rank; his quarrels with royal and aristocratic personages; his readiness to rush into print, and to take the public into his confidence, and finally his change of sex, which, resorted to in a moment of difficulty, was forced upon him permanently by Louis XV—all combined to surround



the Chevalier with a halo of romance, and to keep his name constantly before the people from his first diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg in 1755 to his death in London in 1810. This remarkable history is cleverly pieced together from hitherto unpublished letters and papers by Mr. Alfred Rieu in his *D'Eon de Beaumont, His Life and Times*. The result is a good readable story which includes not a little of European diplomacy of the eighteenth century, as well as the personal history of D'Eon and a reasonable explanation of his extraordinary change of sex.

*D'Eon de Beaumont, His Life and Times*, by Alfred Rieu. Boston: R. G. Badger. \$3.

### THE ART OF HERALDRY

W. H. St. John Hope's *Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers*, newest volume in an admirable series of Technical Handbooks on the Artistic Crafts, supplies such an account of the principles of the art of heraldry as artists long have wanted to enable them to work out intelligently and correctly their own applications of that curious symbolical and pictorial language. The author is an expert in English heraldry, or armory as it was anciently called, and confines his book to this, since English heraldry pretty fully illustrates the general principles followed in other countries also. The different usages which prevailed in the various periods of the development of the art are dealt with in detail and illustrated from ancient sources. Clearness of statement characterizes the text, and the pictures in half-tone, colored lithographs and collotype reproductions, some 230 in number, are unusually good.

*Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers*, by W. H. St. John Hope. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

### A PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY

Mr. Samuel S. Green, for thirty-eight years librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Massachusetts, and since 1909 librarian emeritus, has rounded out his professional career by publishing a personal account of the *Public Library Movement in the United States, 1853-1893*. The history of this movement is of general interest because the public library is an integral part of public education. No man has done more to emphasize this fact than Mr. Green. He was one of the pioneers in the endeavor to make libraries useful. What now are self evident propositions needed to be supported by argument when in 1876 he discoursed to a convention of librarians on "The de-

sirableness of establishing personal intercourse and relations between librarians and readers in popular libraries." The newspapers in New York City commented with interest on the address in which he said that "a librarian should be as unwilling to allow an inquirer to leave the library with his question unanswered as a shopkeeper is to have a customer go out of his store without making a purchase."

The names of many people who since the early days of library work have become prominent in the educational and literary world figure in Mr. Green's book. It is an anecdotal rather than a systematic history, but the ample index prepared by Miss Moore makes easy its use as a reference book for librarians and literary workers.

*The Public Library Movement in the United States, 1853-1893*, by Samuel Swett Green. Boston: Boston Book Company. \$2.25.

### A MONTENEGRO COURTSHIP

Written in a crisp, lively vein, *The Unafraid* is the story of a series of romantic adventures of a wealthy American girl on an automobile tour in the picturesque mountainous district of Montenegro. Courtship, betrothal, accident to the bridegroom, abduction—the story runs along at auto speed to reach a thrilling climax. Miss Ingram has imbued her latest story with all the care-killing qualities of her *From the Car Behind*.

*The Unafraid*, by Eleanor M. Ingram. J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

### CHICAGO AND THE OLD NORTHWEST

At last we have an adequate history of the beginnings of Chicago. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance that not until the lapse of one hundred and ten years after Capt. John Whistler erected Fort Dearborn on the west bank of Lake Michigan should a trustworthy history appear of that wonderful western city of which he was the founder. During that period many competent writers, such as Charles Fenno Hoffman, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Francis Parkman, Hon. John Wentworth and Edward G. Mason, the historian of Illinois, described incidents or episodes connected with Chicago and the Old Northwest, but no adequate history was published until the appearance of Professor Quaife's admirable work in October, 1913, from the University of Chicago Press. Many compilations of Chicago and Northwest history have been issued during the past half century, commencing with *Wau Bun* in 1856, but no volume consonant with the de-

mands of recent scholarship, all previous so called histories being almost entirely in the interest of commercial gain or exploiting family partizanship.

Much new and valuable material has been introduced by the professor in the 480 pages of his attractive octavo, and for the first time is presented a complete and truthful account of the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812. In his preface the author writes: "If in many cases my conclusions seem to differ from those of other writers, I can only say that the words of a recent historian with reference to history writing in the Middle Ages, 'Recorded events were accepted without challenge, and the sanction of tradition guaranteed the reality of the occurrence,' apply with equal force to much of the literature pertaining to early Chicago."

We have no hesitation in cordially commending Professor Quaife's scholarly volume to the readers of *The Independent*, and also in saying that he has treated his topic with what Edmund Burke described as "the cold neutrality of an impartial judge." His illustrated work includes a comprehensive bibliography of books and unpublished manuscripts consulted in its preparation, as well as a complete and exhaustive index.

In conclusion, the present reviewer may perhaps be permitted to remember that in his youth he was intimate with the second surgeon of Fort Dearborn, stationed there for several years under Captain Whistler before the tragedy of 1812, who frequently shot deer and wolves in what is now in the center of the great city; that he knew Shebbona and the half breed Alexander Robinson, two chiefs who were present at the massacre; also that later in life he became well acquainted with many of Chicago's early settlers, such as Mayor Wentworth and William B. Ogden, who contributed so largely to the prosperity and growth of the great inland metropolis which now ranks as fifth among the world's largest cities.

*Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1763-1835. A Study of the Evolution of the Northwestern Frontier, together with a History of Fort Dearborn*, by Milo Milton Quaife, Ph. D., professor of history in the Lewis Institute of Technology. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press. \$4.

### MOTHERING ON PERILOUS

Mothering twelve small boys with the instinct of war bred in their very bones is no slight task for one small woman. But the people of the Kentucky mountains—proud, self-reliant, of such stuff as heroes are made—give to their sons an inheritance that makes the effort to



"bring them up to good citizenship" well worth the while. Thru this simple recounting of the joys and sorrows of a year in a settlement school on Perilous runs the darker vein of a mountain feud with all its useless sapping of strength and life.

*Mothering on Perilous*, by Lucy Furman. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

#### LITERARY NOTES

In *The House in Good Taste* (The Century Co., \$2.50) Elsie de Wolfe tells of her experiences in the interior decoration of her own houses. As she is said to be the most successful woman decorator in the country the book is surely authoritative.

An unusual book is L. V. Lockwood's *Colonial Furniture in America* (Scribner, \$25), as it is the most complete and best illustrated book dealing exclusively with American art in furniture that has yet appeared. Its great number of beautiful pictures and the care that has been taken in its making justify its large price.

Mr. Alfred W. Martin, of the Society for Ethical Culture, has made a fresh study of some phases of *The Life of Jesus in the Light of the Higher Criticism* (Appleton, \$1.50). Mr. Martin presents the birth, life and death of Jesus as entirely explainable from the naturalistic point of view. The book is reverent and founded on scholarly sources, but the resulting picture of Jesus is not very inspiring.

Because of the persistence of the problems involved in the subject, Rev. George U. Wenner has brought out a new and enlarged edition of his book on *Religious Education and the Public School* (American Tract Society). Dr. Wenner urges the solution of the main question by the concession of Wednesday afternoon to the various religious organizations for systematic instruction in religion. The way in which such work has been carried on by some private schools and Y. M. C. A. workers may be learned from *The Use of the Bible Among School Boys*, published by the Association Press.

To the person who delights in "facts not generally known," and most of us have that weakness, William S. Walsh's *Handy Book of Curious Information* (Lippincott, \$3.50) will prove an invaluable member of the ready reference shelf. Here are discussed, not in cramped niggardly style, but with full clear exposition and rich infusion of related ideas, such subjects as "The History of London's 'Amen Corner,'" "The Origin of the Barber's Pole," "The World's Wickedest City," "Cremation," "The Clock of Death," "Women as Football Players," "Giants," "Ice Cream," "Lantern for the Dead," "Curious Post Offices," and "The Thirteen Superstition." The book is full of anecdote and humor and might be read from cover to cover with real entertainment to the reader. It is amusing in skimming thru it to notice the avoidance of the obvious subjects.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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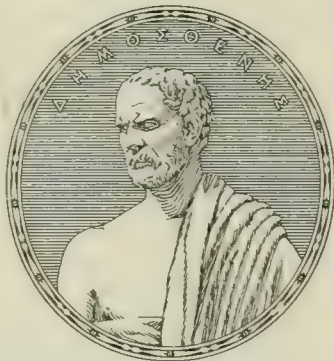
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# BOTH SIDES

## MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES



# A DEBATE

RESOLVED:

*That the United States should  
intervene in Mexico*

This brief follows "The Panama Canal Tolls Question," May 29, 1913; "The Single Six-Year Term for the President," August 7, 1913; "Convict Labor in the United States," August 28, 1913, and "The California Anti-Alien Land Law," October 16, 1913. It was prepared by Frederick C. Hicks, Assistant Librarian of Columbia University.

Mexico has known no peace since Porfirio Diaz, in 1911, resigned the presidency and went into exile. His successor, Madero, after being deposed by Huerta, a general in the army, was murdered under circumstances which threw suspicion on Huerta, who had become Provisional President. The constitutional party is now in rebellion, refusing to recognize the authority of Huerta. Before the indecisive presidential election on October 26 Huerta arrested and put into prison 100 members of the legislature, and proclaimed himself dictator. The lives and property of aliens in Mexico have been endangered, foreign capital is largely involved, and the necessity for intervention is under discussion. President Wilson sent as his representative to treat with Huerta John Lind, of Wisconsin, who has been able to accomplish nothing tangible. Meanwhile, Americans have been urged to leave Mexico, and many have done so, much to their financial loss. See "The Story of the Week" in recent numbers of *The Independent*.

### BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Intervention has been justified on all of the following grounds:

(1) For the self-preservation of the intervening state.

(2) To compel a state to live up to its treaty obligations.

(3) To protect the lives, honor or property of citizens abroad.

(4) From friendship to one of two parties in a civil war, usually on the invitation of one of the parties.

(5) To oppose wrong-doing—illegal or immoral acts, religious prosecution or cruelties.

II. Intervention is required in order to protect the lives, honor and property of foreign citizens in Mexico, to prevent a recurrence of illegal and immoral acts on the part of the Provisional President, and in order to bring to an end a civil war.

III. It is the duty of the United States to intervene in Mexico because we have, under the Monroe Doctrine, warned Europe not to interfere in the affairs of this continent, and have thus assumed all responsibility.

IV. As a representative of the Anglo-Saxon race, it is the duty of the United States to establish a stable govern-

ment in Mexico. "Indifference on the part of Teutonic states to the political civilization of the rest of the world is not only a mistaken policy, but disregard of duty."—Burgess.

V. The United States must either abandon to their fate foreigners having interests in Mexico or intervene. Unless conditions immediately change for the better, a supposition not now probable, the first alternative cannot be accepted. The United States must accept its responsibility.

### BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Intervention is a violation of the sovereignty of independent states.

"Every sovereign state is bound to respect the independence of every other sovereign state."—Underhill v. Hernandez, 168 U. S. 250.

"No principle of general law is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations. . . . It results from this equality that no one can rightfully impose a rule on another."—Chief Justice Marshall, in *The Antelope*, 10 Wheat. 66.

II. Conditions in Mexico do not justify intervention by the United States either on legal or practical grounds. Intervention is not necessary.

(1) To protect the lives, honor and property of United States citizens living in Mexico. A state is not bound to give to aliens any greater measure of protection than to its own citizens. There has been no discrimination against our citizens. They have suffered greater financial loss because they left Mexico at the urgent request of the United States than from the actual conditions existing in Mexico; or

(2) To support the so-called constitutional party in Mexico. No official request has been made for aid.

III. The Monroe Doctrine does not place any obligation on the United States to intervene in Mexico.

(1) It is only by an unwarranted extension of the Monroe Doctrine that the United States can be held responsible for the affairs of Latin America.

(2) This doctrine has outlived its usefulness, and it should therefore be abandoned.

IV. It would be mere presumption for the United States to intervene in Mexico on the ground that the Anglo-Saxon race is politically superior to the Latin race.

V. If, eventually, any intervention is deemed necessary, it should be by a group of states, including Brazil, Chile, and Argentina.

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### PEOPLE WHO WRITE

Mr. James Francis Dwyer, of *Spotted Panther* fame (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is about to travel in the Malay Archipelago, "loafing along from Thursday Island to Singapore."

Some one, in a burst of enthusiasm over *The Toiling of Felix* (Scribners), announced Henry van Dyke to be the first American poet. By the way, who does occupy that position if not he?

A writer in the November *Strand* informs us that, notwithstanding their theoretical experience, authors are, on the whole, far from being ideal lovers. Love becomes to them too much a matter of scientific analysis to be a personal emotion.

Times have changed since the days of Stevenson's indefatigable care, when to rewrite a manuscript seven times before publication, to say nothing of proof revision, was a common incident. A prominent Indianapolis publisher boasts that one of his authors actually wrote a manuscript twice before it was presented for publication!

Those of Mr. Hulbert Footner's readers who think of him as dwelling amid the untrodden ways of the bleak Canadian Northwest with no roof but the blue vault of the sky over his head may set their minds at rest. He lives in a delightful little old-fashioned cottage—the oldest house in Maryland—and basks in the warm sunshine of that temperate land.

It is difficult for any one to tell in just what part of the world Mr. Richard Harding Davis is at any particular moment. Report has it, however, that he is in the wilds of Cuba helping Augustus Thomas to motion-picturize *Soldiers of Fortune*. Also that he is acting himself in the play, and that a number of other important personages whose names have not been definitely given out, are assisting in the production.

What has his birthplace to do with the tendency of an author's work? Is the atmosphere of his "home town" in any degree responsible? Avila, in Spain, one of the strangest little towns in the world, was the home of Santa Teresa, perhaps the greatest woman mystic—and of George Santayana. Speaking of Santayana, possibly his new book, *The Winds of Doctrine* (Scribners), should be read by the more broad minded of Mr. Bergson's admirers. It tries to blow away many of Mr. Bergson's most fundamental theories.

Mr. William Richard Hereford, author of *When Fools Rush In* (Bobbs-Merrill), has a little story that he tells to lawyers who question the money-making ability of newspaper men. Mr. Hereford once decided to give up reporting for the law. "My shingle swung for a year and a half and in that time I was hired in just one case, for which I charged a fee of \$5. Finally I saw the light and returned to the writing game. By the way, I was never able to collect that \$5." Yet if any one should ask us just what the story proves we probably could not say.

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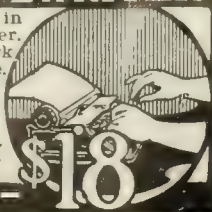
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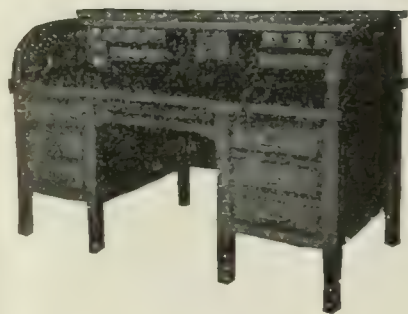
The uniformity and comparative coolness of the climate of the coastal region of southern California, especially about San Diego, is attributed by meteorologists to the "velo cloud," which screens the earth from the sun every morning until nearly noon. This cloud is a high-lying mist which continually results from the contact of the oceanic air with the heat eddy rising from the arid interior plains.

The population of Rumania, according to the census lately completed, is 7,248,061, an increase of about 10 per cent during the last decade, despite much emigration. Eight-tenths of the population is rural, and there is little tendency to flock into the towns. Six cities contain more than 50,000 population, of which the greatest is Bucharest with 338,000; Issay has 76,000 and Galatz 72,000. The newly acquired territory from Bulgaria will add hardly more than 50,000 to the total.

Some weeks ago The Independent published a map of railways completed and projected in Africa. The latest bit of progress toward filling the sketch is the sanction given by the British Government to the proposed construction of a new line thru Nigeria. This line will be some 400 miles in length, and will run from the head of the Bonny estuary thru the Udi coal fields to the Benue River and thence in a north-westerly direction to the Kaduna River, where it will join the Baro-Kano Railway. Its seaport terminal is to be named Port Harcourt.

Ibn Batuta, the Arabic traveler and historian of the thirteenth century, mentions that he saw in Upper Egypt water stored in trees. A writer in the *Scottish Geographical Journal* says the same thing is to be seen today in the northern Sudan. The natives there hollow out the great banyan tree (*Adansonia*), stopping up any holes in the trunk with bricks and mortar. These reservoirs are filled during the rainy season, and the water is sold when the droughts arrive. Bees are also domiciled in hollow trees, so that a supply of honey is maintained by means of these natural hives.

Continuous researches are being conducted into the hydrography of the North Sea, for the benefit of the fisheries, by nine vessels—British, Dutch and Norse—all of which have trained investigators on board, and are anchored, and will remain stationary, at various favorable points. Observations are to be made at hourly intervals throughout the day and night, for a long period, on the currents, density of the several water layers, temperature, and salinity of the water, and on everything having any possible bearing on the distribution, habits or breeding of the food fishes. The surprising facts which have come to light, as to the relation between fish life and water conditions, have led to this coördinated investigation of the most important fishing ground in Europe.



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## MERELY ACADEMIC

Three Chinamen are learning how to care for the forests of the Republic at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse.

The women who finish the home economics course at Wisconsin earn from \$750 to \$1000 in their first year's jobs and up to \$1500 by their third year.

The Mexican disorders have not checked educational progress. One hundred and sixty-seven new Government schools for natives have been organized during the year.

The maximum number of foreign students in the German universities is to be fixed by the Government. There was a strike at the University of Halle this year because Russians were crowding Germans out of the medical school.

The teaching of journalism is one of the biggest problems being handled just now by the universities. The second annual conference of instructors in journalism will be held at Wisconsin on November 28 and 29.

Princeton defeated Yale's varsity eight at Lake Carnegie, Princeton, on Saturday, October 25, by a length of open water. A fall race between eastern college crews is a brand new thing in the year's athletics.

At the University of Illinois a great farmers' convention hall is being built. It will seat 11,000. When the farmers are not busy with it the cadet regiment will use it as an armory and the university athletes will have an indoor gridiron and diamond under its shelter.

Fraternities at Minnesota have been ranked in a scholarship list on the basis of the average stand of the members of each chapter. Zeta Psi led the fraternity roll and Delta Gamma the sororities, but all but two of the ten sororities ranked higher than the highest fraternity.

The School of Mines at Columbia, which is to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next spring, has a mine as one birthday gift. Unused workings in Connecticut near the summer surveying camp have been leased so that the miners can get the most practical kind of mine surveying.

A homecraft course is open to girls at the Wadleigh High School in New York city. The four years include plenty of domestic science and art, with household arithmetic, household management and, by way of electives, bacteriology, sanitation and the fundamentals of legal procedure.

Wellesley graduates are not to leave college with a vague desire to do something and not the ghost of an idea what the something is. Miss Florence Jackson, a vocational expert, is to come to the college once a week to advise undergraduates where they can best place their energies, and a faculty-alumnæ-student committee is to help girls find the work they want.

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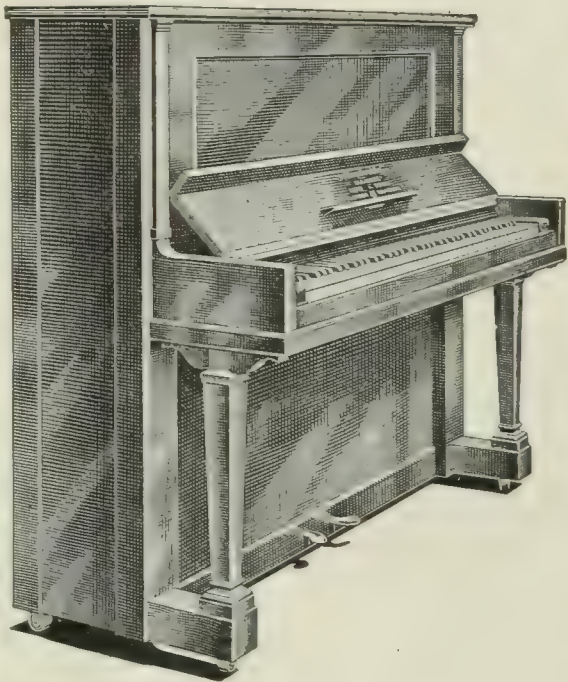
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## THE WEATHER

*Shepherd: "Weet, do ye hein, sir, that I never saw in a' my born days what I could wi' a safe conscience hae ca'd bad weather? The warst had aye some re-deemin' quality about it."—Noctes Ambrosianae.*

Agricultural meteorology has recently experienced a definite revival all over the world, partly under the stimulus of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. A conference on this subject was held at a recent meeting of the British Association.

Meteorology—the science of weather—is still a neglected and isolated subject, in spite of its respectable antiquity (Aristotle wrote the first book about it) and its absolutely universal appeal. In the United States there are not half a dozen eminent meteorologists except those connected with the Weather Bureau; the subject is unknown to most college curricula, and there is only one first-rate meteorological library in existence. Why?

The director of the British Meteorological Office says that farmers in the British Isles suffer an annual loss of £20,000,000 thru bad weather. Hailstorms alone cost the whole agricultural world about \$200,000,000 a year. What can be done about it? May not the situation be ameliorated by some better adjustment between climate and crops? This is the capital problem of agricultural meteorology, but another is the improvement of weather forecasts for farmers.

Indian summer is coming—is at hand—is just over—according to the date on which these random notes appear in print, the latitude in which they are read, the vicissitudes of the season, and the reader's ideas as to what particular period of the autumn or early winter should be definitely recognized under this name. The origin of the name "Indian summer," like that of the word "blizzard," is shrouded in obscurity. A French description of America, published in 1787, mentions "l'Eté Sauvage" as a phenomenon of our autumnal climate, while the English phrase itself has been traced only as far back as 1790.

The idea of a regularly recurring period of mild weather in autumn is, however, not peculiar to the New World. In various countries of Europe we find "all-hallowen summer," "hallan-summer," "old wives' summer," "St. Luke's summer," "St. Martin's summer," and the "summers" of a dozen saints besides. A popular fallacy is involved in the idea wherever it occurs. A certain *type* of mild, tranquil weather is likely to prevail intermittently in the decline of the year, and any particularly pronounced manifestation of this type is readily identified in the public mind as *the* Indian summer (or whatever else it may be called)—just as any stormy period about the time of the autumnal equinox is assumed to be *the* equinoctial storm.

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The circus is coming, and the most noteworthy feature will be the smell.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

The surest way to dissipate your venom and your wrath  
Is jumping in a six-foot tub to take an ice-cold bath.

—*Galveston News*.

If the Thaw fortune is large enough it might be a good idea to let him escape from one state to another until all the lawyers have a chance. It looks like a hard winter.—*Atchison Globe*.

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"Ah, my friend," said the man who was fond of moralizing, "it is true that we can really accomplish nothing until the crooked has been made straight"—

"Of course," interrupted the man in the loud clothes, "you except corkscrews?"—*Catholic Standard and Times*.



## FOR MUSIC LOVERS

A new "American School of Opera" in San Francisco has just been opened under the direction of Paul Steindorff, who also holds the position of choragus of the University of California, and of W. F. Rochester, who has heretofore worked with Mr. Steindorff in the producing of operas.

Ferruccio Benvenuto Busoni, whose astounding virtuosity as a pianist is known in two hemispheres, is leaving Berlin, where he has made his home for several years, to assume the directorship of the Bologna Conservatory of Music. He will also conduct the Bologna Symphony Orchestra, composed of ninety players.

Gustave Charpentier's new opera "Julien," which was produced in Paris last June, is one of the novelties promised at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in the coming season. Caruso and Miss Farrar will probably appear in the leading parts in this opera, and it is said that tho M. Charpentier is an exceedingly timid man who shuns notoriety the directorate of the Metropolitan has induced him to come to America to witness the New York premiere of his new work.

A new trio has been organized for chamber music work, to be known as the Schroeder Trio, composed of Ethel Gave Cole, pianist; Sylvain Noack, violinist, and Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist. Mrs. Cole is a graduate of the London Royal College and has figured in musical life in New York for ten years. Mr. Noack is the second concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Schroeder, long associated with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as leading 'cellist, is known to the musical public as one of the greatest living masters of his instrument.

Perhaps the most important product of the Verdi centenary will be the publication of the composer's correspondence. For sixty years he made a habit of keeping sketches of the more important letters he wrote. Besides these sketches, which fill five large volumes, there have been placed at the disposal of the publishers thousands of letters sent to Verdi, many of them by famous contemporaries. Since Verdi's death in 1901, these papers have been preserved in the keeping of his niece, Mme. Carara.

Dr. Ernst Kunwald, formerly of Frankfort, has been engaged as conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and musical director of the Cincinnati May festival, at which important festival this orchestra is to provide the instrumental music. Dr. Kunwald served as one of the "guest conductors" of the New York Philharmonic in 1906, at which time The Independent pronounced him a thoroly good conductor. He is a musician of sound schooling, broad experience and large sympathies, and he goes to Cincinnati at an opportune time to make the most of a newly awakened popular interest in good music.

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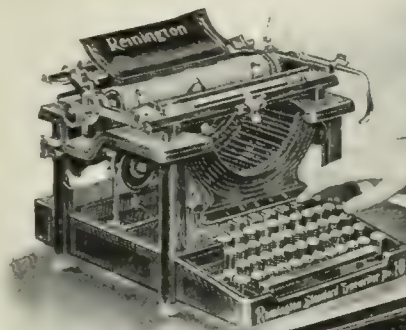
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Seeing is believing. You are cordially invited to call at any Remington office and ask to see a demonstration of the *Remington Column Selector*. We will be glad to show you just what the mechanism is and how it works. We will write a letter with it and the same letter without it. We will show you just how much time it saves and why. And your coming will put you under no obligation. We simply wish to show you, and every one who is interested in typewriters, *the latest time and labor saving achievement in this field.*

Remington  
Typewriter  
Company  
(Incorporated)  
New York and  
Everywhere



By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

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Are being cast of bronze recovered from

### Wreck of U. S. S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.  
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Cooking Utensils and Moulds of every description. Cutlery, Earthenware, China and Glass. Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, Housecleaning Materials, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Etc.

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Refrigerators { Metal lined, Glass lined, Enamelled, Steel lined, Sanitary, Efficient and Economical.

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### THE WORLD'S BEEF SUPPLY

Foreign beef is coming in, but not in quantities large enough to affect the domestic market. At New York, last week, one ship landed 5688 quarters which had been taken on at Liverpool. This was Argentine beef, and a full cargo, brought directly from Argentina, will soon be due at the same port. We have recently spoken of the imports from Australia received on the Pacific coast. The Australian Government suspects that the American trust is at work in Queensland. An inquiry has been made, and dispatches from Melbourne on the 29th predicted that a statement would soon be given to the public by the Premier. The presence of Argentine beef in Boston has not reduced prices there. It has been brought by way of Liverpool. Current reports say that consumers in Boston do not like the flavor of it. Cattle and beef are coming in from Canada, but the supply there is by no means inexhaustible. In one day last week thirty carloads of beef from Canada were received at Chicago.

American beef capitalists are strengthening their position in Argentina. Since the export combination agreement there was terminated, the native companies have been unfortunate, possibly on account of the large shipments made by their American competitors, and the sale of the beef at low prices in England. Last week one of the discouraged companies of native packers sold out to the Americans. The Armour, Swift and Morris corporations are represented in that country, and there are indications that they seek to control its beef trade.

The demand for beef at lower prices is heard all over the world. In South Africa there are millions of acres that could be used for raising cattle. The Chartered Company has decided thus to utilize great tracts in Rhodesia, and has employed Richard Walsh, of Texas, as manager of the undertaking. The beef to be produced there will compete in England with the supplies from Argentina. And the Chicago packers, who have large holdings in Argentina, with a foothold in Australia, will have ranches in Rhodesia.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has published some remarks upon the high cost of meat and the foreign supplies that are available. We quote the following survey of the field:

While future imports may afford some measure of relief, too much reliance should not be placed upon this source of supply. A study of the statistical situation in other countries does not disclose where we are likely to obtain any large quantity of beef for an extended period. Besides our nearest neighbors, Canada and Mexico, the sources of imports are practically limited to South America (especially Argentina) and Australia. New Zealand exports large quantities of mutton but very little beef. Canada and Mexico do not at present give promise of substantial assistance. The number of beef cattle in Canada is only about one-ninth of that in the United States, and shows a steady decrease amounting to over 11 per cent in the last five years. Re-

cently thousands of cattle have been brought in from Canada, mainly because of poor pasturage and partial failure of the hay crop there. This movement may continue for a time, but it will naturally have the effect of further reducing Canada's stock of cattle. The unsettled conditions in Mexico make it unlikely that any considerable number of cattle can be expected from that country for at least a few years.

Argentina and Australia are already supplying most of the British imports, and have been called upon to make up the loss in the supply formerly furnished by the United States. The Australian colonies, however, are sheep rather than cattle countries and export probably four times as much mutton and lamb (by weight) as beef. Argentina is a large producer and exporter of beef, but has apparently reached the limit of its present cattle resources. The number of cattle in that country showed a decrease at the last census (1911) as compared with the preceding one (1908). The report from Buenos Aires that 7,262,000 cattle were killed in 1912 out of a total stock of 29,000,000 indicates that Argentina is drawing on its reserve.

It appears that England alone could probably take all of the foreign beef available for export, to say nothing of the new markets which have already been formed in other European countries. We shall therefore have to bid against England and other purchasers of foreign beef, and this competition will tend to keep up prices. It must be remembered, too, that this foreign beef is not up to the standard of quality of our corn-fed beef. In view of the present meat situation at home and abroad, it is unlikely that our cattle raisers will have much to fear from foreign beef.

It should be borne in mind, as the department says, that South America and Australia are filling the gap in the English market caused by the withdrawal of our exports. In 1908 England received 162,000,000 pounds of beef from the United States. Now we cannot supply the home demand.

### MUNICIPAL BONDS

The market price of municipal bonds is rising. When the City of New York sold 4½ per cent bonds in May last, it could get only a shade more than par for them, and in June the market price declined to 99½. But these bonds were selling last week at 105¼. A few days ago Buffalo sold an issue of \$950,000 bonds bearing 4½ per cent at 102.427. The recent marketing of other issues, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, shows advancing prices. There was no floating supply of New York bonds, and in some instances the demand was not easily satisfied. Dealers say it is due mainly to the fact that such bonds are exempt from income tax.

### STEEL EARNINGS

The Steel Corporation's quarterly reports always excite the interest of those who study the condition of business. Last week was published the report for the quarter that ended with September. The net earnings were \$38,450,400. More had been expected by many persons, but it was not overlooked that the net for three quarters of 1913 (\$114,097,014) has exceeded by \$6,000,000 the net for the entire year 1912.

A decline of prices in the Steel industry has affected profits. This decline, taking place in the last two or three months, now amounts to about 10 per cent. There has been some shortening of work schedules at the steel mills. Nothing significant with respect to imports under the new tariff has been re-

ported. Part of the reduction, however, may have been made to prevent imports. But the main cause appears to be a halt in buying.

Platinum is now worth \$46 an ounce, against \$20 five years ago. The world's output in 1912 was 314,751 ounces, of which only 721 ounces are credited to the United States. Russia, with about 300,000 ounces, is the leading producer. Colombia, with 12,000, is second.

Statistics published at Ottawa show the continued growth and decided preponderance of United States traffic in the Canadian canals, the freight tonnage originating in the United States having increased from 71 per cent in 1908 to 79½ per cent in 1911, and 80¼ per cent in 1912.

At Texas City, on the shore of Galveston harbor, \$10,000,000 is to be invested in a steel plant which will employ 7500 men. This investment is to be made by the Southwestern Steel Corporation, which has acquired iron ore and limestone supplies in Texas, and coal properties in Alabama.

The corporation by means of which the Eastman Kodak Company does business in Europe has acquired thirty-three acres of land near Budapest and will erect a large factory there. Inducements, in the way of subsidies and freedom from taxation, were offered by the Hungarian Government.

Our exports to Latin America in the present year will be about \$385,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in 1903, and \$87,000,000 in 1893. The growth of this trade in the last ten years has been 183 per cent, while the increase of our shipments to all other countries of the world has been only 64 per cent.

Canadian fishery experts say that the construction of the new Canadian Northern Railroad thru the Fraser River Cañon, by altering currents and eddies in the river, has subjected the British Columbia salmon fishing industry to great loss, because the fish are unable now to reach their old spawning grounds. The loss for a "big run" year is estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Canada's Government has been subjected to much pressure by Western members of Parliament who urge that wheat and flour should be put on the free list at the beginning of the session in January, in order that the counter-vailing duties of our new tariff may be avoided. Many Western supporters of the Government say that such action would be politically expedient as well as for the benefit of the entire Dominion.

The following dividend is announced:

General Chemical Company, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable December 1.



### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 21, 1913:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$5,572,677.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	924.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	135,478.00
To secure postal savings.....	36,814.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	5,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	638,303.74
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	674,313.28
Due from state and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	54,898.35
Checks and other cash items.....	21,017.34
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	523,267.40
Notes of other national banks.....	10,840.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	5,926.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie.....	1,494,949.55
Legal tender notes.....	229,300.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).....	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	50,000.00

Total ..... \$9,979,709.28

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$600,000.00
Surplus fund.....	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	144,219.02
National bank notes outstanding.....	483,300.00
Due to other national banks.....	1,921,712.60
Due to state and private banks and bankers.....	256,408.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	970,315.76
Dividends unpaid.....	67.50
Individual deposits subject to check.....	4,796,205.54
Demand certificates of deposit.....	74,450.00
Certified checks.....	106,128.50
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	111,617.71
United States deposits.....	82,698.41
Postal savings deposits.....	25,586.11
Reserved for taxes.....	7,000.00

Total ..... \$9,979,709.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of October, 1913.

JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest:

KIMBALL C. ATWOOD,  
EDWIN E. JACKSON, JR., } Directors.  
GEO. A. GRAHAM.

### EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK CITY

Statement of condition October 21, 1913:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,384,694.50
U. S. bonds.....	50,000.00
Other bonds.....	64,174.12
Banking house.....	150,000.00
Other real estate.....	6,934.35
Due from banks.....	423,928.56
Cash and reserve.....	510,796.84

Total ..... \$2,590,528.37

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$250,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	65,332.49
Circulation.....	50,000.00
Deposits.....	2,225,195.88

Total ..... \$2,590,528.37

#### OFFICERS.

Vincent Loeser, President; Frederic T. Hume, Vice-President; Geo. E. Hoyer, Cashier; H. V. E. Terhune, Assistant Cashier.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 21st, 1913:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$11,094,794.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1,367.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	890,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, \$10,000.....	10,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	3,045,019.47
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	1,246,655.72
Due from state and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	49,103.41
Advances on letters of credit.....	108,400.81
Checks and other cash items.....	98,170.35
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	603,864.51
Notes of other national banks.....	57,370.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	1,851.00
Lawful money reserve in banks, viz.: Specie.....	2,431,224.25
Legal tender notes.....	681,576.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	44,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	26,000.00

Total ..... \$20,389,897.44

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	773,709.08
National bank notes outstanding.....	873,000.00
Letters of credit issued.....	108,400.81
Due to other national banks.....	1,066,163.69
Due to state and private banks and bankers.....	490,382.69
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	227,655.92
Individual deposits subject to check.....	14,027,854.33
Demand certificates of deposit.....	22,905.70
Certified checks.....	50,857.70
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	24,486.46
United States deposits.....	10,214.02
Bonds borrowed.....	690,000.00
Reserved for taxes.....	22,928.04
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	1,339.00

Total ..... \$20,389,897.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1913.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public.  
No. 3,827, New York County.

Correct—Attest:

HARRY J. LUCE, }  
F. L. ROSSITER, } Directors.  
E. E. OLCOTT.

## FRANKLIN National Bank BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Philadelphia, October 21, 1913.

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$25,867,353.00
Due from banks.....	5,979,559.04
Cash and reserve.....	7,764,625.41
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	2,472,136.09

\$42,083,673.57

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits.....	3,307,775.65
Circulation.....	438,300.00
Deposits.....	37,337,597.92

\$42,083,673.57

E. P. PASSMORE, Vice-President and Cashier

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 21st, 1913:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$25,085,833.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	2,568.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	603,850.73
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	700,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	2,224,631.95
Due from state banks and bankers.....	289,949.19
Checks and other cash items.....	146,831.80
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	1,532,511.63
Notes of other national banks.....	35.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	4,370.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie.....	3,548,800.00
Legal tender notes.....	2,659,271.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).....	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund.....	111,000.00

Total ..... \$36,963,153.72

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,944,983.29
National bank notes outstanding.....	48,600.00
State bank notes outstanding.....	5,678.00
Due to other national banks.....	9,308,273.47
Due to state banks and bankers.....	1,434,316.60
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	2,239,651.91
Dividends unpaid.....	8,809.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	12,762,492.90
Demand certificates of deposit.....	590,000.00
Time certificates of deposit.....	200,000.00
Certified checks.....	200,075.53
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	641,798.01
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
Reserved for taxes.....	77,475.01

Total ..... \$36,963,153.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1913.

CHAS. E. McCARTY, Notary Public.  
New York County No. 12.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND, }  
ISAAC D. FLETCHER, } Directors.  
CHAS. F. BASSETT.

## John Munroe & Co.

30 Pine Street, New York  
4 Post Office Sq., Boston

## LETTERS OF CREDIT

In Sterling, Francs and Dollars for Travel  
in this and Foreign Countries

Commercial Letters of Credit, Bills  
of Exchange and Cable Transfers

MUNROE & CO., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris

### INCREASE THE EARNING POWER OF YOUR SAVINGS

This Company Offers You

## 6 PER CENT Certificates

issued in amounts of \$100,  
running for two years and  
amply secured by first mort-  
gages on improved property.

A sound, convenient and liberal investment.  
Write to any publication in which you see  
this advertisement as to the trustworthiness  
of this company. Write us for the 6% book.

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE COMPANY  
1048 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.

CHARTERED 1853

## United States Trust Company of New York 45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,025,643.12

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOS-  
ITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities  
and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

#### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
ALEXANDER E. ORR  
WILLIAM D. SLOANE  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN

JOHN CLAFLIN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD  
LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY

EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP  
GEORGE L. RIVES  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY

WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
PORTON L. WINTHROP  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.  
HENRY W. de FOREST  
ROBT. I. GAMMELL



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL  
BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the  
close of business, October 21st, 1913.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$33,890,918.52
Overdrafts, secured.....	2,983.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..	4,340,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	280,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings	100,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	167,810.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	170,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned.....	40,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	9,500.00
Bonds purchased under agreement to resell .....	205,390.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	274,312.50
Bonds, securities, etc.....	3,631,819.83
Banking house.....	2,225,000.00
Other real estate owned.....	425,592.84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents) .....	3,969,559.69
Due from state and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	945,316.59
Checks and other cash items.....	22,453.18
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	13,211,221.48
Notes of other national banks.....	310,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents .....	1,602.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie .....	9,094,737.00
Legal tender notes.....	1,355,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5% of circulation).....	217,000.00
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase .....	910,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	92,000.00
Total .....	\$75,892,216.97

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid .....	1,889,017.47
National bank notes outstanding....	4,340,000.00
Due to other national banks.....	12,968,166.65
Due to state and private banks and bankers .....	5,075,601.65
Due to trust companies and savings banks .....	4,772,630.34
Dividends unpaid.....	5,662.50
Individual deposits subject to check	32,715,522.31
Demand certificates of deposit.....	146,444.72
Accepted checks.....	1,968,364.56
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	2,446,213.60
United States deposits.....	118,729.69
Postal savings deposits.....	215,869.67
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	274,477.84
Reserved for taxes.....	45,515.97
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase .....	910,000.00
Total .....	\$75,892,216.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-  
named bank, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true, to the best of my knowledge  
and belief.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th  
day of October, 1913.

ROY MURCHIE, Notary Public.  
Kings County, 4.  
Certificate filed in New York County, 49.  
Correct—Attest:

JOHN CLAFLIN,  
JOHN T. TERRY,  
LEWIS L. CLARKE. } Directors.

DIVIDENDS

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, October 17, 1913.  
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per  
cent. (1½%) will be paid December 1, 1913, to  
Common stockholders of record at 3 P. M.,  
November 12, 1913.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

PEBBLES

"You say that he died of consump-  
tion?"

"Yes, the cannibals got him."—*Cor-  
nell Widow.*

Which looks worse? A man's knee  
or a woman's elbow? We leave it to  
the Lancaster Literary Society.—  
*Atchison Globe.*

"Oh!" exclaimed Johnnie as the des-  
ert came on, "how I wish you had  
told me this morning, mother, that you  
were going to have peaches and cream!"  
"Why, what difference would it have  
made?" inquired his mother. "Oh, lots!  
I could have looked forward to it all  
day then!"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

TAXATION OF LIFE INSURANCE

In a circular letter to the agents of  
the New York Life Insurance Company  
advising them that policyholders should  
be informed that the efforts made to  
induce Congress to exempt the funds  
of mutual companies from the provi-  
sions of the income tax were partially  
successful, President Kingsley of that  
company advances the opinion that the  
largest value contained in the conces-  
sion won probably lies in the precedent  
which it establishes rather than in the  
amount of money which it saves the  
policyholders.

This is perhaps correct. It is a reduc-  
tion in insurance taxation. The new  
law relieves the companies of the bur-  
dens imposed by the corporation tax  
law and it is estimated that the aggre-  
gate collected will be something like  
three-quarters of a million less. In other  
words, says Mr. Kingsley, it is a step  
in the right direction and "gives ground  
for the general movement which pol-  
icyholders should inaugurate at an  
early date against the outrageous taxes  
now levied and collected by the various  
states."

Policyholders should concern them-  
selves about this matter. In some of the  
Southern and Western states the vari-  
ous levies, including state, county and  
municipal taxes, insurance department  
fees and licenses, privilege taxes, etc.,  
are so onerous as to really deserve the  
application of the adjective "outra-  
geous." Policyholders should not toler-  
ate these conditions. It is a discrimina-  
tion against them, for uninsured citi-  
zens are exempted from that form of  
taxation.

CASUALTY AGENTS ORGANIZE

There seems to be trouble immedi-  
ately ahead for the casualty insurance  
companies. Some of the state insurance  
departments are moving against the  
prevalent expense ratio and are de-  
manding that it be reduced. The New  
York department has been unusually  
active in this matter during recent  
months. As the result of its work most  
of the companies have made a heavy  
reduction in their agents' commission  
schedule. As was expected, this move  
has aroused the agents, who will doubt-  
less endeavor to defeat or circumvent  
it in some way. From both directions  
the companies are being assailed. This  
burden, combined with the underwrit-  
ing losses and distractions now charac-  
teristic of the employers' liability  
branch of the business, is rendering  
the managers miserable.

Two weeks ago at Cincinnati several  
hundred general agents and local  
agents held a meeting and organized  
a national association. This movement  
was the direct result of the simultane-

ous reduction of commissions by the  
companies, although it is assumed that  
the league has been formed for offen-  
sive and defensive purposes generally.  
The leaders at first proposed that ef-  
forts be made to secure admission to  
the National Association of Local Fire  
Insurance Agents, but this idea was  
subsequently abandoned and the Na-  
tional Association of Casualty and  
Surety Agents organized.

From the reports received, we con-  
clude that the leaders among the cas-  
ualty agents are profound admirers of  
the policies governing the fire agents'  
organization and that they intend to  
emulate the example there set. This, if  
true, is unfortunate for the companies  
and their representatives generally,  
and it indicates future turmoil. If a  
balance could be struck we believe it  
would be found that the influence of  
the National Association of Local Fire  
Insurance Agents was more harmful  
than beneficial to the institution as a  
whole. The leaders of that organization  
have weakened the allegiance of the  
agents to their companies and have in-  
spired them with a species of selfish-  
ness that should not exist in a relation-  
ship of that kind. If the new casualty  
organization adopts tactics similar to  
those which have been pursued by their  
older prototype, the existence of com-  
pany officers and managers will become  
deplorable.

NOTES

The Cologne Re-Insurance Company,  
of Cologne, Germany, announces the ap-  
pointment of Mr. Morris W. Torrey,  
former president of the Manhattan Life  
Insurance Company, as United States  
representative of its life reinsurance  
department. The company's assets in  
the United States are \$1,482,718.

Under a decision just rendered by the  
Supreme Court of Canada jurisdiction  
over insurance companies will lodge in  
the individual provinces, of which there  
are eight, and hereafter companies will  
make their reports to the separate in-  
surance departments instead of to the  
Dominion Government. This is a move  
toward denationalization there, while  
the efforts are all the other way in this  
country.

The New York Institute of Fire Pro-  
tection Engineering announces a course  
of twenty-three lectures, providing in-  
struction by E. P. Murphy in schedule  
rating and fire protection engineering,  
running from October 2, 1913, to April  
2, 1914. Classes will meet every Thurs-  
day (holidays excepted) from 8 p. m.  
to 10 p. m., at room 3, Grand Opera  
House, New York City. Mr. Murphy's  
lectures will be supplemented by occa-  
sional talks by experts in various lines.



# The Independent

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## FORTY-FIVE YEARS AT THE EDITORIAL DESK

THE readers of The Independent have often expressed the wish that Dr. William Hayes Ward should give thru its columns a comprehensive statement of his religious faith and the reason for it. His editorial colleagues have long urged him to undertake such a series of articles, for we knew that he had been dissatisfied with the usual defenses of Theism as failing to take proper advantage of current scientific thought, and with the ordinary discussions of biblical interpretation and authority as needing to be coördinated with modern criticism and archeology. But hitherto Dr. Ward has not been able to find time for this formulation of his views.

For forty-five years he has been at his editorial desk almost every day, usually arriving earlier than the rest of us and staying later and wasting no time in the eating of a luncheon. But now, when he is in his seventy-ninth year, we are able by the enlargement of our office force to relieve him of his daily drudgery and give him freedom to do such writing as he most desires. He has not severed his connection with The Independent, and he is not going to sever it; he has become the Honorary Editor; his old desk still stands in our new offices; he will be present at our councils; he will continue to write editorials and reviews, and, in addition, the series of articles which we shall shortly begin to publish under the title of "What I Believe and Why."

This series will begin with a consideration of the data which nature gives us from which we are to conclude whether it is self-existent and eternal or has a Creator and Director; and the discussion will then follow along the successive lines of inorganic nature, then the world of life, and then of mind, to learn whether they tell us of God. This discussion will have a bearing on the breaking down, or at least the weakening, of the familiar argument from Design. Other arguments for Theism may then be discussed, perhaps more briefly, before considering the questions that arise as to Revelation, inspiration and the historic problems that relate more definitely to the Christian religion. The aim of the articles will be to present the results of recent scientific investigation and historical research in such plain language that the layman may understand their bearing upon religious belief. It is hoped in this way to clear up some of the confusion and cloudiness of mind now prevalent because of rapidly shifting currents of modern thought.

The extraordinary fluidity of faith in these days, the materialistic attacks upon it and the present happy search after the essential and the true, irrespective of authority, will give timeliness and value to such a reconsideration of these fundamental questions. Dr. Ward

is exceptionally qualified to write upon the subject by reason of his scholarship and active experience in the affairs of men. He has from his youth up been a diligent student of the natural sciences, with a particular interest in botany, and before becoming a member of the editorial staff of The Independent he was professor of science in Ripon College. He is an authority on Assyriology and well versed in the history of the ancient peoples among whom our Bible took its origin. He was director of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia in 1884-5 and is the author of many papers and books on Oriental archeology, chief among which is the large and handsomely illustrated volume on *The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia*, published by the Carnegie Institution four years ago. He began his pastoral work in Oskaloosa, Kansas, in 1859, and has been active in the councils of Congregationalism, in the Bible and missionary societies and in various interdenominational movements. His theological views will be regarded by some as too radical, but his conclusions must command the respect of all because they are the result of prolonged study as well as an earnest religious faith.

Only those of us who have been long and closely associated with Dr. Ward in our common work can appreciate the nobleness of the character and the usefulness of the life which is to find expression in this personal confession of faith, and we take advantage of his absence from the office this week to say something of what is in our hearts regarding him.

During the time he has been an editor of The Independent, almost half a century, successive generations of editors have grown up in this office. But all have loved Dr. Ward and have felt it a liberal education to have worked with him. His keen criticism has been quick to lay bare unsuspected or unacknowledged faults in manuscripts submitted to him, but his never failing sympathy healed the wounded pride. He could discern hidden merit where others saw only clumsy execution and more than one distinguished poet or novelist owes success to his timely encouragement and painstaking criticism. He was alive on all points and hardly a subject was brought up in editorial conference in which he did not take a lively interest and to which he did not make some pertinent suggestion. His pen has been suffered neither to wear out nor to rust out, and today it is as sharp in the point and moves as freely as it did when he first took it up in this office, notwithstanding the many miles of paper it has traveled over since that time. He has always been a hater of shams, a foe to all pretense, arrogance and ostentation, but generously appreciative of honest effort wherever found, recognizing the good in everything.



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LAST WEEK'S ELECTIONS

**I**N the elections held last week there were three main points of interest—Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. The first two states elected governors and legislatures, the third elected its legislature and the administration of its greatest city.

The Democratic party in the two states elected its candidates, continuing its success of the past two elections, state and national; in the third the Democratic candidates were swept disastrously from the field.

In Massachusetts there were four candidates for Governor—Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Independent. The Independent candidate was Governor Foss, who had been elected three times as a Democrat. The vote which he received last week, running on a purely personal platform, was negligible. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, the Progressive candidate for Governor running second.

In New Jersey there were three candidates in the field—Democratic, Republican and Progressive. Here again the Democrat was successful; but unlike the result in Massachusetts, the Progressive candidate received not many more votes than the plurality of the successful candidate over his Republican opponent.

Both in Massachusetts and in New Jersey the result may be taken as a continuing indorsement of the Wilson administration and the Democratic party under the President's leadership. In each of them the Democratic party polled a slightly larger proportion of the total vote than it did a year ago. To that extent Mr. Wilson and those in his party who approve his leadership may properly find gratification in the result. But in neither state did the party poll a majority of the votes cast. Mr. Fielder received about 49 per cent of the votes in New Jersey, while Mr. Walsh received about 40 per cent of the votes in Massachusetts. Neither state appears yet to be safely Democratic.

There is a wide discrepancy between the Progressive vote in Massachusetts and the Progressive vote in New Jersey. In the former state Mr. Bird ran second; in the latter Mr. Colby was a bad third.

The explanation—or at least a partial one—of the poor showing of the Progressives in New Jersey is found in the peculiar conditions in that state. For many years there has been, largely under the leadership of Mr. Colby, a strong movement of protest against the unenlightened control of the Republican party in the state. It was this movement which afforded Mr. Wilson a substantial part of his support when he was a candidate for Governor. This year a considerable portion of the strength of that movement unquestionably went to the candidates who represented the Wilson ideas, cast for him in the hope of defeating Mr. Stokes, the representative of the old guard in the Republican party. Votes which under other conditions and in other states would logically belong to the Progressive party, in New Jersey are found in the Democratic column.

In New York State the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party bore no relation to national issues, but was due to purely local causes. It was a wholehearted, thoroughgoing beating administered to Tammany Hall and all its works. In New York City the corrupt organization which purports to represent the Democratic party received the worst drubbing in its history.

Mr. John Purroy Mitchel's majority of 121,000 was the largest received by any candidate for mayor since Greater New York came into being. In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the body in whose hands will be the spending of a billion dollars for the city during the next four years, the anti-Tammany forces have fourteen out of sixteen votes. The men holding the most influential positions in the new administration—the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen—have been working together in the city's service already for four years. During that time they have done much to raise the standard of administration and to redeem the city from the grasp of Tammany exploitation and greed. They have already made a great beginning. With four years before them and with their administration rounded out with men of equally high ideals and lofty purposes, there is little that they should not be able to accomplish.

A striking and unusual feature of the campaign was the part taken in it by Mr. Sulzer, the impeached and convicted Governor of the state. Driven from office by the bitter hatred of Tammany, who found his vulnerable spot and drove its venomous arrows home, he goes back into office—tho in a humbler capacity—on a wave of anti-Tammany indignation. It was this same wave of indignation which swept over the Tammany bulwarks not only thruout the greater city, but in the farthest corners of the state. The corrupt organization in Fourteenth street had been steadily reaching out to control not only the city, but the state. Its impeachment of Governor Sulzer was the crowning act of its rapacity. To the decent sentiment thruout the state it was the last straw. Twenty-nine out of forty-six Democratic Assemblymen who voted for the impeachment of the Governor were defeated for reelection. The new Legislature has only fifty Democrats out of one hundred and fifty. Tammany's control over the state, which it has exercised with brutal cynicism for three years, is broken at the same blow which loosened its last grip on the city.

The victory in New York City and State, as we said before election, is an event of national importance. Tammany represents all that is worst in American political life. Its overwhelming defeat serves to restore confidence in the fundamental purposes and instincts of American democracy.

## IDEALISM OR EXPEDIENCY IN OUR POLICY TOWARD MEXICO

**H**UERTA and other leaders of the Mexican people ought to see that there is nothing selfish or grasping in the policy of our Government with respect to the condition of their country. In all probability Huerta knows this. But he longs to retain the power which he gained by the murder of Madero. President Wilson seeks to restore peace in Mexico, and to do this, as he said at Mobile, without striving to "secure one additional foot of territory by conquest." There can be no peace so long as Huerta shall reign. Mr. Wilson is persistently urging him to retire.

There should be in Huerta's place, holding the office temporarily, some Mexican whom Carranza and his followers could respect, and under whose rule they would consent to take part in a national movement for a



peaceful settlement of all pending questions. As we understand it, the substitution of such a man for Huerta is what the President seeks. There would follow an election, the results of which the revolutionists could accept.

Unfortunately, dictators like Huerta do not give up their power if they think they can keep it. If he persists in rejecting all of the President's suggestions, or if he transfers his office to some tool, it is difficult to see what course our Government ought to take. There is no great need of haste at Washington. The President may reasonably await a declaration of the results of the farcical election. But if the new Congress pronounces the election null and void, or declines to act, and if thereafter Huerta remains in office, the dictator's purpose will be clearly shown to all, altho the situation will not be perceptibly changed.

We do not suppose that the President has armed intervention in mind. He feels, we are confident, that, if possible, it should be avoided. Many, in Mexico and in our own country, are saying that it must come. It may be that the interests of peace would be served if the President should now take the people of the United States into his confidence, clearly defining his policy. But to do so would, of course, be to take Huerta and his associates into confidence as well.

The problem is one of extreme difficulty. We publish an article in which Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, recently American ambassador to Mexico, sets forth his views. "The machinery for a constitutional election," he says, "does not exist in Mexico," where 80 per cent of the people, unable to write or read, "have no idea of the obligations of citizenship or of the nature of constitutional government." But if the remaining 20 per cent could be induced to work peacefully for honest government, at the same time striving to lift up, educate and enlighten the illiterate mass, something greatly to be desired would be gained. There can be no peaceful movement of this kind under a Huerta. There might be a beginning if he should make way for a temporary ruler whom Carranza would not oppose, and if that ruler should, in the near future, be succeeded by some one chosen peacefully at a fair election in obedience to the requirements of existing laws.

Mr. Wilson's point of view on the Mexican situation, as outlined in his article, is diametrically opposed to that of President Wilson. The keynote of the former ambassador's position is exprest in the statement "that in the conduct of foreign relations idealism is a dangerous element, and that morals and expediency are always or nearly always identical."

The opposite point of view cannot be better exprest than in the words of President Wilson in the Mobile Declaration, which we reprinted last week: "It is a very perilous thing to determine a foreign policy in terms of material interests. . . . The development of constitutional liberty and world human rights, the maintenance of national integrity as against material interests—that is our creed."

It is this point of view rather than that which would put expediency before morals that, in our belief, the American people will in the long run uphold.

Ambassador Wilson would be convinced that the Mexican people are incapable of self-government and would hasten to recognize the man of brute strength

who gains and keeps his power thru assassination and trampling upon the constitutional rights of the people. President Wilson would assume, until experience has proved the assumption without foundation, that the Mexican people can govern themselves under the forms and in the spirit of constitutional government and would use all the influence and power of the United States to aid them toward this consummation.

That, as we said last week, is the true American policy.

## MICROSCOPIC ART CRITICISM

**A** GAIN the chemist has been called to the aid of the art critic. Prof. A. P. Laurie, of the London Royal Academy of Arts, has discovered that by taking a photograph thru a microscope of a minute portion of a painting and then enlarging it, the characteristic details of the brush work of the artist are revealed and may be used to identify his work in doubtful cases. Armed with this new weapon of detective craft he has already proved that paintings in private collections ascribed to Teniers and Wouvermann and in the National Gallery ascribed to Potter are not genuine. This reminds one of Dr. Bode, of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum of Berlin, who, in order to prove that he was right in ascribing to Leonardo da Vinci a wax bust which others said was made by Lucas, a modern English artist, had the wax analyzed in a chemical laboratory. If the bust was by Leonardo it was worth the \$20,000 he paid for it; if by Lucas it was worth less.

This new way of looking at a painting will be welcomed by one kind of connoisseur. He needs it in his business, which is to tell the collector what he ought to buy and the public what it ought to admire. He has to keep up the reputation involved in the name of his profession; he is supposed to be "one who knows," and what he has to know nowadays is the extrinsic rather than the intrinsic value of a painting. "In the elder days of art"—if that paradisiacal state ever existed—the task of the connoisseur was an easy and delightful one. All he had to do was to point out what works were beautiful, striking, significant, impressive or inspiring, and what the opposite. If any one disagreed with him, if all the world opposed him, he was still unimpeachable. He could always stand fast by his own superior artistic insight and quote the adage *De gustibus non disputandum est*, which, in the vernacular, is "There's no accounting for tastes."

But with the transfer of art criticism from the esthetic to the commercial field, the standards of connoisseurship become more exacting and the risks to reputation greater. When it is not a question of merit, but of authenticity, the judgment of the expert may not merely be wrong, but, what is worse, may be proved wrong.

Take, for instance, the case of the old Dutch windmill which was painted by Rembrandt or somebody else and bought a couple of years ago by P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, for half a million dollars. One would have thought from the frantic appeals to British patriotism in the London *Times* that the honor of old England was dependent upon raising that sum to keep the canvas on that side the Atlantic. After they had lost it the British consoled themselves with the story that in cleaning off the dirty varnish the signature of Hercule Seghers had



been disclosed instead of Rembrandt. Whether this was true or not does not matter in the least, but it settled the question, much debated at the time, of whether the picture was "really worth" half a million dollars. It obviously was not, if by "worth" we mean anything more than the selling price. The painting was like a bank check; its "value" lay in its signature. Without that it shrank from \$500,000 to—whatever is the average market price for Seghers, a figure which at the moment we have not in mind. The difference in price is simply the water in the Rembrandt stock.

Nobody can pretend that a Mauritius postage stamp is "worth" \$7500; or a copy of Poe's *Tamerlane*, \$2900; or Bryant's *Embargo* \$3500, yet these are their selling prices. Any one of them could be exactly reproduced for a hundredth part of that sum.

The connoisseurs tell us that nobody nowadays can paint like the old masters and that an imitation is never so good as an original, but many artists are making a good living by proving them wrong. A fake Comte and Comtesse not long ago cleared up \$200,000 out of fake Corots and Correggios. Even artists themselves have been deceived and have acknowledged forgeries as their own work. This is why that type of art critic, who is more interested in the market value of a picture than in its beauty value, has been forced to fall back upon the chemist and microscopist, the textile expert and the mineralogist to determine what he regards as the value of a work of art.

Sometimes an attempt is made to justify this method of art appraisal by claiming that altho a picture may not be worth so much on account of its beauty or other merits, yet it has a great historic value which is necessarily dependent upon its authenticity. The absurdity of such reasoning is seen by considering the case of the two St. Francis ascribed to Rembrandt. Here doctors disagree. Dr. Abels holds that the one in Budapest is the only genuine. Dr. Bode declares it bogus and says the real St. Francis is owned by Otto Beit. Now obviously there is little difference between them in artistic merit and it is equally plain that the question which is genuine cannot in any conceivable way affect the history of art. To know that Rembrandt did paint a St. Francis and what sort of a picture he made of it has for the student of art a certain interest, but this is not in the least dependent upon knowing which of two indistinguishable pictures is the original. Yet the market value of the pictures is almost wholly dependent upon that.

Not long ago at a sale in New York City two landscapes signed "G. Inness" were challenged as being forgeries, and some art critics urged their destruction on that ground. The dealer and the owner agreed with them that if they were proved not genuine they should be destroyed. Here we have positive evidence that a certain type of art critic, dealer and collector cares nothing for art in itself, but is concerned with it merely as the medium of speculation, as brokers are with cotton or copper. These men, supposedly interested in the increase of beautiful paintings in the world, proposed to burn these two fine storm scenes, equal to some of Inness' works, simply because they were by another man. It is enough to make the blood of the true picture lover boil with rage at the thought of such men standing in the community as patrons of art. It is as if the British court had decided that the Tichborne Claimant should not

only be disinherited, but executed, or the American courts had sentenced every wrong boy who was brought forward as the real Charlie Ross to the gallows. To expose the Inness forgeries was quite right, since even speculators are entitled to protection against fraud, but to protect the commercial interests in these paintings it would only be necessary to brand them on the back of the canvas with indelible ink, "Not by G. Inness," and then let them be sold for what they were worth to those who wanted to look at them. Which is the way that all works of art ought to be sold.

### THEY COULD KEEP THE PEACE

THE Powers of Europe could keep the peace of Europe, if they would. Whatever a more distant future may have in store, there are no present complications that cannot be handled without the last resort if any three or four of the stronger European nations sincerely wish to handle them that way. If wars like those of Italy with Turkey, the Balkan States against Turkey and the subsequent Bulgarian war are to continue, or be repeated, the responsibility is and will be clear.

No other conclusion than this can be drawn from studies and reviews by competent investigators of recent Balkan history and the present Balkan situation. In particular, the thoro-going examination of the whole problem which Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, has been making, permits of no other conclusion. Turkey could have been forced to retire to the Bosphorus, and a strong Balkan confederation, rich in resources and in human energies, could have been created, but for the unprincipled designs of Austria, and the connivance of other Powers.

The losses which these wars have inflicted upon European civilization are irremediable. As the Civil War in America cut off the flower of the young manhood descended from colonial stock of English, Celtic and Teutonic blood, whose posterity should have filled the vast spaces of the West, so the Balkan slaughter has eliminated forever much of the physically and morally best of the southwestern European population. Whatever may have been true in the days of Neanderthal man, war in these modern times undoes and reverses the work of natural selection.

The European Powers can keep the peace, if they will. The possibility that they will is strengthened by a growing volume of public opinion grounded in the abundant and accurate knowledge which, fortunately, the world has obtained of the true diplomatic history of the Balkan turmoil.

That excellent daily, *The State*, Columbia, South Carolina, asks: "What does The Independent think of the North's industrial strangling of the negro race, and what is The Independent going to do about it?" We think it is mean and wrong to exclude negroes from labor unions, or otherwise discriminate against them in business matters. But we have negro craftsmen nevertheless, and there is a big field open to them, even in politics. What will we do about it? Attack caste prejudice everywhere, and welcome those, white and black, who come North in multitudes to improve their condition.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Elections in Various States

The most interesting state elections held last week were those in Massachusetts and New Jersey. In the first of these states, David I. Walsh, Democrat, was elected Governor by a plurality of about 50,000, his opponents being Bird, Progressive; Gardner, Republican, and Governor Foss, an independent candidate, whose vote was small. The Progressive candidate was second in the list. In the Legislature the Progressives hold the balance of power. In New Jersey, on the other hand, the Progressive candidate for Governor, Everett Colby, was far in the rear. James F. Fielder was elected Governor, his nearest competitor being E. C. Stokes, Republican. Secretary Bryan made speeches for Mr. Fielder, who had the support of President Wilson.

In Maryland, Blair Lee, Democrat, was elected United States Senator by direct popular vote. By this addition the party's narrow majority in the Senate is increased. In this state the Progressive vote was reduced. Virginia elected Henry C. Stuart, Democrat, Governor. In the Oregon referendum a bill for the sterilization of habitual criminals was disapproved. There was no election of a Governor in New York, where Lieutenant Governor Glynn now holds the office as successor to Governor Sulzer, removed by impeachment proceedings; but members of the Legislature were chosen, and there were large Republican gains. Progressives will hold the balance of power in the Assembly, or House, which will be organized in opposition to the Democrats. The Democratic losses were due mainly to the revolt against Tammany thruout the state, and partly to disapproval of Tammany's prosecution of Governor Sulzer. The latter was elected a member of the Assembly in a New York City district, where he had been nominated by the Progressives.

## Contests in the Cities

The most notable of the municipal elections was the one in New York City, where the Tammany organization was routed by a Fusion movement. John Purroy Mitchel was elected Mayor by a plurality of 121,000 over the Tammany Democratic candidate, Edward E. McCall, and nearly all of the other city and borough officers on the Fusion ticket were successful. The important Board of Estimate and Ap-

portionment is controlled by the Fusionists, who have 14 of its 16 votes. There will be a Democratic movement to destroy the Tammany organization, or to deprive it of all power in politics by means of a new association. This movement, it is understood, will have the approval of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo. Dudley Field Malone, third Assistant Secretary of State, may succeed Mr. Mitchel as collector of the port. He spoke for the Mitchel ticket during the campaign, altho Mr. McCall had the support of his father-in-law, Senator O'Gorman. The city election was an orderly and clean one. There were very few arrests.

Charges made during the campaign, and notably those found in the speeches of John A. Hennessy, have been laid before a grand jury by District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Hennessy, a friend of Governor Sulzer, was employed some time ago in an inquiry concerning the offences of dishonest state officers. His charges relate to frauds in public

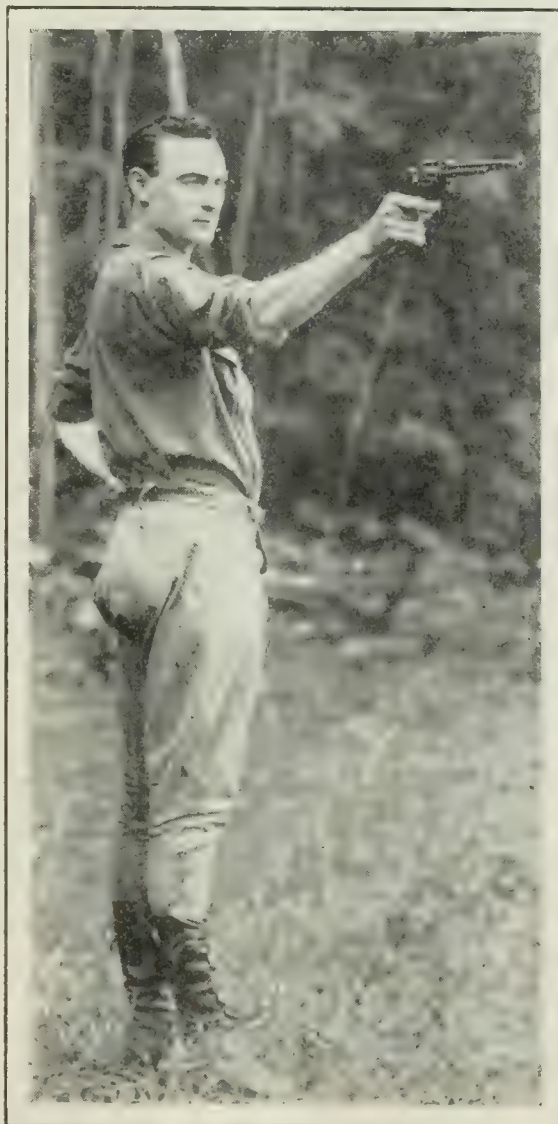
work, the assessment of office holders, and the collection of money from contractors and others by the Tammany leaders. They are to be considered by the Attorney General of the state. Conversations recorded by the detectograph are a part of the record. Dissatisfaction in the Tammany ranks affects the standing of the organization's leader, Charles F. Murphy, but he says he does not intend to resign. The force of the movement against the Tammany ticket was due largely to the Sulzer impeachment proceedings.

In Philadelphia the organization Republicans were victorious. Schenectady, New York, rejected its Socialist Mayor, Dr. Lunn, and another Socialist Mayor was ousted in Crookston, Minnesota. But the Socialist vote in New York City has increased. In Cincinnati, the reform Mayor, Mr. Hunt, was defeated by F. S. Spiegel, Republican. Pueblo, Colorado, adopted the single tax for municipal purposes. The votes of women in several towns of Illinois gave majorities against the liquor traffic.

## Strike Riots in Indianapolis

During the progress of a strike on the street railway lines of Indianapolis, last week, four persons were killed and many injured. A settlement was reached on the 7th. The men had recently organized a union. The union demanded higher wages, shorter hours and recognition. To these demands the company paid no attention. At the beginning of the strike several hundred non-union men were imported. But mobs prevented them from moving the cars, and the police were unwilling to aid the company. Thirty policemen resigned when ordered to protect the strike-breakers. The latter were lodged in the car barns, and when attacked there they defended themselves with rifles. Governor Ralston at first refused to use the militia, saying that the local authorities had failed to do their duty. There were riots every day, and whenever a car was taken out the mob wrecked it. The company was unable to use automobiles for carrying the mails. One of those killed was a striker, another was a strike-breaker, and a chauffeur who was looking on was killed by a rifle shot from the car barn.

Citizens would not respond to the sheriff's call for deputies. On the 6th the Governor ordered the state's en-



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JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

Mayor of New York City at thirty-four. He is a Columbia graduate and has been Commissioner of Accounts, President of the Board of Aldermen and Collector of the Port of New York. The picture was taken during Mr. Mitchel's vacation in the Adirondacks.



## THE ELECTIONS

### ILLINOIS

Eighteen out of twenty-four cities and towns in southern Illinois voted "no license." Women voters were four to one against the saloons.

### INDIANA

Indianapolis elected its first Democratic mayor in ten years, Joseph E. Bell. The Progressives led the Republicans. Forty-one mayors-elect are Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, four Progressives and ten "Citizens' Party" or independents. Democrats generally won on a "personal liberty" platform.

### KENTUCKY

In Louisville the Democrats elected John H. Buschmeyer mayor by a majority of 4545. W. F. Axton, Progressive, polled 24,944 votes; G. T. Wood, Republican, 1388.—Both houses of the Legislature are overwhelmingly Democratic, the Republican minority in the lower house being reduced.

### MARYLAND

Blair Lee, Democrat, approved by President Wilson, was elected to the United States Senate by direct popular vote to succeed William P. Jackson, Republican, appointed by the Governor to fill an unexpired term.—The Democrats have a three-fifths majority in both houses of the Legislature.

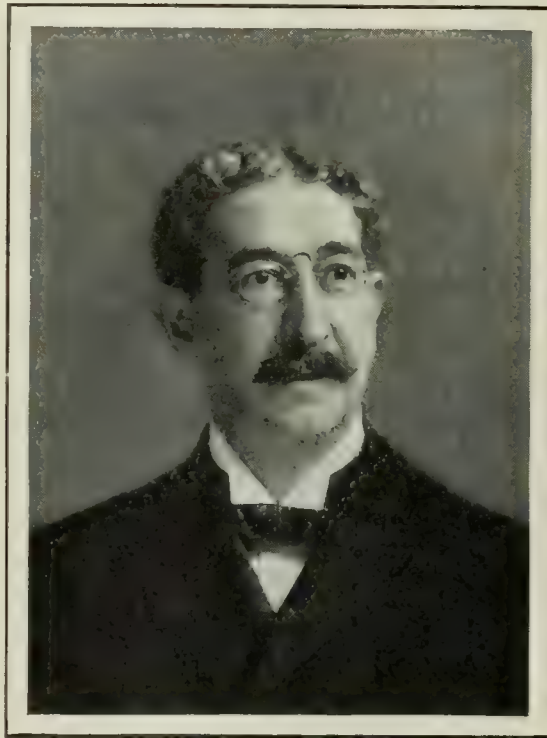
### MASSACHUSETTS

David I. Walsh, Democrat, was elected governor with a plurality of 53,000. The Progressive candidate, Charles S. Bird, led Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, by 10,000 votes. Eugene N. Foss, elected as a Democrat for three terms, ran a bad fourth as an independent.—The Republicans lost their majority in the lower house of the General Court, in which the Progressives hold the balance, and lost control of the Governor's Council, which reviews all executive appointments.—Calvin D. Paige, Republican, was elected to fill an unexpired term in Congress.

### PENNSYLVANIA

The Republican machine defeated Fusion in Philadelphia, increasing its majority in the Common Council and electing a full county ticket.—In Pittsburgh, Joseph G. Armstrong, Penrose Republican, defeated Stephen G. Porter, Flinn Republican, for the mayoralty. Edmund B. Jermyn was elected mayor of Scranton on a non-partizan ticket.

tire force of militia to the city, and 3000 soldiers were in camp there. The company began to yield. Suits to annul its franchise had been brought. On the following day the opposing forces came to an agreement, owing to the Governor's intervention. The company had declined to submit the controversy to arbitration. On this point it yielded, and the men resumed work, with the understanding that



MARCUS M. MARKS

The new President of the Borough of Manhattan, who will work with Mitchel, McAneny and Prendergast on the New York Board of Estimate.

all demands and differences should be referred to the state's Public Utilities Commission for adjustment. But the company was not required to recognize the union.

#### Guarding the Offices

The Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill, which the President signed, opened the door for the political appointment of all deputy collectors of internal revenue. Protest was made by the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Reform League. Then the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by direction of the President, issued an order which we published last week.

The new law also removed from the protection of the merit rules the appointments of about 1200 deputy marshals. A similar order has now been directed to United States marshals by Attorney General McReynolds. After quoting the memorandum which accompanied the President's approval of the bill, he says:

The above quoted proviso is designed to promote efficiency, and this object must be scrupulously observed. Under no conditions must marshals attempt to use these appointments merely for personal reward or partizan ends.

Deputies whose chief duties are not to serve process (office deputies) have since March 2, 1909, been appointed under the rules of the civil service.

Hereafter, whenever a change in re-

## THE ELECTIONS

### NEW JERSEY

President Wilson's candidate for governor, James F. Fielder, won from Edward C. Stokes, Republican, by 33,000 plurality. Everett Colby, Progressive, polled only 38,693 votes.—The Democrats retain control of the Legislature, but with reduced majorities.

### NEW YORK

Tammany was decisively defeated in New York City, John Purroy Mitchel being elected mayor by 121,000, the largest plurality on record. The entire Fusion city and county ticket, with minor exceptions, was elected.—The Democrats lost control of the Assembly. Forty-six Democrats who voted to impeach Sulzer stood for re-election; twenty-nine were retired. Sulzer was elected to the Assembly from an East Side New York district.—The Socialist vote (32,000) had nearly tripled since the last city election.—Albany, Binghamton, Rochester and Poughkeepsie elected Republican mayors; Buffalo, Troy and Utica, Democrats; Syracuse, a Progressive; in Schenectady Mayor Lunn, Socialist, was defeated by Fusion.—Constitutional amendments removing obstacles to a liberal workmen's compensation act, and permitting excess condemnation in making public improvements, were past.

### OHIO

Republicans gained in city elections. Cincinnati retired Mayor Henry T. Hunt, Democratic reformer, and elected Frederick S. Spiegel, Republican. Cleveland re-elected Mayor Newton D. Baker, Democrat, whose reduced majority was secured by second and third choices on a preferential ballot. Carl Keller, Republican, was elected mayor of Toledo; George T. Carb, Democrat, of Columbus.—Dayton elected its first commission under the city manager charter, the Citizens' party defeating the Socialists.

### OREGON

The workmen's compensation act was approved and a bill for the sterilization of habitual criminals rejected by state referendum. The Hood River County Judge and Commissioners were recalled.

### VIRGINIA

Henry C. Stuart, Democrat, was elected governor almost without opposition. Republicans and Progressives were unable to agree on a candidate and made no nominations.



spect of any such place is contemplated by a marshal he must report the facts, especially as to the qualifications of the proposed appointee, to this department and secure its express approval before making any permanent appointment thereto.

You are expected heartily to cooperate in administering the law in harmony with the principles above specified and any departure therefrom will be regarded as a breach of your official duty.

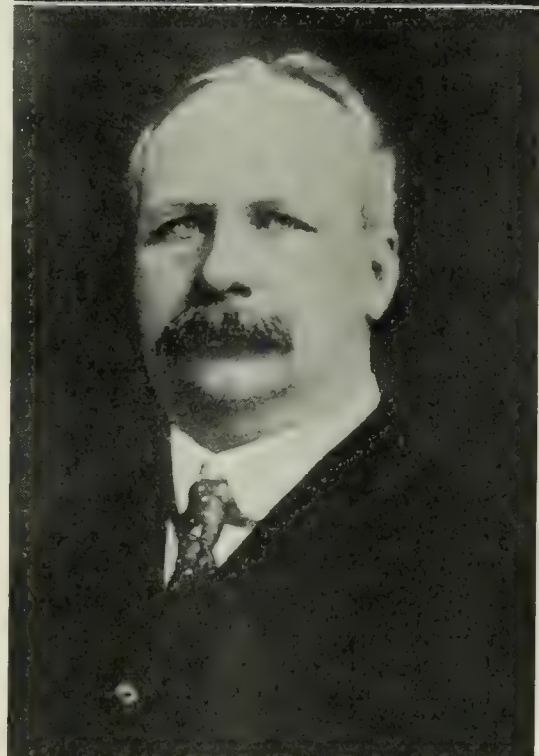
It was unfortunate that the legal barriers against the use of such offices as these for political purposes were not kept up by Congress. But since they were not, it is gratifying to find the Administration maintaining the merit system.

#### The Mexican Problem

During the past week President Wilson has earnestly sought to improve the condition of Mexico by inducing Huerta to retire. There has been no official announcement of the result of the recent election, except that the majorities of three of the members of Huerta's staff who were candidates for the Chamber of Deputies have been proclaimed. One is Huerta's son, another is his brother-in-law and the third is his private secretary. The new Congress should assemble on the 10th and act as an electoral college, but the prediction is made that it will assemble only to adjourn, and that there may be no official announcement before the middle of December. Or Congress may say that the election is null and void, and thus permit Huerta to continue in power.

Striving to procure the elimination of Huerta, Mr. Wilson sent a message which was delivered to him on the 2d by our Chargé, Mr. O'Shaughnessy. Dispatches from the Mexican capital said that this message was an ultimatum, demanding that Huerta should resign at once and should transfer his power and office to no one of his associates or friends. But Secretary Bryan said that no ultimatum had been sent. Mr. Lind, then at Vera Cruz, admitted that Huerta had been subjected to pressure. So far as can be learned at the present time, the message was one in which Huerta was reminded of his promises, and was urged to retire without delay. It is said to have been friendly in tone, and argumentative, but not wholly lacking in emphasis. The latest reports say that Huerta in his reply will deny the right of our Government to make such a demand or request.

There have been many rumors in print and much speculation as to the intervention, but intervention, so far as can be learned, is opposed by Mr.



THREE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS-ELECT

Reading downward, David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Henry C. Stuart, of Virginia (Copyright by International News), and James F. Fielder, of New Jersey (Copyright by Underwood & Underwood).

Wilson. There are some indications of preparation by the War Department, and the number of warships in Mexican waters has been increased. Within a few days there will be nine at Vera Cruz, where there are two German ships. Germany will send two more. In the north, Carranza's forces have invested the city of Chihuahua and have renewed their attack on Monterey. Carranza pleads for a lifting of the embargo on the shipment of arms across the border. If he were free to obtain arms, he says, he could overthrow Huerta in thirty days. There was a report that Mr. Wilson had sent an envoy to him, but this is denied. There is also an official denial of the story that Huerta asked France to mediate between him and the United States. It is understood that France will do nothing to offend the United States, but, with other European nations, will await the development of our Government's policy.

Felix Diaz, who found refuge on an American warship at Vera Cruz, was transferred to a trade ship which carried him to Havana. There, on the 6th, while sitting in front of a hotel and listening to a band concert, he was attacked by five Mexicans, said to be followers of Carranza, and was stabbed twice in the neck. His wounds are not fatal. He shot one of his assailants, who will die of the wound. For this he has been arrested and placed in jail. It is not clear whether the Mexicans sought to assassinate him or were enraged by uncomplimentary remarks made by him as they past.

Mr. Lind has left Vera Cruz and gone to the capital, probably to take part in the movement for the elimination of Huerta. Some have thought that our Government might decide to blockade Mexican ports and indirectly to assist Carranza. The latter sent to the President a long message, which was carried by Dr. Tupper, a representative of the International Peace Forum. But there is no evidence thus far that the President is inclined to aid the rebel leader. Huerta, needing money, is striving to obtain it by new taxes. He is also making all possible efforts to enlarge his army.

#### A Plot in Nicaragua

There are prominent members of what is called the Liberal party in Nicaragua, who are inclined to express their political opinions with much violence. They recently, with care and deliberation, perfected a plot for the overthrow of the present Government. There were three groups of these conspirators, all working in harmony. The first





## THERE'S GOING TO BE ANOTHER WAR

Boardman Robinson, in the *New York Tribune*, prophesies trouble for Murphy from the job-hungry Tammany tiger. There has been lean picking for the organization during the Gaynor-Fusion administration, and there will be little or none for the next four years.

was to kill President Adolfo Diaz and two members of his Cabinet at a time, last week, when these officers were to be riding together in a carriage. The task of the second group was to assassinate Vice-President Solorzano and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. For the third group was reserved the throwing of dynamite bombs among members of the Chamber of Deputies during a session of that legislative body.

Purely by accident the plot was discovered by persons who happened to overhear the conversation of the conspirators at a meeting in which they were reaching a final agreement as to some minor details of the project. The crimes were to have been committed on the following day. Nearly all of the conspirators are now in jail.

A Chinese  
Coup d'Etat

Yuan Shih-kai, first President of the United States of China, is not content with the suppression of the rebellion against his authority in the south, but has, by an arbitrary decree, crushed the opposition in the national assembly. Proclamations issued at midnight of November 4 expelled from parliament all of the members of the Kuomintang party, more than three hundred in number. Yuan charges them with treasonable disloyalty, of conspiring to overthrow the Government, and of implication in the southern rebellion led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Undoubtedly the sympathy of this party lay rather with Sun than with Yuan in the recent conflict, but that being over, they seem to have confined their opposition to legitimate political methods.

the President at the start by announcing to the national assembly that he would regard himself and his ministry as responsible for the administration to the representatives of the people. The national assembly is engaged upon the drafting of the constitution for the new republic, and the dominant party, the Kuomintang, has insisted upon making parliament the real power by adopting the system of ministerial responsibility in vogue in the British Empire, France and elsewhere.

They wished to have the constitution completed and enacted before the election of a President, but Yuan insisted upon his election as soon as the clause fixing the term of office, five years with a possible second term, had been adopted. They feared what has now taken place, that Yuan, once in office, would use his power to prevent a representative form of government from being established. The organ of opposition, the *China Republic* (Shanghai) has been suppressed.

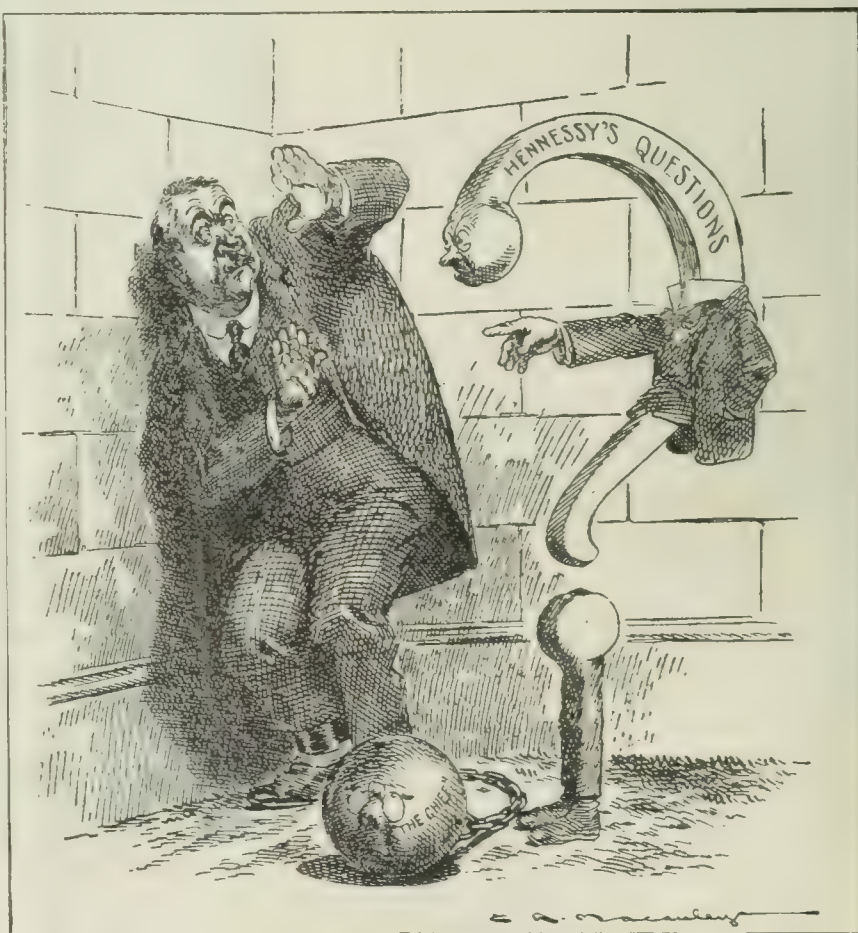
Yuan was elected President by the assembly on October 6, with a vote of 507 to 179. He chose an excellent cabinet, composed of representatives of various factions, and the new administration was inaugurated under the most favorable auspices. But it soon became evident that Yuan would not consent to any form of parliamentary control. The Premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling, offended

Yuan's Imperial  
Aspirations

liament by Yuan Shih-kai makes still closer the resemblance recently noted between the President of China and the President of Mexico. Yuan is now more dictator than constitutional executive, and it is expected that he will dismiss his present ministers and recall the old Manchu officials. Whether he is determined to make himself emperor, as his enemies say, must remain for the future to disclose, for his checkered career affords no solution to the enigma of his character. But it is interesting to recall that the accusation of imperial aspirations is not a new one, but was made publicly five years ago, under circumstances admirably illustrative of the Chinese form of humor.

It was Yuan's fiftieth birthday, when he was at the height of his power under the old regime. The aged Dowager Empress sent a costly token of her esteem, and from all parts of the Middle Kingdom, from friends and those who dared not be his foes, came presents and messages of congratulation. The latter, after the Chinese fashion, took the form of beautifully painted scrolls, recalling the date of some happy event in his career or wishing him prosperity and long life. These were hung upon the walls of the reception room of his palace for the admiration of the guests who called to present their congratulations in person.

Among these birthday scrolls



## CORNERED!

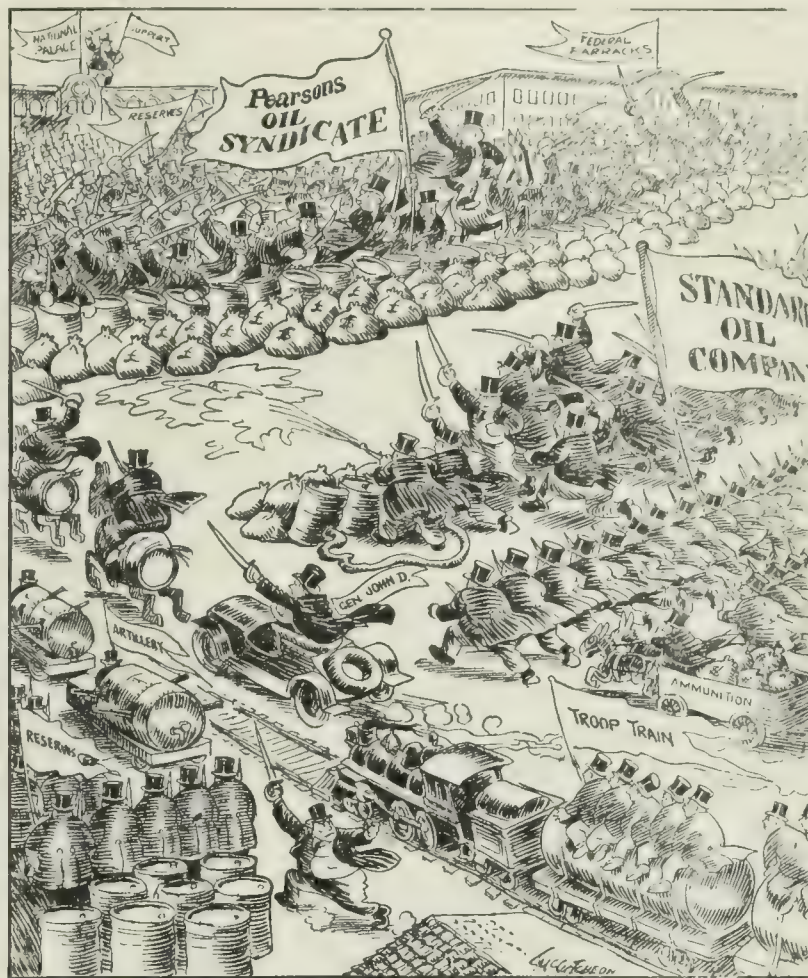
C. A. Macauley's cartoons and the editorials in the *New York World* stung Mr. McCall, Tammany candidate for Mayor, into repeated attacks on this newspaper and its owner. Mr. Hennessy's part in the campaign is described elsewhere.





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ANXIOUS MOMENTS



Copyright by John T. McCutcheon, in the Chicago Daily Tribune

LET THE DIRECTORS FIGHT IT OUT IN MEXICO

there were two that attracted curious looks and they were hastily removed from the walls. One merely bore a date, "the fifth day of the eighth moon of the year Wu Shen," a date that marked in truth a turning point in Yuan's career, but one which he could hardly recall with perfect satisfaction, for it was the day, ten years before, when he had betrayed his Emperor and caused his overthrow by disclosing to Jung Lu the plot to kill him. This put a stop to the Emperor's program of reform and brought on the Boxer rising and massacre of the Christians and foreign intervention.

The other scroll bore a legend quite as harmless in the seeming, "May Your Excellency live ten thousand years." Now, in China nobody but the Emperor has a right to live ten thousand years. The phrase *wan sui* is confined to imperial felicitations. So this birthday wish, sent by some secret enemy, was equivalent to hailing Yuan as Emperor.

At the moment Yuan's position and future seemed assured, but the almost simultaneous deaths of the Empress Dowager and the young Emperor changed his fortunes, and four months later he was notified by an imperial edict that he was afflicted with rheumatism in the leg of so serious a character as to necessitate his relinquishment of public affairs and retirement to his country place.

Today, if the malicious scroll really did disclose the ambition

secreted in his breast, he must be virtually satisfied. The Manchus have retired to the seclusion of Jehol

and he is emperor—in all but name. It is not impossible that he will always lack that.



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THE SONS OF THE CHINESE PRESIDENT

That Yuan Shih-kai has sent his sons to Germany to receive a military education is an indication of the growth of German influence in China.



### A New King in Bavaria

The throne of Bavaria is now occupied for the first time in half a century by a king of undoubted sanity. Ludwig II, who ascended the throne in 1864, became increasingly eccentric and was retired to his castle on the Lake of Starnberg, where in 1886 he drowned his physician and himself. His brother became nominally king as Otto I, but was mentally incapable of ruling. His uncle, Prince Luitpold, who served as regent from that time till his death, last December, was an able ruler and did much to promote the agricultural and industrial interests of Bavaria and to make Munich an artistic center. He was repeatedly urged to assume the crown, but refused because he held that madness was not sufficient ground for the deposition of a king. On his ninetieth birthday, in 1911, a large fund was collected by popular subscription for a public celebration, but he declined the honor, and requested that the money be used for charitable purposes.

His son, Ludwig, who, at the age of seventy, succeeded him as Prince Regent, has proved more amenable to the general desire to have him take the place of the crazy Otto. The Bavarian Diet past a bill terminating the regency on the evidence of three medical certificates, one dating from his nominal accession in 1886, that Otto was hopelessly insane and unable even to care for himself. The unhappy monarch supplied proof of his condition to the commission sent to report upon his case by smashing the costly porcelain tea service set before them.



THE LAST KID

A prophecy by *Le Rire* of conditions in France in 1950 if the birthrate continues to decline

In accordance with action of the Diet, the Prince Regent, on November 5, proclaimed himself by grace of God King of Bavaria, with the title of Ludwig III. The royal standard was then unfurled over the Wittelsbach palace, and the heads of the other German states notified by telegraph of the commencement of the new reign.

### Defeat of the Spanish Liberals

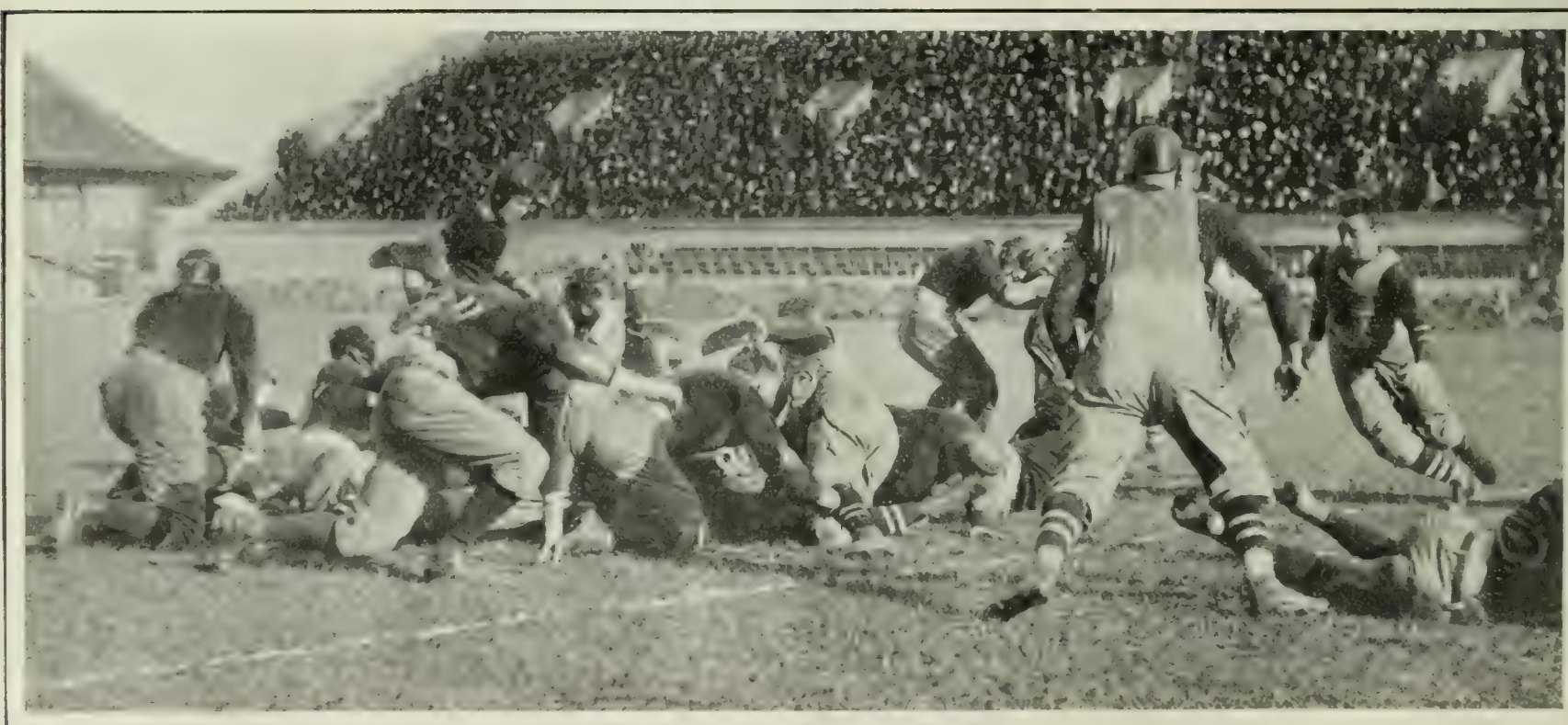
By the assassination of Canalejas a year ago Spain lost not only her greatest statesman, but also, it appears, her opportunity of continuous political progress. Count de Romanones, who succeeded him as premier, has not perhaps the same ability, does not at least command the same loyalty from his party. Dissensions soon arose among the Liberals, and Garcia Prieto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, set himself in opposition to his chief. Premier Romanones endeavored to avert a defeat by suspending the Cortes during the recent state visit of President Poincaré, of France, but on the reassembling of the Cortes a vote of

lack of confidence in the Government was carried by 106 to 103, with 77 members abstaining from voting. This was at most only a technical defeat, since there was not a real opposition majority, and such as there was resulted from the unnatural combination of the 46 Democratic Liberals under Prieto with 60 Conservatives. However, Premier Romanones at once resigned.

Señor Prieto's attack on the Government is ascribed largely to personal ambition, but the chief grounds alleged are the failure to carry out such parts of the Liberal program as the reform of the Senate and the separation of church and state and especially, the conduct of the Moroccan campaign, which is costing a great deal of money and keeps in the African service 83,000 young men drawn from families of all ranks.

But the Romanones faction would not consent to support a Prieto ministry, so the King, much against his will, was forced to turn to the Conservatives, who had been out of power for four years. A restoration of the reactionary Maura the country nowadays would not stand, so the choice fell upon Señor Eduardo Dato, former president of the Chamber of Deputies. He is an able lawyer of much experience in administration and, altho a Conservative, has been actively interested in social reform. He is the author of laws for the compensation for accidents to workingmen and the regulation of the labor of women and children.

A curious feature of modern Spanish politics is the immense popularity of King Alfonso with all of the Liberal parties, even the republicans.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

### AFTER AN EIGHTEEN-YARD GAIN

Barrett of Cornell being downed in the Cornell-Harvard game, one of the big mid-season contests in the East. The final score was Harvard 23, Cornell 6.



# THE LATEST PHASE OF THE MEXICAN SITUATION

BY HENRY LANE WILSON

FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

*Mr. Wilson began his career with journalism in Lafayette, Indiana, in 1885, and three years later entered the practise of law in Spokane. In 1889 he was appointed Minister to Venezuela by President Harrison, but declined the appointment. In 1897 he was appointed Minister to Chile, where he remained until 1905, when he became Minister to Belgium. In 1909 he was sent to Mexico as Ambassador, a position which he occupied until July of this year, when President Wilson recalled him.*—THE EDITOR.

FEW nations of the world are better protected against foreign aggression than the United States. To the east the Atlantic will ever be a barrier against European aggression. To the west 5000 miles of untrodden depths of the Pacific constitute our safety against the menace of the so-called yellow peril. To the north is a great people of the same origin and with language, customs and civilization similar to our own. While union with Canada may never come about, there neither is nor will be any reason for fear from that quarter. To the south of the Rio Grande there is, however, a real international problem which it behooves the American people to study and the true nature of which should be understood by those clothed with official responsibility, that the power of this great Government may not be used unjustly nor in adventurous political sallies carrying us away from the political traditions of one hundred and thirty years and involving us in responsibilities the assumption of which must inevitably lead to the extension of our territorial limits at the expense of weaker and more indolent nations.

The revolution against the government of General Porfirio Diaz and the subsequent revolution against the government of Madero, with all their accompanying tragedies, mysteries, the destruction of vast material interests, and the great sacrifice of human lives, have past into a history which is written tho not yet public. But from the four quarters of that unfortunate country, despoiled, plundered and betrayed by her own sons, the winds of turbulence still blow, and of the future no man may venture to predict what the end will be. The interpretation of these historical events does not belong to this brief article, which has to do only with the present aspects of the Mexican situation.

In the month of August the President dispatched Mr. John Lind, of Minnesota, as his personal representative to Mexico with certain instructions which were to constitute the basis of the representations which he was expected to make to the Mexican Government. Mr. Lind's designation for this important mission, without official character and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, which shares with the President the responsibility for the conduct of our foreign relations, was an irregularity and an example of that kind of personal government which has not been looked upon with favor in the United States in the past and which was highly offensive, irritating and humiliating to the Mexican nation, which as a sovereign Power cannot but regard such lapses from established precedents in dealing with her as indicative of small respect and regard.

Mr. Lind's instructions, in brief, were as follows:

I. To indicate to General Huerta that this Government would not recognize him as Provisional President.

II. That a constitutional presidential election must be held and that General Huerta must not be a candidate to succeed himself.

Mr. Lind's mission was doomed to failure for three reasons:

I. His dispatch thither without formal diplomatic character was an act of offensive intervention in the affairs of a friendly nation.

II. His mission was personally offensive to the Provisional President of Mexico. Huerta was told that he was unfit to be president and asked to give his consent and adherence to the opinion.

III. The demand that a constitutional presidential election be held was and is impossible of fulfilment because the machinery for a constitutional election does not exist in Mexico, and 80 per cent of the population have no idea whatsoever of the obligations of citizenship or of the nature of constitutional government. Let it be clearly remembered that 80 per cent of the population of Mexico is Indian and unable to read or write. The implanting of democratic institutions in soil like this is obviously a thing impossible of accomplishment. One might as well expect the Statue of Liberty to stand if built upon quicksands as to hope for good results from an attempt to plant an altruistic and democratic republic by mere *ipse dixit* among people having such largely preponderant elements of ignorance and unfitness.

The engrafting of our ideas, institutions and customs, which prosper only under the restraints which spring from a high degree of civilization, upon the Mexican people, without having prepared them by education and training for their responsibilities, is a task so absolutely impossible of accomplishment and its processes so likely to be attended with a continuation of disorder, bloodshed and crime, that those clothed with authority might well take the time to study the lesson, which has been taught for a thousand years, that in the conduct of foreign relations idealism is a dangerous element, and that morals and expediency are always or nearly always identical. There never has been a free election in Mexico and there never will be until a strong and vigorous Government like that of General Diaz shall set about the task of educating and elevating the masses, supported by the sympathy and advice of civilized Powers, which, instead of attempting to set up an altruistic republic, shall furnish those effective aids which may lead to a system of universal education, the implanting of sound political ideas, and a patriotism which will be something higher and nobler than hatred of the foreigner.

The truth of this is borne out by Mexico's history for a hundred years; during all that long period of time no free election has taken place and no machinery has existed for a constitutional election. The total of the votes cast for other presidents prior to Madero may be considered as negligible, and he only received 18,989 votes in a population of 15,000,000. The establishment of democratic institutions in Mexico is not, therefore, a conceivable possibility at the present time. This opinion—and it is not simply an opinion, but a statement of absolute fact—was and is shared by all my diplomatic colleagues in Mexico, by members of the American and all other foreign colonies, by all religious and other foreign organizations in Mexico, and by all that portion of Mexican public opinion which may be described as sane, honest and patriotic.

Face to face with these conditions, what is the position of our present Administration? To one who has closely watched the trend of events it would appear that it is confronted either with the necessity of immediately recognizing the government which shall succeed that of General Huerta, and of entering into diplomatic relations with it, or of inter-



vening by armed force—as it already has in other ways in the political affairs of that republic. The gravity of this latter step, if it is taken, must not be underestimated, because it will mean the assertion of a virtual lordship of imperialistic character, not only over Mexico, but likewise over all of Latin America to the Isthmus of Panama. Whatever government shall be set up in Mexico under our auspices will exist just so long as we have fleets and armies there to protect it, and no longer. Our military forces having been withdrawn, the national ill will will speedily wreak itself on a hated gringo government imposed by a foreign power. This ready made republic, imported from our shores, having been destroyed, we must either admit our folly and wear sackcloth and ashes or return and return again to reestablish the form of government which we think ought to be suited to our neighbors and ought to be loved by them because it is suited to us and loved by us. Out of what appeared originally to very many honest Americans, therefore, to be the expression of a proper resentment against a government set up by violence will be developed an outward movement of imperialism hateful to the great majority of American public opinion, and which will not only make us directly responsible to the world for Latin America to the Isthmus of Panama, but will also, if the Administration is true to the principles which it has enunciated,

place the obligation upon us of passing upon the titles of republics like Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, where governments are frequently ushered into power thru violent revolutionary methods.

It might be well to make it clear at this point, in order that public opinion may not be led astray by false alarms, that the nations of Europe as they were and are represented in the diplomatic corps at Mexico are not conspiring against the interests of the American Government. On the contrary, these governments and their diplomatic agents would gladly see our Government take the lead in any sane and sound policy which will bring about the restoration of order in Mexico and prevent the further effusion of blood. The European nations frankly recognize that they have no political interests in Mexico. Their sole interest is in the development of their trade relations with Mexico. And as these are dependent upon the enforcement of law and authority thruout the republic, their part in the present situation begins and ends with the establishing of conditions securing protection to the lives and property of their nationals. During the troublous times which existed while I was ambassador to Mexico all of my colleagues, I think without exception, believed that intervention by the Government of the United States was the only practical remedy for the prevalent revolutionary disorders, and some of them were

inclined to be impatient with me because of my refusal to accept their views. The phantom of European ambition may, therefore, be dismissed as the invention of those who are attempting to mislead public opinion.

I know our President to be a man of lofty ideals and high purpose, but he has an erroneous conception—and I say it with all respect—of what our policy toward Latin America ought to be, and he has been and is following the guidance of sophisticated rhetoricians or amateur agents delving in fields of whose soil they have not the most elemental knowledge, and whose rashness and folly are placing heavy burdens, not only on this country, but on the thousands of our unfortunate countrymen whose lives and property are placed in hazard.

The policy of the Administration toward Mexico has been accepted neither by Mexico nor by any other nation, and has reached an *impasse*. I could wish that it might be otherwise, and that any policy which can bring peace to that unhappy country, to that unfortunate people and to our own splendid but unfortunate nationals living there, might succeed, and I should be highly gratified as an American to see the Administration, instead of venturing out on the dangerous sea of imperialism—tho not intending to trim its sails in that direction—modify some of the unhealthy attributes of the Monroe Doctrine which have come to the surface during the last fifteen years.

## A MAN WITH AN OPPORTUNITY

BY N. G. OSBORN

**T**HE ills of the New Haven Railroad run back in history many years and fit into a corresponding number of questionable experiments and practices, all having to do with the strict integrity of railroad imagination. It is Howard Elliott's opportunity to grasp these stubborn facts and fetch them up to a working level. It is not his task immediately to operate a railroad, but first of all to make its operation possible from the standpoint of the highest efficiency and economy.

Mr. Elliott has had a somewhat fortunate, promising preparation for this task, which is a complicated one because of an extra hopeful view, heretofore, of railroad economics, on the one hand, and an extra hopeful view of disciplinary precautions, on the other. He is a Harvard man, is thoroly educated in the "university of the people," and is a graduate of

the school of railroad education over which his uncle, Mr. Perkins, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, presided as chief executive. He has a winsome personality and his men speak affectionately of him. His speeches, while president of the Northern Pacific, impress the reader with his quiet, unobtrusive common sense. The equipment is his. If he adds to that a soul—what the college savage calls "punch"—he will leave for himself a monument that no other New England operator ever left.

It is with the personal equation that Mr. Elliott must grapple. He must awaken in organized labor a sense of its own responsibility.

Mr. Elliott has entrusted to men already in the New Haven Railroad system the task of carrying out his policies. He has roused an impulse of intelligent self-sacrifice.

The new president's opportunity

is involved in the mental attitude of both capital and labor. He must have capital and the good will of capital, but he must keep it out of the board of directors, either as fiscal agent or managing force. It is stated that the house of Morgan stands ready to support him. Will he be equally successful with labor? He must have both on his side, even at the remote risk of suspending dividends during the period necessary to reorganize this splendid railroad.

There will be no recovery of public confidence in its integrity until peace has been established between those two great forces that are the basis of New England's railroad future. The industrial life of New England is involved in Mr. Elliott's success, and if that sags the social life will sag with it. Mr. Elliott and his opportunity have become the hope of New England.

*New Haven, Connecticut*





*Photograph by Pach Bros.*

HOWARD ELLIOTT—A MAN WITH AN OPPORTUNITY

The successor of Charles S. Mellen as President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.





GEORGE KENNAN

## THE RITUAL MURDER MYTH IN RUSSIA

BY GEORGE KENNAN

AUTHOR OF "TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA," "SIBERIA AND THE EXILE SYSTEM"

**I**T is a noteworthy and significant fact that in all of the "ritual murder" cases that have been tried in Russia, the accused Jews have invariably been acquitted. They have been held in prison for long terms, sometimes two, five, or even eight years, but in the end they have always been declared innocent and have been released. In three cases, since the reform of the law courts in 1864, they have been acquitted by juries, and there is not a single legal conviction on record, in ancient or modern times.

The charge of ritual murder—that is, the killing of Russian or Polish children for the purpose of obtaining Christian blood to be used in ritual ceremonies—is not a new thing in Slavonic countries. It has been hotly debated there for centuries, and eighty-four books or brochures on the subject have been written and published in Russia since 1861. The accusation was first made in Poland. As early as 1540, the Jews were charged with killing fifty Christian children in the Polish Province of Lithuania; but a thoro investigation made by the Grand Duke himself showed that there was no evidence whatever of the killing of fifty children, much less of the killing of fifty Christian children by Jews. Twenty-four years later, in the same province, the charge was again made, the accused, in this case, being a Jewish workman named Bernard Abramo-

vitch, who was said to have murdered a Christian girl, in obedience to an order of his Jewish employer, Isaac Borodavko. The prisoner was tortured with fire, in accordance with the practise of that time, and in a paroxysm of unendurable suffering made a false confession; but when he was taken to the scaffold for execution, he declared solemnly that he was innocent, and that the false confession had been wrung from him by intolerable agony. The Grand Duke thereupon investigated the case personally, and found that there was no evidence whatever of the Jew's guilt. He then issued the following order:

1. The Jews of Lithuania are to be freed forever from the charge of ritual murder brought against them by the peasants of Narva, because it is clear that the Jewish religion does not require the use of Christian blood in ritual services.

2. Hereafter, such charges shall not be regarded as proved unless they are supported by the testimony of seven witnesses, three of whom shall be Jews.

3. If the charge is not supported by these witnesses, it shall be regarded as untrue. The accusers shall then be put to death and all their goods shall be confiscated.

This order practically put an end to ritual murder accusations in Lithuania.

The first case in Russia—or at

least the first notorious case—was that of certain Jews in the province of Grodno (formerly a part of Poland) who were accused, in 1817, of murdering, for ritual purposes, a Russian girl named Marianne Adamovitch. The accused were found to be innocent, and when they were acquitted, Prince Alexander Galitzin, chief of the Section of Alien Religions in the Department of Church Affairs, issued, by order of the Czar Alexander I, the following circular letter, which was address to the Governors of the Russo-Polish provinces in general, and to the governor of Grodno in particular:

"During the Polish administration of affairs (in the provinces which are now a part of Russia) the unfounded suspicion that the Jews used Christian blood in their religious ceremonies caused them to be accused, more than once, of murdering Christian children. This charge, upon investigation, was found to be unjustified. The former Polish king, Sigismund Augustus, by decrees dated August 9, 1564, and May 20, 1566, forbade such baseless accusations of Jews, because he knew, from the Holy Scriptures, that the Jewish ritual does not require Christian blood. In more recent times, the Popes, in Rome, have investigated similar charges, and on the 21st of March, 1763, the Nuncio wrote that evidence to sustain such prejudiced accusations had not been produced, and



that judgments in support of them would not be confirmed.

"In view of the fact that such charges have recently been revived in the Russo-Polish provinces, and taking into consideration the further fact that they have been repeatedly disproved by impartial investigators, and condemned by royal decrees, His Imperial Majesty directs me to make known to all provincial governors his will that, hereafter, Jews shall not be accused, without proof and upon mere suspicion, of the murder of Christian children in order to obtain blood for ritual purposes. If a case of child murder occurs, and if, without reference to the ritual prejudice, Jews are suspected of the crime, they shall be tried, in accordance with the law, upon evidence relating directly to the case, precisely as the adherents of other religions would be tried if accused of a similar crime." (Circular letter of Prince Galitzin to the governors of the Russo-Polish Provinces, March 6, 1817.)

One would suppose that such a command, from the Czar himself, would have put a stop to ritual murder accusations; but five years later, the old superstition was again revived, in a case which closely resembled the one now on trial in Kiev. On the 22nd of April, 1822, the day before the Russian Easter, in the town of Velizh, Province of Vitebsk, a Russian boy named Fedor Emelianof left his home and did not return. Ten days later, on a hillside in the suburbs, a searching party found his body, which had been mutilated in such a way as to indicate long and agonizing torture. A number of Jews were accused and arrested, and in course of time the single case grew into seven correlated cases, which involved the fortunes and lives of forty-two prisoners. The affair created as much popular excitement as the Yushchinski case, and had almost as many complications and perjured

witnesses. It was taken thru all the courts to the Governing Senate, and was appealed and remanded, tried and retried, for a period of eight years. Finally, it was carried to the Council of the Empire, the highest tribunal in Russia, where four sessions were devoted exclusively to its consideration and discussion. The Governing Senate had made the following recommendations:

1. That all the Jewish prisoners be acquitted and set at liberty, inasmuch as they have not been proved guilty of any crime.

2. That the accused, who have been unjustly imprisoned for eight years, be freed for an equal number of years from all national liabilities and taxes.

3. That the perjured witnesses be exiled to Siberia for life.

4. That the decree of Alexander I, of March 6, 1817, be confirmed and renewed, in order to put an end to the superstition concerning the use of Christian blood by Jews in their ritual services.

The Council of the Empire approved all the recommendations of the Governing Senate, with the exception of No. 2, viz., that the prisoners be freed, for eight years, from all national liabilities and taxes.

The case then went to the Czar, Nicholas I. He approved the judgment of the Council of the Empire on all points except No. 4. He was not willing, he said, to confirm and renew the decree of Alexander I, because he was not fully convinced that the accused Jews were innocent. He did not believe that ritual murder was practised by the Jews generally, "but," he concluded, "some of them may have awful superstitions, just as some of us, Christians, have." (*The Question of Ritual Murder*, by Vladimir Korolenko; Russkoe Bogatstvo, December, 1911.)

Between 1822 and 1911 there were

four or five more trials of Jews on the charge of ritual murder, but none of them attracted so much attention, or created so much excitement, as did the Adamovitch and Emelianof cases in 1817 and 1822. The accused Jews were all acquitted, three of them by juries.

And now, the "blood libel," which is nearly four centuries old in Russia, and nearly seventeen hundred years old in Europe, is being tried out again in the Chamber of Justice in Kiev. The present case, however, differs in some respects from all that have preceded it. In previous trials, the Czar and his ministers have been non-partizan watchers of the proceedings, or, at the last, disinterested and unprejudiced arbiters. In the trial of Mendel Beilis they have taken sides from the beginning, and not only have used all their power in support of the prosecution, but have resorted to criminal means of hampering and thwarting the defense. One might think that the Czar would be ashamed to show less culture and enlightenment than were shown by the Grand Duke of Lithuania and the King of Poland three hundred and seventy years ago; but Nicholas II hates the Jews with a deadly hatred, and in defiance of appeals and protests from the best men in his Empire, and even from dignitaries of his own church, he has allied himself with the pogrom-rioters of "The Double-Headed Eagle" and the murderers of the "Black Hundreds," in an effort to convict the Jews of mixing the blood of Christian children with the flour of their passover bread. He may possibly succeed, but if Mendel Beilis is found guilty of torturing Andrew Yushchinski to death, it will be the first and only legal conviction of a Russian Jew, on the charge of ritual murder, since the House of Romanoff came to the throne.

*Baddeck, Nova Scotia*

## VARIVM ET MUTABILE

BY HELEN COALE CREW

A Sphinx am I, mute-lipped, but in my eyes  
Knowledge of life and pain and patience lies.

Sibyl am I, and counsel-quick my word.  
Above the roar of sin my thought is heard.

I am three sisters spinning one short thread.  
I swaddle babes and shroud the quiet dead.

I am the maiden Joy, and all the world  
About my laughing, sweet caprice is twirled.

Griselda-patient, I my warriors give  
That nation-pride and conquest-greed may live.

I am a creature with a mother-breast,  
Where babes and men, where saints and sinners, rest.

O age-long sneer! O impotent sharp sting!  
I yet am glad I am a Woman-Thing!





*Photograph by Brown Bros.*

JOHN H. FINLEY

New York State's New Commissioner of Education; formerly President of the College of the City of New York





THE NEW BUILDING AT ALBANY FOR THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## JOHN H. FINLEY, EDUCATIONAL EXPERT

BY H. B. WOOLSTON

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE Commissioner of Education for New York State has more extended authority than any other person in the schools of this country. He determines the standards of elementary and higher education and distributes annually eight million dollars of public funds. Such authority gives vast possibilities of widening the scope and increasing the efficiency of the schools. To this task the Regents have unanimously chosen John Huston Finley.

President Finley's ten years at City College have wrought a transformation in that institution. It is now housed in a magnificent group of buildings upon Washington Heights. Its student body includes a cosmopolitan group of young men, as well as teachers and business men who come for regular academic work, extension courses and special evening classes. Its laboratories have been put at the service of the city administration. Its faculty have been made to feel that they owe service to the community about

them. This spirit permeates the institution and is the one which the commissioner will carry to his larger office.

Dr. Finley has had rich experience to prepare him for his new work. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins; was president of his own college before he was thirty years old, and has served as professor of politics at Princeton. In addition, he has been an editor of several magazines and works of reference. For a while he

acted as general secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, and at present he is a director of several important welfare organizations about New York. Two years ago he delivered the Hyde Lectures in the Sorbonne, choosing as his subject "The French Settlement of America." So admirably was the matter treated that the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred in recognition of the service.

Not only is Mr. Finley an able scholar and administrator; he is also a man who makes friends readily. He is fond of outdoor sports, his prowess as a walker furnishing regular items for the local newspapers. He can remember men's names and shake their hand in a way that makes his greeting carry conviction. The president frequently dropt into student meetings to take part in the discussion or called upon a boy who has been kept from classes by sickness. He is a welcome after-dinner speaker and has a wide acquaintance among public men. This friendliness, coupled with a delightfully whimsical sense of humor, has made John Finley a personality known and loved wherever he goes.

*New York City*



THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN THE NEW BUILDING



# HENNESSY—THE MAN WHO BEAT TAMMANY

BY ALEX. McD. STODDART

*The most picturesque figure in the recent campaign against Tammany was John A. Hennessy, who had been appointed by Gov. Sulzer to investigate charges of graft in various state departments. In the last days of the campaign Mr. Hennessy appeared on the stump in the city and made serious charges against Tammany and astounding revelations of Tammany methods. No one of course can tell what would have happened if Hennessy had not taken part in the campaign, but there is no question that his fiery attack upon Tammany made an important contribution to the success of the Fusion movement. While Mr. Hennessy was night city editor and managing editor of the New York Press, the writer of this article came into close professional contact with him as assistant city editor.—THE EDITOR.*

**R**ED lights are burning outside, men and women are talking vociferously from cart-tails of the issues of the campaign to "overflow meetings," inside as many as can be jammed within the four walls of the building are listening rather impatiently to a campaign orator who says: "Gratitude is the sweetest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart." He pauses for effect.

Suddenly there is an interruption by a big-lunged man: "Cut out the bull; give us Hennessy!"

"Give us Hennessy!" cries the crowd, for one man has put into words their feelings and desires.

Back of the square desk with its pitcher of ice-water sit the party's candidates, waiting to be heard. The chief orator is speaking, but the crowd is calling for a man who is no spellbinder, who knows no trick of oratory, whose speeches contain no eloquence and whose only gesture is to strike his closed right fist into the palm of his left to give an added touch of emphasis to what he says.

Hennessy sits there on the side and looks the gathering over; his face betrays not a sign either of pleasure, excitement or impatience. If you look at him closely, you will see that he is short of stature, chunky but not heavy; and like the Irishman in the popular song, "his hair is red and his eyes are blue." No less a man than former President Taft called him the best looking newspaper man in New York.

When Colonel Roosevelt was President, Hennessy asked for an appointment by letter and said he could tell his story in three minutes. The then President invited him to come

at a certain hour. Hennessy took the midnight train, told his story in two minutes and thirty seconds; the Colonel of the Rough Riders acceded to his request and said that if other men valued time as Hennessy did he could accomplish much more. And at that Hennessy did not vote for him. But that is Hennessy.

But to come back to the political gathering: When the chairman of the meeting feels the impatience of the crowd, he indicates to the orator to "cut it short" and the crowd has its way.

Hennessy knows the value of facts and the added value of simplicity of statement. He learned that lesson in the newspaper game. He has been a newspaper executive—night city editor, city editor and managing editor for almost a quarter of a century, but he always has found time to write in between times.

He has so schooled himself that nothing ever breaks in on his train of thoughts—on election night, the most important and busiest night in the 365 for a newspaper office, all sorts of questions can be fired at him, questions that demand instant decision; yet he rarely takes his cigar out of his mouth and can pick up his train of thought and go right on dictating what the election means without a break.

Hennessy is regarded as a "find." And yet he is not that; he has been preparing for this momentous fortnight of campaign for twenty-five years. This was merely the opportunity; he would have been ready ten years ago or twenty years ago. The cartoonists have not caught his expression yet, but the editorial writers have caught up with him. The New York World said of him: "No other man in this campaign has rendered such notable service to the cause of honest government." And Brisbane wrote: "Hennessy is extremely apt to tell many things and to make Mr. Murphy's Mr. McCall wish that he had picked up something less decidedly Irish."

When Hennessy broke into the campaign within a fortnight of election, he came in, as they say on Broadway, "with rubber shoes." He was not heralded, but his first speech landed on the front page of every New York newspaper and after that he was the only speaker whose speeches were printed stenographically in the newspapers. Hennessy makes no "set speeches."

In one newspaper shop the managing editor of the paper, who knew, said to the city editor on the first day following his sensational

utterances: "Better put a good man on Hennessy's trail; he never fires all his ammunition at the first shot." That is why the replies to Hennessy's speeches from the other side were simply "Liar!"

No man in this generation has so aroused New York as Hennessy, with the possible exception of the time when Jerome went up and down New York telling the story of the "brass check." And, it might be added, to round out the thought, Jerome, when he won the District Attorneyship, in the eyes of many, did not "make good." In this case, Hennessy was not a candidate for anything.

Hennessy knows how to do constructive work. When Seth Low became Mayor of New York the newspaper with which Hennessy was then connected did not feel that the new Mayor understood how Tammany had padded payrolls and how various departments of the city government had been mismanaged by placing district leaders at the head of them.

"Take a week off, Hennessy, and show them." And Hennessy did.

He got the *City Record*, which is the city's newspaper, and by digging out the facts and figures from various reports, he showed Low and the people of New York where the waste was, where the bad management was; where the grabs were located, and he did it day after day for several weeks, writing it in the simplest manner, so that all New York could read it, the street car conductor and the professor. When the Hennessy articles were finished Hennessy was advanced to be city editor.

When Gaynor reached the Mayor's chair he wanted Hennessy to take a commissionership. Hennessy liked the newspaper game too well; he declined, but when a job was put up to him that was in his field Hennessy accepted. Gaynor believed that there was extravagance in printing the *City Record*, the official paper of the City of New York. He wanted Hennessy to look into it and see if money could not be saved. He was made chairman of the committee and William J. Ellis, Clerk of the Assembly when Hennessy was an Assemblyman, familiar with the printing trades, was appointed his assistant.

Hennessy was then working, as has been his custom for twenty years, twelve hours a day. His working hours were from 3 p. m. to 3 a. m. the following morning. But he did not let his *City Record* job interfere with the city's job or the city's job with his newspaper job. Sessions were held from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and when Hennessy's report was acted



upon between \$700,000 and \$800,000 a year was saved for the Gaynor administration. Ellis, later, was made the *City Record's* manager; Hennessy went back to his city editor's job.

Hennessy would probably be holding his newspaper job today if the *Press* had not changed owners last September.

Hennessy by inclination is a Democrat, altho he worked for one Republican newspaper for seventeen years. Doubtless he would not be lined up with the Fusion ticket had Gaynor lived. For Hennessy is the same sort of Democrat Gaynor was. Politically Gaynor and Hennessy have always been associated. They met in the days when John Y. McKane of "injunctions don't go here" fame "ran" Gravesend. That fight sent Gaynor to the Bench, Hennessy to the New York State Assembly, and it was there that Hennessy met Sulzer. When Hennessy resigned from the *Press*, Sulzer, then Governor, made him "Executive Auditor." But that job given to him by Sulzer has not stopped Hennessy from criticizing the former Governor of the state.

All that Hennessy unearthed as "Executive Auditor" has not come out; it won't until Hennessy thinks the proper time has arrived. In one department he uncovered graft amounting to \$70,000. In another department he has unearthed frauds that will make the \$70,000 graft look cheap in comparison.

Hennessy is fifty-four years old; he was born in the city of Waterford in Ireland and has been a fighting Irishman ever since. He comes of that sort of stock. His great uncle died in an English prison. Hennessy's father before him was a newspaper man, who became city editor of the *Times* shortly after his arrival in America. Under the watchful eye of John C. Hennessy, young Hennessy got his training, first on the *Times* and later with Colonel Elliott F. Shepard when he owned the *Evening Mail*, then called the *Mail and Express*.

Hennessy's first fight was with the Willoughby street "machine" in Brooklyn. He won out; went to the

Assembly. The one thing he did—and it has a curious significance now—is the fight he made on the insurance companies. Twenty years later Charles E. Hughes placed himself in the Governor's chair thru the masterly way in which he conducted the inquiry into the New York insurance companies.

McCall, Tammany's candidate, was at that time, thru his brother, John A. McCall, connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. As a

man of coolness, a man who can be so cold that an iceberg would feel warm in comparison and yet a man of tremendous cordiality. He cannot be awed.

A man who made great profit out of Government bonds "on a shoe string" sought during the city administration to do the same thing with city bonds, thru the medium of interlocking companies, without actually putting in a cent of real money, depending upon getting the award of bonds and then peddling them on Wall Street between the close of banking hours and the opening time the next day.

Hennessy printed a story telling the truth, or the truth as he saw it, about this man. The man was furious. He came into the office where Hennessy was the city editor and demanded a written apology and a retraction. Hennessy's assistant told him that the only man who could do that was the editor-in-chief or the city editor, and in this case the city editor was the man to see. He decided to wait for Hennessy. Hennessy came in at the usual time; the assistant explained and the other man stood several feet off. "Tell him I am busy," Hennessy said icily, "I will see him when I get thru." The bond man glared at Hennessy; but Hennessy paid no attention to him. Finally when Hennessy had sent members of the staff off on their work for the day, he looked up at the bond man:

"Well?" said Hennessy, with not a trace of emotion in his voice.

It cooled the bond man somewhat, but with heat he demanded not only a written apology but a retraction in as conspicuous

place as the original article appeared. Hennessy heard him out.

"No apology will be made," said Hennessy. "There will be no retraction; as long as you stay in this game trying to bunco the city we'll fight you; tomorrow morning I am going to print a stronger article than we printed this morning. Good-day."

The article was printed; the city threw out the bid.

Hennessy as an executive rarely gets excited. The writer recollects but one instance. It was on the night of the Stanford White shooting.



Photograph by American Press Association

#### THE MAN WHO BEAT TAMMANY

result of the reorganization following the inquiry of now Supreme Court Justice Hughes, all the executives of the big insurance companies were eliminated.

Hennessy was one of the Edward M. Shepard lieutenants who helped to put William J. Gaynor on the Supreme Court bench. Gaynor knew Hennessy; Hennessy knew Gaynor; they would have fought side by side; there would have been no criticism of Gaynor as there is now of Sulzer had Gaynor lived.

Hennessy is a man of nerve; a



Hennessy answered the telephone, being in charge.

"Harry Thaw shot and killed Stanford White ten minutes ago on the roof of Madison Square Garden."

"Say that over again," said Hennessy, his voice betraying his excitement.

One night, within half an hour of the first edition going to press, suddenly the lights went out and the noise of the machinery upstairs ceased.

"Go down and see what's happened," he said to an office boy.

The whole building was in darkness.

In the dim gas light could be seen a delegation of men. They were walking delegates and there was some dispute about a new agreement. Hennessy listened, the staff at a respectful distance eagerly catching a word here and there.

"I know what I would do if I was the owner of this paper," said Hennessy, "but I'm not. I'll get you an answer in ten minutes; but you'd get my answer in less time than that if things were different."

Hennessy called the owner to the telephone, explained the situation briefly.

"Go back to work," he said to the grimy looking men; "I have been instructed to sign temporarily tonight; bring the agreement around in the morning for the paper's signature."

The staff waited, expecting to see Hennessy explode. Suddenly the lights went up. "Go back to work" was all he said.

That's the sort of man Hennessy is.

In 1905 Hennessy printed an article which stirred the joint session of the Legislature, then hearing charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker. The editor-in-chief and Hennessy were subpoenaed to appear before the joint session and told to bring with them messages, copy and other materials that might show the authorship of the article.

Hennessy wrote a letter denying the right of the Legislature to subpoena him regarding the authorship of the article and then he went on a fishing trip to Riverhead, Long Island. He had been working for weeks on end without a day off; so he decided to take three days together. His action in ignoring the subpoena caused a sensation in the Legislature.

Mr. Hennessy's recreations are five—work, fishing, hunting, draw poker, and Dickens. He can sit for hours waiting for a bite and not become impatient. He always lands the biggest fish. Probably he makes it a point to go for the biggest fish.

Mr. Hennessy is married and lives

in Brooklyn. The Hennessys have two sons, both civil engineers, and one daughter, Marguerite. The sons are like him in many ways, but he is proudest of that daughter. He would take her with him on his campaign tours if he did not think it was too fatiguing for a growing girl. Meanwhile, having worked all thru the summer gathering the documentary evidence, he spent his "vacation" putting Tammany on the run.

*New York City*

### WHEN BEECHER SPOKE AT LIVERPOOL

Our quotations from *The Independent* of "Fifty Years Ago" have been of especial interest this year since they show from week to week how it seemed to live in those stirring times when half the country was in rebellion and British guns were being aimed by British gunners from British-built ships upon American vessels. It was for the purpose of trying to put a stop to this grievous misunderstanding of the Mother Country that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, one of the editors of *The Independent*, was sent on a semi-official mission of conciliation. The big blanket pages of *The Independent* are filled with thrilling accounts of how, by force of eloquence, he wrung from hostile audiences first toleration and then sympathy. We wish we had the space to quote more.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT OF  
NOVEMBER 5, 1863

On the entrance of Mr. Beecher, preceded by the chairman, a vast shout of mingled welcome and disapprobation was immediately raised.

Placards had been posted thruout the town inciting the people of Liverpool to give the reverend lecturer a hostile reception; and it soon became evident that a small but determined minority of the meeting were present with that intention. . . .

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher then rose, and, advancing to the front of the platform, was greeted with mingled cheers, hisses, and groans. . . .

Rev. Mr. Beecher then said: It is more than twenty-five years since I have been made perfectly familiar with popular assemblies in all parts of my country except the extreme South. There has not, for the past twenty-five years of my life, been a single day when it would have been safe for me to go south of Mason and Dixon's line in my own country, and all for one reason; and that for my solemn, earnest, persistent testimony against that which I consider to be the most atrocious thing under the sun—the system of American slavery in a great free

republic. (Cheers.) I have passed thru that early period when it was denied to myself the right of free speech. And now, since I have been in England, although I have met with greater kindness and courtesy on the part of most than I deserved, yet, on the other hand, I perceive that the Southern influence prevails to some extent in England. (Applause and uproar.) It is my old acquaintance; I understand it perfectly (laughter) and I have always held it to be the unfailing truth that where a man has a cause that would bear examination, he was perfectly willing to have it spoken about. (Applause.) And when in Manchester I saw those huge placards, "Who is Henry Ward Beecher?" (laughter, cries of "Quite right," and applause), and when in Liverpool I understand that there were those blood-red placards, purporting to say what Henry Ward Beecher had said, and calling upon Englishmen to suppress free speech (cries of "Aye, aye," and "No, no," hisses and uproar), I tell you what I thought. I thought simply this—I am glad of it. (Laughter.) Why? Because if they had felt perfectly secure that they were the minions of the South and the slaves of slavery ("No, no"), they would have been perfectly still. (Applause and uproar.) And, therefore, when I saw so much nervous apprehension that if I was permitted to speak (hisses and applause), when I found that they were afraid to have me speak (hisses, laughter and "No, no"), when I found that they considered my speaking damaging to their cause (applause), when I found that they appealed from facts and reasonings to mob law (applause and uproar), I said no man need tell me what the heart of the counsel of these men is. They tremble and are afraid. (Applause, laughter, hisses, "No, no," and a voice, "New York mob.") Now, personally, it is a matter of very little consequence to me whether I speak here tonight or not. (Laughter and cheers.) But one thing is very certain—if you do permit me to speak here tonight, you will hear very plain talking. (Applause and hisses.) You will not find a man (interruption)—you will not find a man that dared to speak about Great Britain 3,000 miles off, and then is afraid to speak to Great Britain when he stands on her shores. (Immense applause and hisses.) And if I do not mistake the tone and temper of Englishmen they had rather have a man that opposed them in a manly way (applause from all parts of the hall) than to have a sneak that agreed with them in an unmanly way. (Applause and "Bravo.") Now, if I can carry you with me by sound convictions, I shall be immensely glad (applause), but if I cannot carry you with me by facts and sound arguments, I do not wish you to go with me at all; and all that I ask is simply fair play. (Applause, and a voice, "You shall have it, too.") I have only one single (hisses and shouts of "Order")—I have only one single sentence—(Here there was a great disturbance in one of the boxes near the platform.)





YOUNG WILD DUCKS ON THE REARING FIELD, GAME BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

**M**ANY who have undertaken game breeding in America breed only for sport, but the experimental work of shooting clubs indicates that game can be reared for profit.

Some of the clubs are keeping records which soon will show the cost of production. This season a few clubs are selling wild fowl and pheasants to the game dealers and hotels. It is evident that in the United States, as in England, sport often pays more for the rearing of game than a commercial game farmer would pay to rear the same number of birds.

The Game Breeders' Association, the least expensive of the American clubs, pays \$1000 a year rent for its club house and farm. The club breeds pheasants and has some wild breeding grouse and quail which are protected by gamekeepers. I would say it would be perfectly fair to charge the duck breeding with not more than one-third of the annual dues of the club, say \$2000. This season the gamekeeper reared about 2500 wild ducks, all of which could have been sold had they been bred for the market.

At the beginning of the season the club had 170 ducks and 40 drakes. The ducks nested beside a small artificial pond where there are no natural foods. Hence it was necessary to

## DUCKS AND DRAKES

SOME PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE BREEDING OF WILD FOWL FOR PROFIT. BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

AUTHOR OF "OUR FEATHERED GAME," "OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS," EDITOR OF "THE GAME BREEDER"

feed them daily. Over 4000 eggs were lifted from the nesting field by the keepers and a few hundred eggs were sold at \$25 a hundred. The club also sold some ducks for \$3.10 a pair. The purchaser paid transportation charges to the market. Had all of the ducks been sold at \$1.50 each the receipts from ducks and eggs would have been about \$4000, indicating a profit of \$2000.

A reader of The Independent has asked me if breeding game can be made profitable. I feel quite sure that it can be, since pheasants sell for more than ducks and eat less, and the same gamekeepers can rear both birds, as they do on commercial game farms. A larger number of ducks than that named can be reared with a comparatively small increase of expense for wages and food. The

food account can be much reduced when the breeding is done on places where natural duck foods abound. Acorns, horse chestnuts, wild rice and various pond weeds and water grasses undoubtedly would reduce the wild ducks' high cost of living, which at The Game Breeders' Association preserve was due to the purchase of corn at retail prices.

Wild ducks can be reared in large numbers almost, if not quite, as cheaply as tame ducks. The eggs sell for from \$20 to \$25 per hundred, and I predict these prices will not fall below \$15 per hundred for a long time. The demand for eggs is increasing. I feel sure the prices for wild ducks produced by industry will remain high for several years at least, because the laws prohibit the sale of wild ducks not produced by industry and also prohibit their importation. There is an increasing demand for this highly desirable food, and prices probably will go higher before they are lowered.

Many sporting clubs are being formed thruout the country and these purchase both live ducks and eggs at satisfactory prices. It is legal to rear and sell wild ducks in several states. Soon, no doubt, the new industry will be encouraged everywhere, since it is absurd to say that it should be a misdemeanor to



THE WILD GOOSE BECOMES COMPARATIVELY TAME WHERE IT IS PROTECTED DURING THE BREEDING SEASON



produce food profitably on private lands.

It is less than a score of years since the discovery was made in England that wild fowl can be bred and controlled within the limits of game farms and preserves. Altho pheasants and other game have been successfully reared in England for centuries, every one thought that wild fowl, being migratory, would desert and that they could not be controlled. Some experiments with wild ducks made by a few English gamekeepers proved the contrary to be true, and today nearly every pond in England has wild fowl in abundance. The markets have been filled with ducks. There are many commercial game farmers.

The mallard is undoubtedly the best duck for the preserve and game farm. Birds which are not so easily bred, however, command much higher prices. Experiments are being made with canvas-backs and other choice fowl, and the beautiful wood duck is now reared in many places, both in America and in foreign countries, where it has been successfully introduced. The common wild goose of North America has been introduced in England and is bred in good numbers for sport. It is surprising how readily even the wild goose becomes comparatively tame during the breeding season in places where it is properly protected. The geese shown in a photograph which was sent to me from Canada continued to frequent the pond surrounded by occupied dwellings, altho they were much alarmed when one of the houses burned to the ground.

Wild fowl can be successfully bred on any country place which has water, even a very small pond or stream. The first pond used by The Game Breeders' Association of New York was simply a narrow ditch dug in a low field where evidently there was water beneath the surface. The ducks soon enlarged the ditch and made a pond of irregular shape with an island in the center.

A field about the pond should be wired with poultry wire to keep out ground vermin, and the ducks easily can be induced to nest within the



YOUNG DUCKS FEEDING

For the first few weeks ducklings are fed on wild duck meal, later on wheat and cracked corn.

inclosure. Muddy ponds and marshes are far better for duck breeding than sandy ponds and marshes, since the ducks procure animal food on muddy waters which does not occur in sand. Ponds which have streams running into and out of them are far better than ponds which are not fed by streams. The streams bring in green foods and insects and keep the water fresh. I have observed that ponds frequented by wild ducks are better than ponds which look equally good or even better, but



MUDDY PONDS ARE BETTER THAN SANDY ONES

There is animal food on muddy waters which does not occur in sand.



A DUCK POND TO ORDER

"The ducks soon enlarged the ditch and made a pond of irregular shape."

which are not frequented by migratory birds.

A second season I reared ducks on the last mentioned pond with surprisingly good results. Turtles, pike, pickerel and large frogs are very destructive to little ducks, and moles as well as rats and snakes must be destroyed or kept out of the rearing fields. Hawks, crows, owls and other winged vermin are controlled by traps and the gun. Stray dogs and cats often need attention.

The eggs laid by the ducks are gathered and hatched under barnyard hens in a hatching house, and the young ducks when one day old are taken to rearing fields with their foster mothers, the hens being placed in coops and the young ducks being permitted to run out into small enclosures placed before the coops for a few days, after which they are permitted to roam and chase insects in the grass. Most authorities advise that the ducks be not taken to the water until they are seven or eight weeks old. The young ducks in charge of the hens may remain in the water too long, and they will suffer from cramp, which often

proves fatal, if the water is cold. Ducks on the rearing field in hot weather, however, often suffer from what gamekeepers call "straddles," a complaint similar to sunstroke, and I have seen hundreds die in a week on unshaded fields. The young birds must have shade, and when the rearing field is hot and sandy I believe it is safer to move the young birds, when one day old, to the side of a shady pond or marsh, letting them have access to shallow water provided it be not cold; in such places they will find much natural food. All of the young ducks at the Game Breeders' Association farm were taken to the ponds last spring when they were one or two days old and allowed to swim in a narrow strip of shallow water wired off from the ponds. Both the weather and the water were warm and the losses were very slight. On cold days and beside cold waters, no doubt, it would be best to keep the young ducks from the water, as described in the books on wild fowl breeding. Captain Oates says: "If the



ducks are well and regularly fed they should lay an average of twenty-three eggs each during the nesting season." This average was exceeded on the Game Breeders' Association farm on Long Island, New York, this season. The same authority says we can count on 80 per cent of the eggs hatching, and of birds actually hatched in a fair season, 85 per cent should be reared. These percentages have also been verified.

The young ducks are fed for the first few weeks on wild duck meal, scalded, and served, not too wet, in little pans placed before the coops. Ducks for the first two weeks should be fed at daybreak and every four or five hours during the day. Later the young ducks are fed on wheat and cracked corn. The amount of food required will depend largely upon the amount of natural food to which the birds have access.

Any one by following the directions in the books can rear a few wild fowl on a country place where there is any water, but those who engage in the new industry on a large scale should employ a skilled gamekeeper to plan the feeding and to direct the control of the many enemies which surely will destroy the birds unless they are properly looked after.

*Yonkers, New York*

## COSMOPOLITANS IN THE ORCHARD

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

THE royalty of the vegetable kingdom, all thru the temperate zone, belongs to the apple. It has close rivals in some directions, mostly of its kin in the rose family, but for all around greatness, for beauty of tree and strength, for ability to feed the people, the whole year thru, covered with leaves or naked, the apple stands alone.

When Nature found the need for one great cosmopolitan fruit for all the people, she went to work to make it; and she gave it to man; note what a job it was. The rose family was her best hope; but the rose family was a poor and very humble dweller in the wilderness. It was, however, already charged with poetry in the form of a strawberry, and along the fences humbly climbed the blackberry. Nature proposed to make the pear tree, standing forty feet aloft, and lasting three hundred years, and the apple, which is simply the pear in a new guise. These twin fruits now glorify the rose family, and fulfil Nature's creative wishes.

When the English reached America they found five sorts of crab apples, here and there from Virginia to Massachusetts and in the Mississippi Valley. They brought with them scions of those sorts that had been two thousand years on the road from the crab apples of China, thru Asia into England. These scions grafted into the wild crabs soon made New England boys happy, and the first orchard that was started west of New England, in central New York, drew the lads for fifty miles to fill their pockets. Apples were still not so common, that these raids were not resented by the first planters. But soon every homestead, as it was planted by the pioneer westward, was marked by an orchard, as surely as by a sugar maple grove, and the boys might fill their pockets as freely as they drank the saccharine sap. We

do not know just how many orchards now cover the apple belt, but there are tens of thousands, and they are all adding to the commissary and the health of a rapidly increasing people.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, the apple does not easily adapt itself to the soil and climate far south of the corn belt, or what we call the corn belt (for corn will grow finely in the tropics). Nature had still to make a fruit for the Gulf States, including Florida, Texas and California. The banana was already made, but that was for *all* the world. It was made before railroads and steamboats, and it had to wait for the steam engine, and for the Yankee, and, alas, for the middleman. Last of all, it waited for President Wilson to preserve freedom of trade. It can still take the place of meat in the homes that the telephone has linked, not only over a whole continent, but over two hemispheres. A distinctive fruit for the great cotton belt! What should it be? Somewhere out of the swampy regions, possibly out of some Pacific island, came the wild orange. It has already found rooting space over the whole of our semi-tropical states, and is working its way northward, thru Texas and Louisiana. It will be sure to make itself at home, perfectly hardy, shaking hands with the apple, in a great middle belt clear across the country. It will be there before the end of the present century.

We have already entered an evolutionary period, when the orange is very rapidly undergoing changes; while out of its side spring cognate fruits of superb promise. A few sorts defy a mild freeze. It is not probable that such a freeze as that of 1895, which killed all orange trees in Florida to the ground, would work any such havoc at the present day. We have one new orange, Lu Jim Gong, that ripens all thru a full year, and is fit for market two years

from its completion of growth. This sort has won also in the way of hardiness. Still evolution, so far, has spent most of its force in sweetening the old bitter fruit of five hundred years ago; the fruit that is left to the pine woods of Florida. Now, these old sorts are being rapidly crowded out by those which are more cosmopolitan.

Mark that Nature, all this while, was careful not to throw away her sketches. Around the orange is grouped a lot of fruits, like grapefruit, and lemon, and tangerine, and many other things not yet on the market, that make the family more important than the individual. In fact the grapefruit bids fair to quite outreach the orange in popularity and utility. There is nothing in the orange belt more delicious or more valuable for food. It is a panacea for malaria. It is the most beautiful of fruits in the orchard, the largest of value, and still evolving new sorts, richer in quality and hardier to endure climate. We have grapefruit already without seeds and grapefruit deliciously sweet. This is a fine companion for the sweet orange, which will soon become as popular as that which is rich in citric acid.

So it has come about that on totally divergent lines, the business of supplying the whole continent with a universal fruit, a fruit so abundant and nutritious, as to serve raw or cooked, every family, was fulfilled, or is now on the road of fulfilment. While all this has been going on, Nature has attended as strenuously to the beautiful as the useful. The apple tree is the glory of North America, whether in blossom or in fruit, and all thru the orange belt what can surpass for beauty orchards hanging full of golden fruit? In either of these the bees gather loads of honey, lovers whistle their joy, and we—we write.

*Sorrento, Florida*





DR. LUDWIG FULDA

## AN ENVOY OF CULTURE

BY RUDOLF TOMBO, JR.

DIRECTOR OF THE DEUTSCHES HAUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE exceedingly cordial welcome which has been extended to Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the distinguished German poet and dramatist, on the occasion of his present visit to America, furnishes eloquent testimony of the great popularity he enjoys in this country. There are few men in the German literary world of today who are more capable of bringing to this country the message of modern German thought and literary striving, and of this the Germanistic Society of America was well aware when it upset its own precedents by extending a second invitation to one of its former guests. That Fulda is a clear-eyed and sympathetic observer of foreign manners and customs is proven conclusively by his witty impressions collected on the occasion of his first tour thru the United States in 1906.

Ludwig Fulda, who was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1862, is a prolific writer, having, since the appearance of his maiden play, "The Sincere," thirty years ago (1883), allowed scarcely a year to pass without publishing a dramatic work, a collection of poems or a masterful translation. He has written a number of highly successful stage plays, including his greatest theatrical successes, "The Talisman" (1893), "Friends of Youth" (1898), and the "Twin Sister" (1901). It is to the drama that Fulda has devoted most attention, his contributions to that

field including no less than twenty-eight plays. While his dramas are not particularly profound, they harbor many a clever idea, many a happy situation, many a graceful line. Fulda's polished verses flow on easily and melodiously and artistically, and he displays a thoro command of dramatic form and technic, exhibiting special mastery in the handling of dialog. Flashes of wit abound in his plays, and his comedies contain much bright dialog and many humorous situations, while at the same time they stamp him as an accurate observer of modern life, with all its foibles and all its follies. Satire on the modern social structure is occasionally found in his work. His chief activity has been directed along idealistic lines (pseudo-classical and neo-romantic); in his realistic work Fulda suggests the social satires of Sudermann rather than the crass naturalism of Hauptmann. In his symbolic and fairy tale dramas he exhibits much poetic fancy and deep sentiment.

Fulda's poems have appeared in several collections and are all distinguished by excellence of form and lightness of touch. Fulda's talents lie rather along dramatic than along narrative lines, and his only important contribution to prose fiction consists of two short stories, which appeared in 1894 under the title of *Fragments of Life*. In addition to the American impressions, he has written a series of essays entitled *From the Workshop*, which includes a study of the art of the translator, an art which Fulda himself understands to an unusual degree. There are few German writers who possess the power of *Anempfindung* to such a marked extent as Fulda, and he has furnished models of the translator's art in his German versions of the masterpieces of Molière and Rostand, of Beaumarchais' *Figaro*, of Cavallotti's *Il Cantico dei Cantici*, of the large part of Ibsen's posthumous works, and, quite recently, of Shakespeare's *Sonnets*.

## THE HUMAN MACHINE

PROFESSOR JULES AMAR, of Paris, has made some interesting studies of the efficiency of the human machine. He has reached the conclusion that he who eats liberally ought to "recuperate" in weight every twenty-four hours. If, it appears, his weight lessens, he works to excess; if his weight increases, he has not expended the maximum effort. The Professor found that the human machine gives a profit of from 25 to 35 per cent on the expenditure, while the

best "artificial machine" known returns but 14 per cent.

It thus appears that the man machine is far superior to all others, with this exception: man always wastes energy during the first five minutes of work before regaining his equilibrium.

Amar's experiments show that Monday's man-labor is the most inferior, while Tuesday's is the most superior, by reason of the curious action of Sunday as a rest day. The lassitude of the workingman on Monday is proverbial.

## THE NEW EDITOR OF HARPER'S WEEKLY

BY HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

THE degree to which Norman Hapgood, the new editor of *Harper's Weekly*, has carried in journalism the qualities of courage, sincerity and sense, is what marks his distinction. It was primarily these qualities which gave him a national reputation as editor of *Collier's Weekly*. The great influence of that periodical thruout the United States was due principally to the fact that under Mr. Hapgood's control the *Weekly* had the confidence of the people—confidence in its courage, its sincerity and its sense.

Mr. Hapgood is not "radical," in my opinion. But as a journalist he is truly progressive. He instinctively expresses and supports the weight of changing opinion and tendency in the country. He is not a forerunner. He is not an isolated, suggestive scout. When expressing himself he is expressing those of the most advanced tendencies in the community



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NORMAN HAPGOOD

New editor of *Harper's Weekly* and Chairman of the Fusion Committee whose candidates for New York City offices were elected by large majorities on November 4.



which have begun to prevail. He is in the vanguard of the modern movement, and it is a movement of many, not of a few. He sincerely, often passionately, backs up with force the better tendencies and social thoughts which he feels about him, and he feels these as soon as he can work forcibly with them.

*Harper's Weekly*, under his control, will seem "radical" to those who are not moving. But those who do move will see in the *Weekly* an expression of the great change that has come over the country in the last few years, the end of which is not yet.

### WHAT THE RIVERS CARRY

**F**ROM every square mile drained by the Mississippi 86 tons of salts are deposited annually in the Gulf of Mexico. The average outflow of the river is placed at 664,000 cubic feet per second, and from the analysis of this water the amount of material in solution transported by the Mississippi has been calculated. It reaches the enormous quantity of 108,432,000 tons per year.

The amount of sediment carried by the Mississippi in addition to these salts is enormous. The quantity delivered annually to the Gulf of Mexico, according to H. L. Abbott is 812,500,000,000 pounds, or about 408,000,000 tons.

These figures are the result of an investigation of the quality of western stream waters made by the United States Geological Survey to determine their fitness for irrigation.

The average discharge of silt and mud per year by the Colorado River amounts to 338,000,000 tons. In addition to the suspended solid matters carried by this river, there are also enormous quantities of dissolved substances transported into the sea. These dissolved salts are 4,550,000 tons of common salt; 3,740,000 tons of Glauber's salts; 4,000,000 tons of lime; 2,400,000 tons of gypsum, and 4,800,000 tons of magnesium sulfate or Epsom salts, making a total of 19,490,000 tons of dissolved matter annually carried into the Gulf of California by this river. In spite of this enormous amount of dissolved matter, the Colorado River is not considered to be a stream of high mineralization for the western section of this country. This is due to the fact that the amount of water is so enormous, in proportion to the dissolved salts, that they are only a very small proportion of the total discharge.

The concentration of the salts in the Elm Fork of the Red River in Oklahoma is by far more than that



Photograph by J. C. Ruddok

### SEAFOWL ON AN ENGLISH COAST

"The Pinnacles," Staple Island, Farne, are a favorite haunt of the wild birds—gulls, puffins, terns, kittiwakes and especially guillemots. In July they literally cover the rocks, which, tho nearly inaccessible, furnish a living to the hardy fowlers of Farne. The eggs are gathered by the thousands from May to July, the most favorable times being stormy days, when the birds are bewildered and sweep inland instead of flying straight to their nests. Hundreds of puffins and terns make their nests in old rabbit holes or burrow in the earth with their beaks. Game laws forbid the shooting of seabirds in British waters.

in the Colorado. This particular river annually discharges 1,300,000 tons of common salt, which is equal to 1680 tons per square mile of area drained, while the discharge of salt from the Colorado is 20 tons per square mile. The total amount of salt annually carried away by the Elm Fork is 2,389,000 tons.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these quantities, vast as they are, represent only a fraction of the total matter transported. The mud, sand, silt and products of rock decomposition are deposited along the entire course of the river, and what proportion of the whole at last finds its way into the ocean no one can say, but the fraction cannot be large.

### A PHILATELIC FEAST

**A**LL ex-small boys and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts know something of the lure of the postage-stamp collection, but most of them cease to regard it seriously after the period when, the psychologists tell us, the juvenile instinct for collecting passes its zenith.

But the three hundred "advanced collectors" who exhibited 275,000 stamps, worth \$2,000,000, in New York, from October 27 to November 1 gave emphatic proof that this hobby will stand riding for as many years as most others. It was the first International Philatelic Exhibition—the word philatelic being the techni-

cal term for stamp collecting after one is out of knee breeches. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the National Museum were exhibitors.

The catalog bristled with trials, inverts, perforates, imperforates, errors, surcharges, plate numbers and watermarks—terms unintelligible or trivial to the layman, mildly interesting to the stamp collector, and of great moment to the philatelist. The most valuable exhibit was the Mauritius "\$18,000 pair," the one and two penny "post office" issue of 1847, unused, printed from the plate in its earliest state, on yellowish paper. There were many specimens of the famous Mulready envelope of 1840, the first of all the postage stamps, for which Rowland Hill was responsible.

Those who came to see, it is to be feared, were impressed less with technical variations than other purely unscientific features, for the Visitors' Cup, awarded by vote of the sightseers to the most interesting exhibit, went to Joseph A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, for "An hundred or two graphic pages selected at random from a wonderful collection, messengers from the Isles of the Seven Seas, from the Orient and the Occident, from the Polar Lands of Snows. Not just mere dead dry-bone stamps, but charming little talismans of the Arabian Nights of Stampdom, living, vibrant, happy children of the Fairv Kingdom of our entrancing Hobby."



## CONVICTS AT SCHOOL

**F**REQUENTLY the excuse is made by men about to complete terms of imprisonment that they know no trade at which they may work, and have no education which fits them for anything above the rudest hand toil, where they are placed in contact with ignorant foreigners. For these reasons they were first tempted to ways of vice and for like reasons they fear a relapse into former ways of living. After an investigation which showed that of the inmates of Jackson (Michigan) State Prison nine of every ten had failed to complete a common school course, the prison authorities have adopted a unique system of schools.

Employment in shops and factories has been common in many places, but Jackson proposes to go further and furnish an education equivalent to that of a standard four years high school following the completion of eight grades of common school studies. Classes will be organized at various points in the common branches, so that those deficient in the elements may remedy their deficiency before entering the high school proper. An examination is demanded of all who do not possess an eighth grade diploma. Those failing in any subject will enter classes to make up this failure, after which each is given an opportunity of choosing the kind of four years' course he wishes to pursue. There will be a course in agriculture, one in commercial studies, and a vocational school in which various manual arts will be taught.

It was decided after a conference between prison authorities and state educators that a course of study similar to that recommended for use in the public schools should be followed. After the common school is completed the high school courses consist of a list of required subjects, principally English and mathematics, and of electives, commercial, agricultural or vocational, as selected. It is planned to turn the old prison tower house into specially equipt vocational schools. It is expected that this feature will become self-supporting thru the objects of ornament and utility the

convict-students may construct. The Michigan College of Agriculture has drafted the course in agriculture for such inmates as wish to become farmers after leaving the institution. The various state educational institutions have pledged their support in making plans and in providing instructors. It is thought that twenty-five instructors will be required to carry out the work, and this number the various institutions have agreed to furnish from among the young men completing their courses who wish to follow teaching as a profession. Textbooks will be furnished by the authorities, while the state library will offer loans of volumes which may be returned and others obtained. The lesson hours will follow immediately those of prescribed prison labor and thus cut down the dreaded time in the cells. Three hours will be spent outside, and study within the cells will provide healthy occupation for practically all the waking hours the convict cares to devote to his school work. The movement is being viewed with great interest from other states and reform associations.

## TANTALUM PENS

**T**HE Germans are utilizing tantalum in the manufacture of pens. A difficulty in the case of steel pens is that they oxidize easily, the ink sticking to them. This fault is not to be found in the case of gold pens;

but, on the other hand, these are too flexible to be entirely satisfactory. Moreover, in order to form a point suitable for writing purposes, the material of that part of the pen must be mixed with some hard metal like iridium, an operation that is at once expensive and complicated. The new German pen is of tantalum and comes to the manufacturer in the form of a black powder. The pen that is made from this is reported to possess the tenacity of steel and the flexibility of gold.

## THE PLANT QUARANTINE STATION

**E**XPERIENCE has taught the officials of our national government the advisability of guarding against the possible importation of injurious or undesirable plants and animals. Well meaning but carelessly inclined friends living abroad send home specimens of beautiful or peculiar plants or flowers, strange and unusual insects, small animals as pets, and so forth, not knowing that they are aiding in the spread of what may be an extremely harmful pest. Often, too, "seed" of some variety of fruit or vegetable is sent to home friends for planting which contains the eggs of some insect pest or the germs of a disease which may sweep away thousands of dollars' worth of valuable home grown plants or trees.

To prevent any of these disasters, the government has provided a "quarantine room," to which all specimens, living or dead and preserved, must first go for thoro microscopic inspection before being past on to the recipient. The first shipment received after the establishment of this room was a lot of potatoes from the Andes of South America. They were found to be thoroly infected with a small brown bug harmful enough to have created an endless amount of mischief among the potato interests of this country had they been allowed to enter unobserved.

The inspection room is carefully prepared to prevent the escape of microscopic germs. It is simply a glass enclosed cage about 8 by 12 feet, placed in one of the regular office rooms in the Department of agriculture, and is absolutely bug proof.



Photo by Paul Thompson

### THE LATEST THING IN CORN CRIBS

Sectional bookcases stand in our houses, sectional filing cabinets in our offices, and now sectional bins are being used on the farm. This style can be enlarged to suit the crop. Better yet, the combination of galvanized iron and the cement base protects the corn from vermin and dampness, without the necessity of raising the structure off the ground. This one is on the Hamilton County Experimental Farm, near Mt. Healthy, Ohio.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## CUSTOMS OF TWO COUNTRIES

Mrs. Wharton holds a brief against types of character produced by crass materialism and mammon worship in the incoherent welter of certain aspects of New York "society life." In the *House of Mirth* her mordant pen gave us the struggles of one born to the customs of luxurious living to keep her place without any visible means of support. Lily Bart failed tragically. Undine Spragg is a climber from the backyard of some obscure country town, unspeakably ignorant of everything but the fact that money glitters. She is very beautiful and has the mushy moral construction of a sea anemone: her formula of life is that of the horse leech's daughter, and her ceaseless cry is "Give, give." Gifted with beauty, enough brains to adapt herself superficially to new environments, entire lack of morals and the backing of a rich father, Undine passes from success to success. She changes husbands as one would take off a pair of old gloves.

In the minor characters of Mr. and Mrs. Spragg, in their bald simplicity and blind devotion to their daughter, one catches an echo of Mr. Howells' manner. Undine is a monster, without truth or pity or tenderness. The picture is not exhilarating. The world she succeeds in entering is not sympathetically drawn; it is dull, featureless and only strong thru its limpet-like adherence to past forms. The virtuous characters are weak or ineffective. Mrs. Wharton also arraigns the American man. The traveled and observant Bowen declares that the wasters and spenders in our midst are the result of the "American man's deep contempt for women." "The boasted liberty, the money she spends, the luxury she surrounds herself with, are the huge bribes he pays her to let him alone." He is happy without her—his interests are centered in his office, and for the "passional crime" he substitutes financial crime. This is the custom of the country which is responsible for such destructive characters as Undine Spragg - Moffatt - Marvell - De Chelles-Moffatt.

The brief point of the book is the contrast drawn between the customs of the newer America and the older France, as represented by two of the heroine's husbands: the Marquis de Chelles, who thought lightly of marital infidelity but abhorred divorce, and Elmer Moffatt, who would have



EDITH WHARTON  
Author of *The Custom of the Country*

nothing to do with Undine until she was properly and legally divorced. As for Undine—"she was the woman who didn't care, who never did care and never could understand" why people should bother about such things as moral codes.

*The Custom of the Country*, by Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

## THE YOUNGER AGASSIZ

The life of Alexander Agassiz is a kind of scientific fairy tale. To many Americans the name Agassiz stands only for his illustrious father, whose delightful personality no less than his scientific achievements charmed the dollars out of close-buttoned New England pockets to further his magnificent scientific schemes. To other Americans the name means the Calumet and Hecla copper mines. Alexander, who had graduated as a mining engineer at the Lawrence Scientific School of Cambridge, was called in, as his son and biographer tells us, to save an investment, "and transformed a falling enterprise into one of the most prosperous and extensive mines known in the history of industry." The story of his two years in Michigan, in which he personally pulled the mine from the slough where mismanagement, ignorance, apathy and enmity had plunged it, is a stirring epic. We associate such deeds with men who make "practical" achievement the end of endeavor. Mr. Agassiz possess business acumen in the highest degree; he had executive ability, practical sagacity, he knew

how to handle men. And he took long views. But the pursuit of abstract science was his life work; he had it in his power to follow his bent and devote himself to original research work. Attached in 1860 to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which was a pet project of his father's, Mr. Agassiz devoted years of work to bringing it up to the highest condition of efficiency, ranking with the greatest institutions of learning in its line in Europe. He carried on the study of marine zoology thru long voyages in the Atlantic and Pacific in yachts chartered for these trips, and later in life was absorbed in the study of the formation of coral reefs and islands. Every honor the learned world of Europe could bestow was given him. To the detached and slightly skeptical mind of the scientist was added a delightful personality. He did an enormous amount of work, but his life was not past in an austere scientific rut.

He was a man who knew how to live, who could enjoy art, who collected porcelains, who knew how to entertain. He wrote to a friend: "I hope my influence on science at Cambridge will not be measured by a dollar standard. I want to go down as a man of science, not to be temporarily known by a kind of cheap notoriety as an American millionaire." His biographer says: "In the Calumet and Hecla mine he has left a remarkable proof of his extraordinary executive ability and business foresight. That mine is a monument such as few men can show as a life's work; when we consider it as a by-product of the brain whose life's interest was abstract science, the monument becomes unique."

*Letters and Recollections of Alexander Agassiz*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.50.

## A REMINDER OF BETTER DAYS

To one who recalls his first reading of *Marpessa* and *Christ in Hades* about fifteen years ago, each succeeding volume by Stephen Phillips has probably been a disappointment. The decline of his genius has not perhaps been uniform; perhaps his first drama was not his best, and perhaps the poems he collected in 1907 had still much of his early glamor. But his most ardent admirers will hardly challenge the opinion that in the present volume he has reached the bottom. The pieces here gathered are all in themselves fragmentary and occasional, and the jux-



taposition of them not only fails to give them coherence as a whole, but even takes away something of their effect and their significance. To be sure, the superb technique of Mar-*nessa* or of *Paolo and Francesca* is still at work in this verse, but the magic of it is gone; there is little that suggests inspiration. Exception must be made of the two sonnets to Shakespeare, especially of the first; had Mr. Phillips never written before, these dignified lyrics might have been welcomed as the promise of a new master in English poetry. As it is, they only remind us of his better self.

The most considerable pieces in the book are an additional act for "Nero," a brief version of an old Spanish allegory, and a morbid play called "The King." These dramatic sketches are all well constructed and they are all unpleasant. In a sense they are also meaningless, for tho they present their themes with clarity, they lack that overtone of significance which is the very essence of poetry. Evidently Mr. Phillips has theories as to his work; a plot like that of "The King," dealing with incest and suicide, is to his mind a Greek plot, and he tells us that he has tried to handle it in a Greek way. But sin or horror was for the ancient tragic poets only a starting place from which to proceed to some purified attitude toward life. That Mr. Phillips practises a different art the average reader will be persuaded by the repugnance which these dramatic pieces excite.

*Lyrics and Dramas*, by Stephen Phillips. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.25.

#### A GIRL AND A CAUSE

On March 29, 1862, Miss Sarah Fowler Morgan, later Mrs. Francis Warrington Dawson, daughter of Judge Thomas Gibbes Morgan, of Louisiana, began a journal which she kept until the close of the Civil War. Of that diary all but certain passages of merely personal interest is now published by her son, Warrington Dawson.

Sarah Morgan, who was living in Baton Rouge at the time of the town's occupation by Federal troops in May, 1862, and who remained in the vicinity until she and her mother and sister were obliged to take refuge in April, 1863, with Judge Morgan's eldest son, a Union man, in New Orleans, had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the effects of warfare. Her home was sacked, and the women of her household lived for nearly a year in the midst of danger and constant flights for safety. As might be ex-

pected, she was too thoroly at the mercy of false rumors to throw much light on the external facts of the war. But as an eye-witness who put all her thoughts and actions into her diary because neither prudence nor pride would let her talk of them, she carries singular conviction by her record of the lives of the women in the besieged community. Their courage, their suffering, their intense partizanship she has represented intimately and vividly. The Morgan women, moreover, had to endure the dislike of their fellow townsmen for a family which had divided its allegiance. This hostility often forced Sarah Morgan, devoutly Southern as were all her sympathies, into a kind of reaction against the violence of her neighbors. The result is a fairness of judgment which gives the document, at times, almost the look of prophecy.

The personality of the author emerges, clear and engaging, from the unaffected narrative of three years' life. High-spirited, proud, somewhat lacking in assurance, acutely conscious of caste lines, keenly intelligent tho sensitive on the score of an irregular education, a dreamer of splendid dreams, in action prompt and fruitful, no useless cherisher of an unhappy past, Sarah Morgan is memorable for herself. But she seems now and then to be a little more than an individual, to stand for the whole Confederacy, mystified by a new world, fortified only by a tradition. Until Gettysburg she lives on the confident hope of victory, but after that the entries in her journal become so infrequent and so tragic that one has only the sense of a general catastrophe, long held off but now rushing down irresistibly upon a victim that is at once a girl and a cause.

*A Confederate Girl's Diary*, by Sarah Morgan Dawson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.

#### RIGHTING RURAL WRONGS

Prof. Joseph K. Hart, of the University of Washington, has rendered us a service by bringing together a dozen articles by "experts" on a variety of *Educational Resources of Village and Rural Communities*. The perplexing problems of urban life meet us on every street corner pitifully begging for solution. But we must not forget that there are rural wrongs too that need to be righted.

The rural community has not yet found itself. It is right now embarked on a voyage of self-exploration. It will not discover itself until it establishes in its midst a clearing house for social idealism, a place where the common counsel and the

common conscience may meet for adequate expression.

This volume calls attention to the physical, human, economic, health, æsthetic, recreational, intellectual, social, moral and religious resources of towns and villages in the form of such agencies as the school, the church, the library, the picnic, etc. Not enough space is given to the influence of the grange, of women's clubs, of agricultural college extension work and of schoolhouses as social centers.

*Educational Resources in Village and Rural Communities*, edited by Joseph K. Hart. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.

#### IDEALIZED DISCONTENT

To the long list of sensational books which attempt to justify their unwholesomeness by the threadbare plea of moral uplift one may add Hall Caine's *The Woman Thou Gavest Me*. Mary O'Neill, the "heroine" of the tale, is the victim of the heartless wiles of an ambitious father; she is torn from the seclusion of a convent, where she had been sent for the convenience of her unnatural parent, and married, almost forcibly, to a degenerate lord. With him she lives a life of torture. He is profligate, faithless and insulting. In the meantime she falls in love with an old playmate, is exposed to overwhelming temptation as the result of a conspiracy by her husband, and becomes the mother of her lover's child. Before the birth of this child she flees from her husband's household and takes lodgings in London. Some time afterward her poverty forces her to walk the streets to support her child, but from the actual experiences of that life she is saved by the sudden reappearance of her lover.

The ostensible purpose of the book is to point out the inequality of the moral standards of the sexes, to aid the cause of woman's rights, and to show the depths to which a woman may sink who is the victim of unnatural home conditions. The impression made upon the reader who takes the book seriously—and unfortunately the mass of its readers will take it so—is that of exalting the woman who is forced by circumstances into an immoral life; of making an idol of a man who tempts the woman he loves into adultery, and, after ruining her life, leaves her to suffer the shame of her degradation alone; and of reducing the contract of marriage to a meaningless ceremony.

Far from deterring the underpaid working girl from the life of the streets; this story, both by giving a certain justification for that life, and



by touching up its horrors with the brush of a sensational and romantic imagination, would in many cases have exactly the reverse psychological effect. Other almost inevitable results will be the arousing of imaginary marital discontent, the engendering of desire for separation and divorce, and the idealization of clandestine infatuations. The danger of these elements is too obvious to need further comment.

*The Woman Thou Gavest Me*, by Hall Caine. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.35.

## DANDIES WHO WERE WORTH WHILE

Reader, shall we take a walk on Quality street? Mr. Leon Vincent will guide us so that we shall meet that genus, unfamiliar to American eyes, the dandy who is worth while. We read the lives and anecdotes of such men as Beau Brummell, Count d'Orsay, Bulwer Lytton and D'Israeli with ever-living pleasure. They are so far removed from any type which America has produced—which she could produce; one marvels at the rich social soil which produced at the same time statesmen, warriors, men of letters and those bright flowers which dazzled society. They dazzled by their audacity, originality in small things, their egoism, their insouciance—but they charmed by their undoubted abilities. Nothing more spectacular is known than the rise of the preposterously foppish Israelite D'Israeli to be the Conservative Prime Minister of conservative England. Mr. Vincent also writes of such comparatively little read in America men as Thomas Hope, Beckford, Thomas Love Peacock, Kirkpatrick Sharpe and Crabbe Robinson. Our author has a very pretty wit of his own, and a nice feeling for perspective. His little sketch of Byron shows him as human and virile, before he became the poseur of the Byronic legend. "The amateur's principal business with good books is to read them." This is such a good book that almost are we persuaded to sit down to the satirical novels of Thomas Love Peacock, to read the prodigious *Vathek*, or to dip into the brilliant political satires of Tom Moore. But these be tastes which only the leisured few can indulge.

"He reads" this volume "best, I take it, who reads it in order to reconstruct that past which is always interesting simply because it no longer exists; and because when it did exist it was, to the human ephemera who beheld it, the Present, tremendously modern, even marvelous in their eyes." And Mr. Vincent

has caught the fine aroma of the times he writes about, he has given us a book full of delicate humor and charm.

*Dandies and Men of Letters*, by Leon H. Vincent. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 3.

## NEW ZEALAND

In dealing with *Picturesque New Zealand* Paul Gooding has abundant material to justify his title. With mountains and geysers, cities and forests, ancient Maori customs and modern labor legislation no one could fail to bring out much of interest, altho the author shows no remarkable literary skill. The fifty-eight full page or double page half tones from photographs are well printed.

*Picturesque New Zealand*, by Paul Gooding. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.50.

## HOW BLISTER JONES RECEIVED HIS OWN BOOK

Blister Jones lay long in the pleasant room provided for him by Mr. Van in his home at Morrisville, New Jersey. No matter how used a trainer gets to the top and sides of a horse, he never gets quite used to the bottoms of his hoofs. Blister's injuries were severe. But he was cheerful and he pulled thru.

It was during his convalescence that I took him a copy of the book of his life, in the writing of which I had been little more than an amanuensis. Blister could not write for the papers, of course. He was a trainer, but without such souls as his to inspire their pens, neither could any newspaper man write such a story or collection of stories.

"Hello, Four Eyes," he greeted me in his old way. "What's the heap of leaves all about?" I handed him the book and he read the title aloud: "*Blister Jones*. John Taintor Foote. Ah, cut the kid! What's in it? My mits are all fogged with bandages," he explained.

I started to open the book for him when there was a timid knock at the door, and to Blister's "Come in" there entered the rose I had last seen in the emergency ward at St. Luke's that dreadful night. She looked adorable and I could almost envy Blister his possession. The book was deservedly forgotten, and I turned to go. But at the door I was stopped by the voice of the landlady's daughter. "Oh, Mr.—Mr.—"

"Call him Four Eyes." put in Blister.

"Mr. Four Eyes," said the young woman, with a rippling laugh, "what is this book with Blister's and your name on it?"

"Oh, that?" said I. "That's to teach Blister's wife how to be fond of horses." And I shut the door and

went to find Mr. Van Voast and ask him to show me the Rainbow and to introduce me to the Pot of Gold it fetched.

*Blister Jones*, by John Taintor Foote. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.20.

## TALES OF A SEA CAPTAIN

*The Adventures of Captain O'Shea* is by no means a swashbuckling sea story, but a collection of several artistically written and delightful tales. Excellent character drawing and much delicate humor are interwoven with the novel adventures of a daring young sea captain and filibuster. Occasionally a touch of sentiment creeps in. These are real people, not melodramatic marionettes, and the exciting episodes so well narrated are all quite plausible and decidedly novel.

*The Adventures of Captain O'Shea*, by Ralph D. Payne. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

## BAZIN'S LIGHTER SIDE

"Wholesome" is not the word most likely to rise spontaneously in one's mind as one seeks for a characterization of a volume of modern French fiction. It is a word, however, which may fitly be applied to the books of M. René Bazin, and to none more appropriately than to the group of tales that has just come to hand. *The Marriage of Mademoiselle Gimel* which occupies nearly half the volume and lends its title to the collection, makes us acquainted with a young Parisian stenographer, as fresh and breezy, as sweet and sound-hearted a girl as any our native storytellers have given us. With a charming whimsicality which recalls some of Mr. Howells' young girl heroines she herself tells us, in a journal and letters, several of the episodes of her unconventional but essentially "correct" love affair. The story is steeped in the atmosphere of Paris and its nearby country, yet only in the device which brings about the *dénouement* does M. Bazin remind us sharply that he is a Frenchman.

No one of the other stories is so charming as the first. *The Diplomat* in its English dress has lost such mild piquancy as it originally possessed. *The Little Sisters of the Poor*, while retaining something of the tender grace and pathos native to it, has forfeited much in assuming an alien garb. It is perhaps natural that the slighter the theme of a French tale the more unsatisfactory—other things being equal—does its rendering into English prove.

*The Marriage of Mademoiselle Gimel, and Other Stories*, by René Bazin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.





# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

There are indications that the application of the Eastern railroad companies for permission to increase their freight rates by 5 per cent will be favorably considered and may be granted. The Interstate Commerce Commission last week published a statement showing that the net revenue per mile of 125 railroads during July, August and September was \$96 less than in the corresponding months of 1912, having fallen from \$1224 to \$1128. The loss was most conspicuous in the Eastern district, where the decrease was \$295 per mile (from \$2160 to \$1865), while in the West it was only \$42. This decline in the East tends to support the arguments of the Eastern roads. In substance the plea is that expenses have been so increased by higher wages, higher taxes and legislation (such as the train crew laws) that the net earnings have been largely reduced. And this is the testimony of the Commission's official statement.

It will be recalled that, following a wage increase of 10 per cent on Eastern roads, three years ago, the companies attempted to increase rates, and that they were prevented from doing this by the Commission. In the Commission's decision was the following passage:

If the time does come when, thru changed conditions, it may be shown that the carriers' fears are realized or approaching realization, and from a survey of the whole field of operations there is evidence of a movement which makes against the security and lasting value of legitimate investment and an adequate return upon the value of these properties, the Commission will not hesitate to give its sanction to increases which will be reasonable.

Since that time additional wage increases have been granted, following arbitration, and an application for further increase is now in the hands of arbitrators.

Much significance is attached to the remarks of the Commission's chairman, Mr. Clark, a few days ago, before the National Association of Railway Commissioners. He said, in part:

An ideal transportation system can be attained only by large additions to the facilities and great improvement in methods. The added facilities can be secured only thru expenditures from surplus earnings or from expansion of credit. In either way the total cost to purchasers of transportation would be increased. If it be true that the present financial condition of transportation agencies is due to reckless, improvident or even dishonest financing in the past, it would be a mistake to undertake to correct it by a policy of reprisal which would impair the usefulness or efficiency of the carriers on which the welfare—the very life—of the commerce of the country depends.

On the same day, the Commission decided that an increase of rates on potatoes from Oklahoma points to the Rocky Mountain territory was justified. Shippers had argued that the price they obtained was low. The Commission ruled that this price could not be accepted as a controlling factor in fixing the freight rate, which should be "fair and just for the service performed." We referred two weeks ago to its approval (the first in three years) of certain in-

creases between Missouri River points. The proposed rate increase of 5 per cent has been suspended, of course, to await the result of a hearing which is soon to take place. Because of recent decisions, the public utterances of members of the Commission, and the Commission's report as to net revenues, many expect that the companies will be successful.

### CANADA'S FARMERS FOR FREE TRADE

The farmers of western Canada continue to demand free trade. At a meeting, a few days ago, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, attended by delegates from the farmers' associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, resolutions concerning the tariff were adopted by unanimous vote, and it was ordered that these should be submitted to the Government at Ottawa at the opening of the approaching session of Parliament.

In the resolutions the Government and the Dominion's legislators are urged "to accept the offer of the United States of a free interchange of all animal and agricultural products"; to place on the free list "all foodstuffs not provided for in this offer" to remove the duties on agricultural implements, lumber and cement; to remove "immediately" all foodstuff duties which cause the imposition of countervailing duties by our new tariff, and to increase the British tariff preference to at least 50 per cent, providing for further annual increases that will make trade with Great Britain entirely free five years hence.

### A COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

For more than two years the New York Chamber of Commerce, by means of a special committee, has been considering the project of establishing a College of Commerce. The chairman of this committee is Mortimer L. Schiff. At the Chamber's monthly meeting, last week, the committee presented an interesting report. Some time ago four subscriptions of \$50,000 each were obtained from members of the Chamber, but now it is known that another member has offered to provide the \$500,000 required for the erection of a suitable building, upon condition that the \$200,000 already promised shall be used for a commercial and civic museum in the building, and that the City of New York shall undertake the permanent annual support of both the museum and the college. Many believe that the giver of \$500,000 is the committee chairman's father, Jacob H. Schiff, the well known banker.

"Business," says the committee, "is becoming a profession, and it seems fitting that the leaders of business in the greatest business center of this country should, thru their greatest business organization, the Chamber of Com-

merce, aid in establishing here a College of Commerce and Administration, second to none in the world." It is proposed that there shall be a four years' course (with facilities for the completion of the course in three years); that allowance shall be made in the entrance requirements for practical experience; that there shall be evening classes and that in various ways the advantages of the institution shall be available to young men already employed. The gift of \$500,000 for a building appears to clear the way for an auspicious beginning of an excellent project which deserves the hearty support of commercial interests.

The Standard Oil Company of Kansas, which doubled its capital in June last by a stock dividend of 100 per cent, has now declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent in addition to a quarterly payment of 3 per cent.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's order reducing the rates of express companies, which was to become effective on December 1, has been so modified that the changes will not be required until February 1.

Returns compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* show that applications for new capital by railroad and industrial corporations in this country during October amounted to \$108,660,700, against \$203,805,000 in October of last year.

On October 31 the number of national banks in the United States was 7514, with authorized capital of \$1,068,534,175, and outstanding bond-secured circulation amounting to \$740,063,776. There was also \$18,835,933 of circulation secured by deposits of lawful money.

October's pig iron output was 2,546,261 tons, against 2,505,927 in September. Owing to falling demand for consumption of steel, the rate of production was declining on November 1, when the daily capacity of the 244 furnaces in blast was 78,550 tons, against 83,375 tons (256 furnaces) on October 1.

Estimating the world's output of gold since the discovery of America at from 72,000,000,000 to 73,000,000,000 francs, the *Bulletin de Statistique*, of Paris, is led by current banking returns to assert that about one-third of that amount, or about 23,500,000,000 francs, is now in the vaults of the institutions whose reports are published.

The following dividends are announced:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable December 1.  
The American Tobacco Company, common, 5 per cent, payable December 1.  
Federal Light and Traction Company, preferred, fourteenth quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable December 1.  
American Cotton Oil Company, preferred, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable December 1.



## PEBBLES

When some men die the loss is fully covered by insurance.—*Denver News.*

Gent—Is there any soup on the bill of fare?

Waiter—There was, sir, but I wiped it off.—*California Pelican.*

Tell a man that there are 270,169,325,484 stars and he will believe you. But if a sign says, "Fresh Paint" he has to make a personal investigation.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

I'd rather be a Could Be

If I could not be an Are;

For a Could Be is a May Be,

With a chance of touching par.

I'd rather be a Has Been

Than a Might Have Been, by far;

For a Might Have Been has never been,

But a Has was once an Are.

—*Cuban Times.*

"What caused the coolness between you and that young doctor? I thought you were engaged?"

"His writing is rather illegible. He sent me a note for 1000 kisses."

"Well?"

"I thought it was a prescription and took it to be filled."—*Indiana Normal Advance.*

## OFFICIAL WEEKLY REPORT OF HARVARD BOY SCOUTS

1. Rudolph Rumble, crossing Harvard Bridge, saw an old man's hat blow off in front of an auto. Running in front of the machine, Rudolph kicked the hat into the river, saving it from being crushed beneath the wheels.

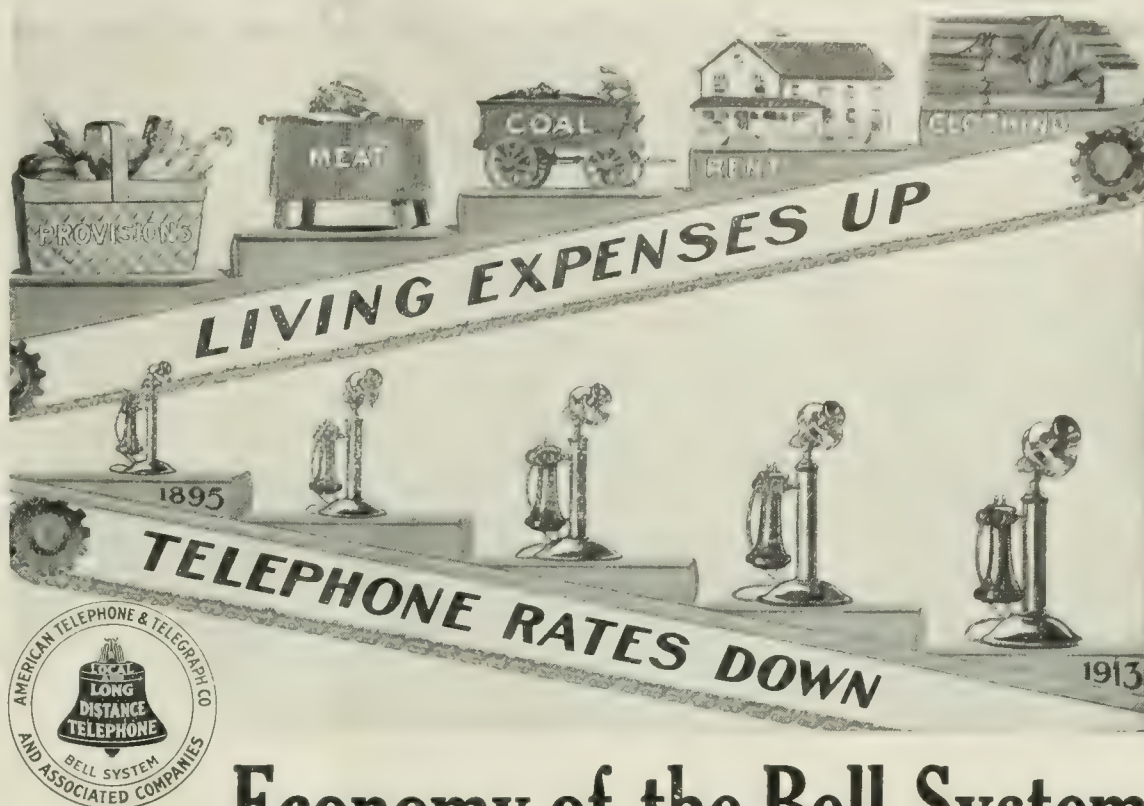
2. Bobbie Butt noticed a young negro standing on the third story ledge of a building washing windows, and called to him to look out. The lad turned, fell and broke his leg. Had he not been warned he would undoubtedly have broken his neck.

3. Harry Wrinkle perceived an infant playing about the front steps of a large apartment house. He took the child to the police station and locked it up, where the grateful mother found it three days later. The child might otherwise have strayed away, causing the parents hours of needless anxiety.

4. Willie Wobble noticed a grocery horse standing beside the curb, perspiring freely. He unhitched the animal, led it home and gave it a cool, witchhazel sponge bath, followed by a good meal of mashed potatoes. The owner may get his horse by going out to Willie's house in South Weymouth.

5. Clarence Cod saw an elderly lady about to step on the hem of her dress at the entrance to the subway. Rushing to her, he pushed her over on her back, thereby, in all probability, saving her a nasty fall downstairs.

6. Phreddie Phutt perceived a laborer sitting on a bale of straw smoking a pipe. With great presence of mind he seized a bucket of water and wet down both the man and the straw thoroughly, thus allowing the honest fellow to enjoy his pipe without further risk of fire.—*Harvard Lampoon.*



## Economy of the Bell System

Consider this significant fact: While most of the necessities of life have gone up, the price of telephone service, which is one of the essential factors in our commercial and social life, has moved steadily downward.

Although a pound of these necessities still contains but sixteen ounces, the telephone user has been getting more and more service for less money.

On the average, the people of this country pay 49% more today for food, fuel and clothing than they did in 1895. Since then, the decrease in the average rates for telephone service has been more than one-half.

At the same time, the efficiency and value of the service to the subscriber has vastly increased. Today he can talk to an average of five times as many persons in each exchange as he could eighteen years ago.

This is the inevitable result of the comprehensive policy of the Bell System, which brings together the associated Bell companies and the communities they serve.

Through the very size and efficiency of their organization they accomplish improvements and effect economies which give the greatest service at the lowest rates.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

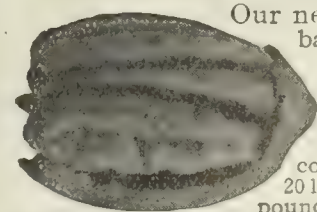
Universal Service

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

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He—I have your permission to call this evening?

She—I shall be very pleased; but don't forget that father switches off the light at ten o'clock.

He—That's kind of him. I'll be there promptly at ten.—Judge.

## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### THE INCOME LIFE POLICY

Most of the beneficiaries under the several millions of life insurance policies in force in this country are women and children. For special business reasons some applicants direct that the policies be made payable to themselves and, in the event of their death prior to the surrender of the policies by themselves, to their estates. Even this provision in a large number of cases results in the reversion of the benefits to women and children. Taken by and large, we may say that all men have, in greater or lesser degree, some sort of business training. All who are physically capable are in the world's work, struggling either for headway or maintenance. Thru this experience they are presumed to acquire some knowledge respecting the value and care of money and other forms of property. And yet most of them, even during a long life, fail to acquire a competency. This brings us to the point we wish to make and saves our statement from seeming to be an adverse criticism of the business qualifications of women. In formulating the proposition we can generalize extensively.

Here it is: A vast majority of the persons who constitute the beneficiary class under existing life insurance policies are incapable of conserving the capital which will go into their hands.

Of course it is impossible to guess within any reasonable degree of accuracy at the proportion which the competent bear to the incompetents in this respect, but, broadly speaking, observation would not warrant us in placing it higher than one in a thousand. Having previously asserted that most beneficiaries were women and children, it follows that our conclusion has direct application to them. Continuing the subject, we realize the necessity for some plan or system that will correct this apparent defect in the life insurance scheme, something that will render it more effective as the protector of families and estates.

It is needless to say that the deficiency was realized and met years ago by the leading companies in the introduction of the income policy which provides for an annual income to the beneficiary instead of the payment of a larger cash benefit in one principal sum. This income may be payable monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually during the recipient's lifetime; or it may be limited to a specified term of years. The income may cease at the death of the beneficiary; or it may descend to her heirs. The plans differ, permitting an assured to dictate almost any arrangement he thinks would best suit his purposes.

Income insurance should supplement that which provides for the payment of a principal sum or, rather, the latter should supplement the former, in-



come insurance, in our judgment, being the more important in the majority of cases. Just the proportion the two should bear, one to the other, would have to be governed by the circumstances attending each individual case. But, be the total amount carried great or small, a portion of it should be written on the income plan.

#### MUTUAL FIRE COMPANIES

Two or three years ago the New York Legislature amended the insurance law so as to permit mutual fire insurance companies of other states to do business in that state, a privilege that had been withheld from that class of companies up to that time. The companies in question seem to be making good use of the new field opened to them, and altho the figures do not indicate that their competition has appreciably affected the business of the stock companies as yet, they indicate a rapidly growing influence among certain classes of policy buyers. It must be understood that the mutual companies we are discussing confine their operations largely to manufacturing risks and buildings which conform to the standards of what is known as mill construction.

On January 1, 1910, but one mutual company of another state was operating in New York, its premium income for the year previous being upward of \$109,000. At the end of 1910, three companies were reported with \$189,741 of premiums and more than \$21,000,000 of risks. At the close of 1911 the number was eight, with \$379,315 of premiums and nearly \$35,000,000 of risks. The reports for the year ending December 31, 1912, disclose an aggregate premium account of \$1,118,948 and nearly \$120,000,000 of risks by twenty-four companies.

The stock companies in 1910 had total premiums of \$45,353,952 and in 1912, \$45,615,356, while their total risks in the two years were, respectively, \$5,648,143,372 and \$5,701,506,377.

The mutuals had an increase of 490 per cent in premiums and 465 per cent in insurance, while the stock companies gained about six-tenths of 1 per cent in premiums and about nine-tenths of 1 per cent in insurance.

These facts are cited only as an illustration of the headway that is being made by the mutuals in the restricted field they occupy and are not to be regarded as subject to general application. Without the stock companies, which are widely and practicably utilitarian in their methods, there would be no facilities for protecting the entire burnable values of the state. The mutuals are specialists, strictly, and in the general course of things will probably always remain such.

"Your hardwood floors are always so exquisitely polished," said Mrs. Jones. "How do you manage it?"

"Oh, I just put chamois rompers on the children and let them play in the house," responded Mrs. Brown.—*Lippincotts.*

# Flying



The Official Organ of the Aero Club of America  
The Trade Journal of Aeronautics in America  
The International Chronicle of the Aero World  
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will commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the first American flight, which occurred on December 17th, 1903. It will appear in a new form, with color cover, and editorial material of extraordinary importance to the aeronautical world.

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of being the official organ of the Aero Club of America. It is the leading international journal of the aero world. It is the channel for the writings of the world's leading authorities in all branches of aeronautics.

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## THE SIXTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY CAMPAIGN

The readers of The Independent have responded very cordially to the Sixty-fifth Birthday offer which has just been sent them, and many hundreds of new subscribers have already been entered as the result. We shall be glad to send additional stamps to any applicant. The letters printed below indicate the spirit in which our offer has been received.

Newark, New Jersey.  
October 17, 1913.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find my two checks in payment of one year's subscription for myself and also those named on stamped coupons. Sorry I did not have a few more coupons as I thoroughly appreciate The Independent and am glad to call it to the attention of my friends. Very truly yours,

A. W.

Kansas City, October 15, 1913.

GENTLEMEN—In addition to the renewal of my subscription and the three subscriptions sent you in my letter of the 14th, sent under your special offer, I hand you herewith New York Exchange for another new subscription. This will make four additional subscriptions. Sincerely,

C. L.

October 18, 1913.

DEAR SIR—Herewith please find enclosed my personal check for renewal for one year of The Independent from the date of expiration of present subscription, and one new subscription. With congratulations for your past success and best wishes for the New Year, I am, Very truly yours,

C.

Atlanta, Georgia.  
October 15, 1913.

THE INDEPENDENT—I enclose money order for which you will find also the stamps. Send The Independent to the following seven persons. I have three stamps left for which I shall try and get three more. I shall do all I can to help The Independent. Respectfully,

J. S.

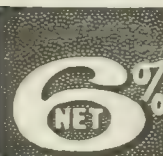
Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.  
October 16, 1913.

THE INDEPENDENT—I am sending you a check to be applied as follows: Renew my own subscription for one year from the date to which I have already paid, viz.: one year from January 1, 1915. That would pay my subscription to January 1, 1916. The six new subscriptions are for the following: If you could send me some more coupons, I am confident I can get more subscriptions. I got these easily among a few friends.

Very truly yours,

P.

Since writing on October 16 this subscriber has sent us eleven more new subscriptions with the proper remittance. This makes seventeen new subscriptions he has sent in up to the present time besides extending his own subscription to January 1, 1917. He also writes: "I am very glad indeed to be able to send you these subscriptions, in addition to those sent a few days ago. I think you will hear from some more of my coupons, about Christmas time."



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 713. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

### DIVIDENDS

#### THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, November 5, 1913.

A dividend of 5% on the Common Stock of The American Tobacco Company was to-day declared payable December 1, 1913, to common stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

#### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., October 29, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. was this day declared, payable December 1st, 1913, to the Common stockholders of record, at the close of business on November 15th, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

#### FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 14.

No. 60 Broadway, New York, Nov. 5, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the fourteenth quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Federal Light and Traction Company, payable December 1, 1913, to the Stockholders of record as of the close of business November 15, 1913. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the company will remain closed from November 16 to December 1, both inclusive.

L. C. GERRY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 6, 1913, declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1913, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 13, 1913, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 5, 1913, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.



# The Independent

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## THE IRON RULE OF THE RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY

**B**EILIS is acquitted by the court of Kieff. But Russia, arraigned at the judgment bar of the world, is found guilty; guilty of attempting to brand the stigma of a medieval superstition upon a race as deserving of fair treatment as any other in the empire. The indictment of four thousand pages, drawn up, it is said, with the approval and encouragement of the Czar, had for its primary purpose, not the conviction of the brickmaker's bookkeeper of the murder of the boy, but the establishment of the blood accusation which has served for centuries as an excuse for pogroms. There were days when the name of Beilis was hardly mentioned in the courtroom while the prosecution labored to prove to the peasant jury that the number of the wounds was seven times seven, or some multiple of thirteen, and that they were inflicted on those parts of the body from which, according to the Talmud and Cabala, the soul flowed out with the blood.

The chief support of the accusation was a book said to have been written by an unknown monk "Neophyte," who is said to have been converted from Judaism, and who since his conversion had read that somebody else had been told that Christian blood is used in all the principal Jewish rites. According to this "authority," the blood drawn from the veins of Christian boys is used for anointing babes at circumcision and put into the mouth of the dying Jew; it is mixt with the Pass-over bread and Purim cakes, and sprinkled in the form of ashes upon the boiled eggs eaten by the bridal couple.

Other "evidence" in the case was the story told by Apion and quoted by Josephus of a Greek prisoner found by Antiochus Epiphanes in one of the temples on the taking of Jerusalem in the second century B. C. The prisoner asserted that he was being fattened by the Jews for sacrifice, but had not yet become plump enough.

Father Pranaitis, a Catholic priest from Turkestan and star witness of the state, exprest his belief that there was more witchcraft in the twentieth century than in the Middle Ages, but that owing to the unfortunate abolition of torture it was more difficult to get Jews to confess it now than when the Inquisition was in power.

With these few samples of judicial procedure in mind are we not justified in saying that the Government which conducts such a prosecution is self-convicted of gross superstition or of something very much worse?

It must be borne in mind that this accusation is the most abhorrent to a Jew of any that can be brought against him, for his religion requires him to abstain from blood, and he will not eat any meat that has not

been killed under the supervision of the rabbis in such a way as to drain it of all blood. The Old Testament gives evidence of the hard and continuous fight of the prophets and priests against the practise of human sacrifice common among their neighbors. The same charge was brought against the early Christians and with much more excuse, for a spy attending one of their secret services and hearing it stated that the cup of which they partook contained human blood, might well have interpreted the language literally; in fact, an orthodox Christian would have insisted that it should be taken literally.

But religion is only a cloak for the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The real motives are economic and political. The Jews are shrewder and better educated than the Russian peasants and no doubt often get the better of them in a financial way. Many Jews are to be found in the ranks of the revolutionists plotting the overthrow of the autocracy, and with good reason.

The lot of the Jew in Russia is becoming harder to bear than ever. The present Minister of Education, Kasso, is making energetic efforts to shut them out from higher education. In St. Petersburg and Moscow the proportion of Jewish to non-Jewish students must not exceed 3 per cent; in other cities, 5 per cent; and even within the Pale of Settlement to which most of the Jews are restricted, they are not allowed to exceed 10 per cent. Minister Kasso, as we have explained in *The Independent*, has crippled the secondary schools by prohibiting the students from using the libraries for outside reading, and the universities are falling into decay. The number of students in Odessa University has fallen within the last few years from 5000 to 2000. Many of the young men and women, deprived of university facilities in Russia, have been going to Germany for their education. Berlin had 645 Russian students last semester. But this opportunity has now been shut off, for Berlin has closed its doors to Russian students, and other German universities have followed its example.

The censorship of the press is more stringent under the so-called constitutional government than under the old regime. During the first nine months of the present year the fines imposed on the press amounted to \$53,500. For commenting on the Beilis case the Government has confiscated twenty-four newspapers and four pamphlets, suppress two newspapers and put four editors in prison.

About the middle of last September the eminent Danish author, George Brandes, took out a passport for Russia and asked the Russian consul in Copenhagen to visé it. The consul declined to do so until Brandes should obtain permission from the Russian Government



to enter the empire. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs then made formal application, thru its representative in St. Petersburg, for the necessary permit. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that Mr. Brandes could not be permitted to visit Russia, for the reason that he had shown a feeling of hostility to the country, and had written "sharply critical articles" about it for the Danish newspapers. The tone of the Russian minister's reply was so emphatic and uncompromising as to leave no room for further negotiation, and George Brandes, one of the most distinguished essayists and critics in Europe, must henceforth be regarded as an "undesirable."

There are many more in the same class, so far as Russia is concerned, but none so eminent, perhaps, as he. The Russian Government expelled Joseph Pennell, the well-known artist, from Kieff, in the late eighties, and in 1892 it sent out or forced out Poultney Bigelow and Frederick Remington. In 1901, it arrested George Kennan, in St. Petersburg, and sent him under guard to the German frontier. Upon his arrival in London Mr. Kennan wrote Mr. Sipiagin, the Russian Minister of the Interior, offering to report immediately to the Russian police at the frontier station of Wirballen, and come back to St. Petersburg under arrest if His Excellency would grant him a fifteen-minute interview. The minister, however, made no reply. Mr. Kennan's book, *Siberia and the Exile System*, has been under the ban of the censorship for nearly twenty years, and about a month ago it was formally condemned by the St. Petersburg Chamber of Justice, which ordered that all obtainable copies of it be destroyed.

The Russian Government would show more wisdom if, instead of expelling or excluding foreign critics, it would strive to remove the evils to which the critics have called attention. The Czar does not better his reputation nor strengthen his position by closing his doors to one of the best known men of letters in Europe. Brandes, who is now seventy-one years of age, has written three books on the great northern empire, *Impressions of Russia*, in two series, and *Impressions of Poland*. None of them can be properly described as hostile to the country or its people.

This, then, is a plain statement of conditions in Russia at the present day, the press muzzled, the universities ruined, distinguished foreigners excluded, the judges of the Viborg Court of Appeals imprisoned in St. Petersburg for defending the constitution of Finland, and the Jews imprisoned in the Pale, deprived of their property, officially accused of cannibalistic practices, and in daily peril of their lives from an ignorant populace whose race hatred and superstition is fostered by the Government.

## THE NEW MONROE DOCTRINE

TWO weeks ago we reprinted the Mobile Declaration of President Wilson, which we described as a "postscript to the Monroe Doctrine." In our editorial comment upon the Declaration we suggested that the changed conditions since the Monroe Doctrine was first enunciated, "coupled with the growth of three strong Powers in South America, may point to a relaxation of the Monroe Doctrine in one direction."

This suggestion received strong confirmation last

week in the address delivered by ex-President Roosevelt at the University of Buenos Ayres, on November 10.

Dr. Zeballos, former Minister of Argentina to the United States, had declared that Argentina had now grown rich, powerful and cultured and no longer needed the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. In his reply Mr. Roosevelt gave his hearty assent in these words:

The Monroe Doctrine was meant, sir, as you have said, simply to express the fact that the Western Hemisphere is not to be treated as Africa or mid-Asia is treated, as a subject for conquest by any Old World Power. It is a doctrine which the United States promulgated partly as a matter of policy in its own interests and partly as a matter of policy in the interests of all the republics of the New World.

But as rapidly as any other American republic grows to possess the stability and the prosperity that comes with stability, the self-respecting insistence upon right to others and exacting right from others, just so rapidly does that country become itself a sponsor and guarantor of the Monroe Doctrine, with whom the United States no longer has any concern so far as the doctrine relates, save the concern of one equal to another.

Specifically I mean that the Argentine Republic can now protect itself just as the United States can protect itself. In all our dealings as regards the Monroe Doctrine and as regards all other matters, the reciprocal attitude of the United States and the Argentine toward one another must be that of equal speaking to equal with mutual respect, and each with self-respect.

Have I put it absolutely clearly? Fine! I wish that there may be no doubt about my meaning. So far as you of the Argentine are concerned we have no more concern as regards the Monroe Doctrine about you than you have about us, and if it ever becomes vitally necessary to enforce it each nation will help the other.

What Mr. Roosevelt here says is not only profoundly true of Argentina, it is no less true of the two other members of the "A B C" group of Powers—Brazil and Chile. In our concern for the well-being of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere—a concern peculiarly our own when it was first recognized nearly a century ago—we must be their partner, not their patron.

Both Mr. Wilson at Mobile and Mr. Roosevelt at Buenos Ayres have used almost the same words in speaking of the nations to the south of us. The one said, "We cannot be fast friends on any other terms than those of equality." The other declared, "In all our dealings . . . the reciprocal attitude . . . must be those of equal speaking to equal with mutual respect, and each with self-respect."

It is peculiarly appropriate that this new aspect of the Monroe Doctrine should be set forth in South America by Mr. Roosevelt. This fact has been pointed out by *La Nacion*, the leader of the Conservative press of Argentina. In an editorial last week that journal, describing him as "the eminent founder and propagandist of a policy of international solidarity," said:

He sent Mr. Root as Secretary of State to explain the Monroe Doctrine, now transformed into a Pan-American doctrine by the economic solidarity which gives it force. . . .

This visit of the ex-President has antecedents which make it particularly pleasing and interesting to the nations for whose international position and rehabilitation he used his influence, urging that they be invited to participate in the Hague conferences. It was at The Hague that they figured for the first time in the concert of the great Powers as peoples with the rights of nations.

If for nothing more than this, Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to the consideration and gratitude of these countries, elevated thru his influence and intercession to the rank of recognized nations, but up to that time obstinately considered by the Powers as something less than colonies.

He is also worthy of our acknowledgment and gratitude for the continental unity which he has cultivated. . . .

This is one important modification by which the Monroe Doctrine must be transformed as it approaches



the second century of its existence. It must become a Pan-American policy, taken part in by the great Powers of the two Americas in a spirit of mutual friendship and unselfish coöperation. It must be directed not only, as it was when it was first enunciated, against aggression from beyond the seas, but against aggression from within the Western Hemisphere itself. The great nations of North and South America must not only pledge to each other mutual aid in resisting any project for conquest but mutual renunciation of any desire for conquest themselves.

In one other direction the Doctrine must be modified to meet changing conditions, especially the conditions introduced by the completion of the Panama Canal. To this aspect of the question we shall return at a later date.

### A PROPHEPIC PERSONALITY

"THERE were giants in those days." So each generation of men has said, looking back.

We are saying it again now, for we associate the name of Alfred Russell Wallace with the names of Darwin and Spencer, of Tyndall and Huxley, or even, sometimes, with the earlier names of Lyall and Mill. With them he shares the glory of the greatest intellectual revolution since Galileo. With Darwin he divides the fame of first historians of the human race.

Yet a certain inadequacy in that account of Wallace which assigns him place as "the last of the Victorians" is significant. We who participate in the mental turmoil of today cannot see it objectively and synthetically, as we see the intellectual life of the past, as those who live after us will see what we are creating now. The doctrine of evolution has not only reconstructed our view of all that has been; it is reconstructing our dreams of what shall be. It is re-shaping our plans; it is directing our efforts to convert the struggle for existence into progressive achievement.

Wallace was not only the investigator, the man of science; he was also the dreamer and the seer. He was more versatile than any of his earlier contemporaries. His mind ranged widely, and he indulged its varying moods. He could do this without prejudice to his more serious tasks, for his energy was exhaustless. His sympathies flowed in every direction, years could not repress his youthfulness, and he remained temperamentally, as intellectually, a radical to the end.

Because of these qualities he was a man of more than one age in his intellectual activity, as he was in span of life. Discoverer and creator with others of the evolutionist interpretation, and living on long after those others were gone, he threw himself into the larger work of applying the interpretation to the tremendous problems of the further development of mankind. We should not know where to look among the world's greatest men for a figure more worthy to be called unique. There is something curiously static in the aspect of human lives in retrospect. They take and keep their places in a portrait gallery. Alfred Russell Wallace will live in the biographical page as an untiring personality, pushing on.

How far his speculations in other realms than those of natural science were true, does not matter. At least he felt the impulse that is urging thoughtful minds today to find a concept of reality large and plastic enough to accommodate both the inductions of objective

science and the self-conscious will to live more abundantly. His socialistic and eugenist proposals were tentative and crude, as he himself well knew, but they were the sincere essays of a fearless man in earnest, to grapple with tasks that cannot be evaded, and which will be mastered only thru much experiment and at painful cost.

Was he then the last of giants gone, or was he also quite as much the prophecy of splendid minds and daring souls to be? Logically, as evolutionists, we are bound to make the optimistic answer. But life is more than logic, more even than is dreamed of in our most embracing philosophies. So we prefer to put it in a more human way. Wallace was above all human. Of all the great men of his time, or times, he was, with the single exception of Huxley, the most human. He was generous, spontaneous, uncalculating. And so, most naturally, he exemplified his evolutionist creed. In the life of the individual, as in the life of the race, he found no sudden break, and no place to stop. His unwearying search for truth could not end with any achievement. Gracefully, and, it would seem, unconsciously, he pushed on from one well-rounded period of our human enterprise into the work of another, large with uncertainty, but large also with hope and promise.

There will be others like him. The giants are not dead. They are living and wrestling now. We who live and work with them do not know them. But when they are gone the men that are to be will look back and say, as we say now, "There were giants in those days."

### INTENSITY AND HUMOR

WE are all very serious. We write very intense books, and those of us who do not write them read them. We read them whether we want to or not. We are surrounded by them and swamped by them, and they are so intense that they draw us down into their vortex. We who read become intense and serious and deep. There is no relief.

One by one our few erstwhile humorous papers, which once indulged so recklessly in real, useless frivolity, have drifted into the whirlpool of intensity. The former subjects of their ridicule have become burning questions. A spirit of bitterness dominates their pages. They are splendid factors in the fight for right, powers behind thrones, influences for good, the weight of which can hardly be overestimated, the defenders of the downtrodden, the uplifters of the poor. No question is too deep, no problem too insoluble for their consideration. Yet they have lost one quality—one of doubtful value, to be sure—but one, nevertheless, which is sometimes missed. They are no longer humorous.

In some of the more generally criticized of our great educational institutions there are little groups of benighted boys with hearts of stone, who take no interest whatever in burning questions. They literally don't care. And they have organized little societies whose avowed purpose is not to care. These societies publish papers of perfectly useless frivolity. They are defiant of the downtrodden. They ignore sex. They neither succor nor suppress suffrage. And they are humorous.

Such, for example, is the board of the *Cornell Widow*—a college paper which for years has seen the acknowledgment of its success in the clippings from its pages,



which are so generally used to lighten the intensities of our periodical literature. Such is the delightfully congenial board of the *Harvard Lampoon*—a veritable pioneer in the field—which gathers at night round the council fire in its wonderful little old Dutch house, and creates an atmosphere of humor and good fellowship from which a burning question could not conceivably emanate. Then there are the *Tiger* of Princeton, the *Record* of Yale, the *Pelican* of California, the *Jester* of Columbia, and many others—all well printed and well illustrated, and, above all, funny. To the problem-sated reader we recommend these for an evening of real gaiety and utter irresponsibility.

### IN DEFENSE OF THE TEACHER MOTHER

THE interference of the New York Board of Education in the private life of the teachers in its employ has received a check from the courts. In our issue of October 16 we commented upon the case of Mrs. Peixotto, who was tried on the charge of becoming a mother without the permission of the board and being found guilty, was dismissed from her principalship and debarred from the service. We are now glad to announce that the Supreme Court has confirmed our view that such action is contrary to law and public morals and has ordered the reinstatement of Mrs. Peixotto. The opinion of Justice Seabury is worth quoting because the disposition of school boards to deprive teachers of their natural right to marriage and maternity is not confined to New York City:

The policy of our law favors marriage and the birth of children and I know of no provision of our statute law or any principle of common law which justifies the inference that a public policy which concededly sanctions the employment of married women as teachers treats as ground of expulsion the act of a married woman in giving birth to a child.

The Supreme Court, in ruling that it has jurisdiction in this case, establishes another of the rights of which the Board of Education has attempted to deprive its employees, the right of appeal to the courts for the redress of grievances. The Board has hitherto held that it is not amenable to any other authority for its acts, even when, as in this case, they involved the possibility of injustice to individuals and injury to public morals.

### RACE DISCRIMINATION AT WASHINGTON

SINCE the passage of the amendments designed to give equal political and civil rights to negroes, the District of Columbia has made no distinction between the races. Negroes could ride freely in the street cars, and were accepted on equal terms as clerks in the departments on civil service examination. Even under the Democratic administrations of President Cleveland and under a Southerner as Secretary of the Interior, there was no discrimination.

But now there is a change. Clerks in executive departments are now separated by color. The negroes work in separate rooms, or behind a partition, and must not eat in the same lunch rooms or wash in the same toilet rooms. There had been no trouble these forty years, not even under Democratic administrations, but now the colored clerks, men and women, are to be kept separate, as unfit to mingle on even terms in the busi-

ness of the Government. Think how Japanese would resent such an insult; think how self-respecting colored employees, gentlemen and ladies, do feel mortified and indignant.

Negroes all over the country are holding meetings of protest and carrying their protests to the President. The defense offered in the President's behalf is that Bishop Walters said it would be all right. If he did say so it is the end of all his influence in the negro churches. But we can hardly believe it. It would not be surprising if Southern members of the Cabinet should wish to carry the distinction between the races to which they have been accustomed at home, into effect in the departments under their charge. But even Mr. McAdoo, who, altho a Tennessean, comes to his present office from New York State, defends the new practise, saying that "there is no segregation issue." Nevertheless he proposes a "distinctly colored division in the Registry of the Treasury"; that is segregation. In various bureaus colored women have been put in a room by themselves; colored men have been treated in the same way, and there are dressing rooms labeled "For Colored Women."

Secretary McAdoo is absolutely wrong if he asserts that there is no segregation issue. He is himself creating and defending it. He says: "I shall not be a party to the enforced and unwelcome juxtaposition of white and colored employees." But he is a party to breaking up an equality of treatment that has worked peaceably for nearly forty years. He has consented to subject citizens of equal rights to the humiliating experience of being fenced off from associates no better than themselves, and to allow them to be labeled as inferiors and outcasts. He sets back the clock of civilization in subserviency to a cruel demand that colored men must not rise to the level with white men, but must be kept down in their place. And this is democracy!

We do not imagine that Secretary McAdoo originated this segregation, or that he is chiefly to blame for it; but he has defended it in his department. We trust he has done it unwillingly. The negro deputation to visit the President well says that segregation cannot be justified, but "is calculated and intended to stamp colored citizens with a badge of indignity, making them menials and inferiors in the house of a Government that knows no racial distinctions among all its citizens." It is not patriotic, it is not democratic.

We here record our witness to the worth of two women each of whom very recently ended a most useful life. One is Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, wife of Samuel J. Barrows, clergyman, congressman and advocate of prison reform. Mrs. Barrows was as nearly an ideal and indefatigable worker for all good causes as it is possible to imagine, whether for prisoners, Indians, children or any dependent or neglected people. Every attendant on charitable meetings knew her self-forgetful and useful work. The other woman, who also was well known to our readers, was Emily Huntington Miller, who, as editor of a forerunner of *St. Nicholas*, served the children of her day wisely and well, and later was dean over many of the children when they had grown to enter the Northwestern University. A multitude of friends sent her their congratulations on her eightieth birthday, and she died little more than a week later.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Huerta Yielding to Pressure

There was abundant evidence last week of President Wilson's unalterable determination that Mexico's dictator-president must retire from office. But Huerta was also firm in his determination to hold his place. It appears that no ultimatum was sent to him. Nor was any time limit fixed for his retirement. But the determination of the President was clearly made known. On the 9th, Huerta addressed to all the diplomats a long letter in which he defended his course, predicted that the new Congress would pronounce the election null and void, and expressed his purpose to remain in office "exerting himself for the pacification of Mexico," and awaiting the result of another election. Soon afterward, Mr. Lind, the President's special agent, returned from the capital to Vera Cruz, convinced, it is said, that he could make no impression upon the dictator. Porfirio Diaz sent to Huerta a cable message, urging him, as a patriot, to resign, but this is said to have had no effort whatever.

While Mr. Wilson gave to the public no outline of his policy, statements purporting to define it were published abroad. In these it was asserted that he sought the aid of foreign pressure, urging European Powers to give Huerta no money; that he had in mind a lifting of the embargo which prevents the shipment of arms to Carranza; that Carranza might be assisted by a blockade of Mexican ports, and that intervention would be considered only as a last resort. There was evidence that the Powers were striving to prevent the granting of any loans to Huerta, and Lord Cowdray (representing the Pearson interests) emphatically denied the current reports that he had given Huerta financial aid. Much importance was rightfully attached to Premier Asquith's memorable repudiation, on the 10th, of rumors that the British Government was at variance with the United States concerning Mexico. Mr. Wilson awaited indications of a similar attitude elsewhere. They were seen four days later.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, who had seemed to be an ally of Huerta, called upon him on the 14th, in company with other diplomats, and urged him to yield. He and his companions intimated that their Governments were standing with President Wilson.

Immediately afterward it was reported that Huerta had consented to present his resignation to the new Congress, soon to be in session, and



Cesare, in the New York Sun  
WOULD THIS BE MORAL SUPPORT?



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WHICH STICK?



C. R. Macauley, in the New York World  
TOTTERING

that his successor would be Francisco Carbajal, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

Dr. William Bayard Hale, representing President Wilson, has been in conference with Carranza at the border town of Nogales, but the purpose of his mission has not been made known. Carranza's men have not captured Chihuahua, but at the end of the week they had surrounded it. Other followers of Carranza have taken Culiacán and also Tuxpan, on the coast north of Vera Cruz. There have been no reports of fighting in the south. The rate of exchange against Mexico has risen to 285 at New York, and it is difficult to obtain currency at the Mexican capital. Much silver has been withdrawn from the banks there and shipped to foreign ports.

The new tariff law granted a rebate or discount of 5 per cent of the duties on goods imported in American ships, "provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation." This grant was a disguised subsidy and was designed to assist the American merchant marine. We have treaties with more than twenty foreign nations, forbidding such discrimination. Several of these nations promptly submitted protests, or arguments to the effect that the discount must be allowed on goods brought in their ships, if it should be granted for goods borne by American ships from their territory.

Enforcement of this paragraph of the law was suspended, and Attorney-General McReynolds was asked for an opinion. He wrote one, and the substance of it was made public last week by the Treasury Department. He holds that the proposed discount cannot be granted. The Department says:

The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the 5 per cent discount to American vessels, which was the primary object of the sub-section in question, cannot be given without impairing the stipulations of existing treaties between the United States and various other Powers, and that consequently the sub-section, by the express terms of the proviso, is inoperative.

Therefore collectors of customs have been instructed to make no discount on duties. It is understood, however, that importers claiming the





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### WAITING FOR PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECISION AS TO MEXICO

Constitutionalists at Nogales, their provisional capital. Carranza urges that if he is allowed to import arms and ammunition from the United States he can overthrow Huerta. There has been talk of the Administration's intention to make this concession as an alternative to intervention.

discount will appeal to the courts, and that the proposed rebate will be the subject of much litigation.

#### Railroad Wage Increase Granted

The Board of Arbitration, appointed under the Newlands act to settle the wage controversy between forty-one Eastern railroad companies and their conductors and trainmen, filed its decision or award last week with the Federal District Court. In this board the companies were represented by Vice-President W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, and Vice-President A. H. Smith, of the New York Central. The 80,000 trainmen and 20,000 conductors were represented by L. E. Sheppard, vice-president of the conductors' union, and D. L. Cease, editor of the organ of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. With these, representing the public, were Seth Low and Dr. John H. Finley. The men had asked for a wage increase of about 21 per cent, or an addition of about \$18,000,000 to the \$85,646,080 then paid. The board grants an increase of 7 per cent, or \$6,000,000 a year, and the change is dated back to October 1. All of the arbitrators signed the award, but two dissenting opinions were filed, one by the representatives of the employees and the other by the two railroad officers.

The decision is a very long one, taking up the assertions and arguments of each side. An increase of about 7 per cent in the cost of living (since the last adjustment, in 1910), for men having incomes ranging from \$800 to \$1200, was the main ground for the grant of higher wages. The board declined to establish rates like those in the West, but its decision brings the Eastern rates

up to the level of those in the South, so that now there is practical uniformity east of the Mississippi River. It declined to order that one and one-half times the ordinary rate should be paid for overtime, and it recommended that an inquiry as to the differences between the East and the West, and also concerning all territorial scales and differences, should be made by some public authority, like the new Industrial Commission. In this way a scientific basis for determining wage rates, it said, could be found.

As the same railroad companies are now asking for permission to increase freight charges by 5 per cent, it was thought that this decision gave some support to their plea, and certain passages in the decision were read with much interest by railroad officers. Freight rates, the board said, should be adequate to permit uniform wages to be paid. It must make its finding "without any reference to the dilemma in which the railroads are evidently placed by laws which make it impossible for them to increase rates without the authority" of the Federal and State Commissions. It was also pointed out that the Eastern freight service was now the "cheapest to be found on the face of the globe," and that the most hopeful method of reducing the number of railroad accidents was to enable the companies to buy steel cars and make various improvements. "All these things," said the board, "cost an immense sum of money. Any policy that would make it impossible for the railroads to command this money would be a profound misfortune to the whole nation." These remarks and others in the same vein are regarded by many as an argument in

favor of the companies' application for permission to increase freight rates.

#### The Currency Bill

Owing to delay in the Senate committee which is considering the Currency bill, and to a division which prevented agreement as to fundamental provisions of the measure, the Senate leaders, with the approval of the President, called a caucus or conference, intending, it was assumed, to make the House bill a party measure and virtually to take it out of the committee's hands. This action was resented by certain Democrats in the committee, as well as by Republicans, and when the conference was held, on the 12th, Senator Owen asked for an adjournment (which was ordered), saying that the committee needed a few days more for its work.

Before the conference was called, important amendments of the House bill had been made by the committee, and several of them had been suggested by Mr. Vanderlip in his plan for a central bank under Government control. Five of the committee's twelve members are Republicans. With them two and sometimes three Democrats had been voting. These Democrats are Senators O'Gorman, Reed and Hitchcock. Only four Democrats were standing for the House bill, which had the support of the President.

#### Changes Made in Committee

By a vote of 7 to 5, the committee reduced the number of regional reserve banks from twelve to four, but gave to the central board discretion to increase the number to twelve after two years. By a similar vote the committee decided to allow the public to take by subscription the capital stock of regional banks, requiring the national banks to take what should remain, if there should be any, after sixty days. The annual dividend is to be 5 per cent. This change would eliminate that part of the bill which compels national banks to invest 10 per cent of their capital in the regional reserve stock. Another change provides that half of the money deposited by the banks in the regional institutions shall be turned over to the central board at Washington. This would practically eliminate that part of the House bill which compels one regional bank to rediscount the paper of any other. By a vote of 8 to 4, the words "or lawful money" in the redemption clause were removed. This makes the new currency redeemable in gold alone. The four Administration Senators



voted to retain the words. It was decided that the Secretary of the Treasury should be a member of the central board, but that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller should be excluded, and that the central board should appoint five of the nine directors of each regional bank.

Substantially all of the changes made by the committee were disapproved by President Wilson. He opposes the sale of regional bank stock to the public, and it is understood that he insists upon having at least ten regional institutions. In conversation with Senators he has expressed his views with emphasis, saying on one occasion that when he outlined a policy of procedure he did not "mark it in chalk which could be rubbed out." In the Senate, Mr. Hitchcock protested against interference and pressure from the White House, and said he would not be bound by a caucus. Mr. Vardaman gave notice to the same effect.

After the conference, Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Reed changed their attitude to some extent and began to vote with the four Administration Senators. But Mr. Hitchcock continued to stand with the Republicans. This made a tie. Six members of the committee held meetings in one place and the remaining six in another. The Republicans, with Mr. Hitchcock, gave notice on the 13th that they would not permit a report to be made for a week to come. It is not expected at Washington that a bill will be passed at the present session.

Of about 2200 national banks responding to an inquiry made by a New York bonding company, 601 say that they will withdraw from the national system and take state charters if the House bill becomes a law.

or 70 miles an hour. From 15 to 20 inches of snow fell in the region most seriously affected. Every city had some of its inhabitants killed. Some had been frozen; others had lost their lives thru accidents.

Property losses in the towns could easily be estimated, and the dead on land could be counted, but there was delay in ascertaining the losses on the lakes. More than 40 bodies were washed ashore. Wrecks could be seen, and many vessels were missing. Four days after the beginning of the storm it was known that not less than 207 persons had perished on the lakes, and that the number might be increased to 280. Fourteen vessels had been lost, and 21 more had been partly destroyed. The shipping loss was not less than \$4,000,000. A lightship near Buffalo was torn from its moorings and wrecked. Six men went down with her. Many sailors who were rescued had suffered extreme hardship. At the end of the week a complete list of the ships lost, and of those who perished on them, could not be made.

#### A Campaign for \$4,000,000

The need of new buildings for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations in New York City has been the basis of one of the most exciting money-raising campaigns of recent years. In all, \$4,000,000 is required, of which the Young Women's Association needs \$3,000,000 and the Young Men's \$1,000,000. Twelve buildings in all are desired, including a colored women's branch, a colored men's branch, a central club for nurses, and a boarding home. There are needed also funds for equipment and maintenance.

Following a dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Monday, No-

vember 10, at which plans for the last two weeks of the campaign were made and discussed, a thousand workers started out to collect the remaining two million dollars necessary to complete the fund. At the dinner, announcement was made that \$1,986,346 had been collected, of which \$350,000 had been given by John D. Rockefeller, \$300,000 by Mrs. Willard D. Straight (formerly Miss Dorothy Whitney), \$250,000 apiece by Cleveland H. Dodge and Miss Grace H. Dodge, and \$200,000 by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (formerly Miss Helen Gould).

Since Monday, the amount collected has reached \$2,556,426, an increase which strikingly demonstrates the enthusiastic spirit of the workers and the generous sympathy of the public.

#### The Kieff Trial

The jury in the Yuchinsky murder case after deliberating an hour and a half brought in a verdict of acquittal for Mendel Beilis on November 10. This is a great relief to the Jews throughout the world altho the verdict is somewhat ambiguous because the two questions put to the jury were so framed as to leave an imputation of ritual murder. The cabled reports of the verdict differ in their wording, but it appears that the first question asked if the boy received at the Zaitoff brickworks forty-seven wounds in various parts of the body for the purpose of drawing blood and was then murdered with the same instrument. The second question asked if the murder was committed by Beilis and others actuated by religious superstition. The jury were instructed to answer only yes or no, and they answered the first by "yes" and the second by "no."

#### Storm Losses on the Lakes

Gales and snow storms in the region of the great lakes and southward, beginning on the 9th, caused the loss of many lives and much property. The storms were extremely severe in Ohio, Indiana, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Lake waters tore away breakwaters in Chicago, Milwaukee and other ports. All snow records for that time of year were broken. Thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone wires were down, railroad trains were stalled in snowdrifts, and passengers sought refuge in farmhouses. Cleveland was isolated for two days. The electric lights were out, factories shut and schools closed. Pittsburgh suffered in the same way. The temperature was low and the wind was blowing at the rate of 60

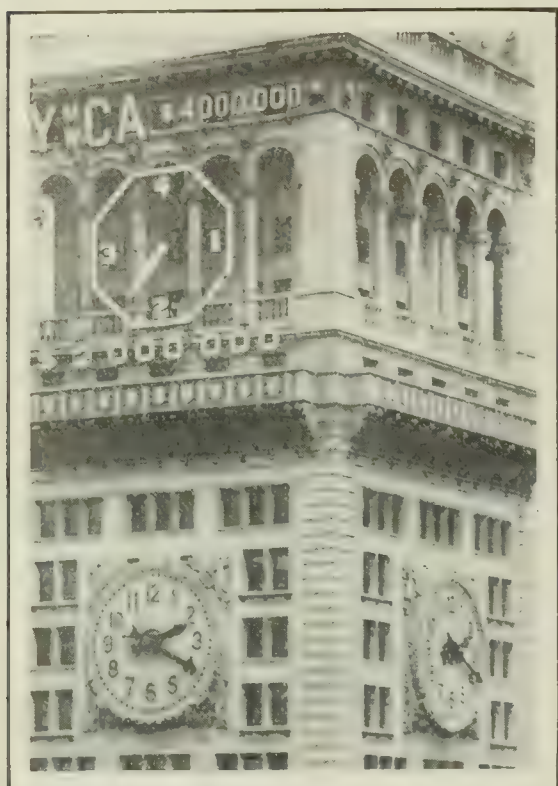


Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY IN MEXICO

A rapid-fire gun squad at Santa Maria. The revolutionists have been hampered by inability to get ordnance.





Photograph by Paul Thompson

**CLOCKING THE \$4,000,000 CAMPAIGN**  
Thirty stories above Madison Square this thirteen-foot dial registers the progress of the well-organized teams which are working New York in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The Zaiteff brickworks, where Mendel was employed, is a Jewish concern and in the first question the murder is described in such a way as to imply that the object was to secure Christian blood. The evidence of the surgical experts on this point was conflicting. Some testified that the wounds were inflicted, one by one, by several persons on the living boy, helplessly bound, finishing with the stab in the heart. It was the opinion of others that the wounds might have resulted from the efforts of ordinary criminals to dispatch a struggling boy. Much time was spent in discussing whether the wounds upon the left temple numbered fourteen or thirteen, and whether thirteen was a sacred number with the Hebrews.

**The Ritual Murder Myth** The prosecution exerted all its efforts to establish the ancient accusation of the use of Christian blood in Hebrew ceremonies, but found it difficult to bring forward anything having the semblance of evidence. A deposition from the Archimandrite Ambrosius, an Orthodox monk, of Jewish origin, converted at the age of ten, asserted that ritual murder was a common practise among the Jews today, but his belief was based upon statements made to him by Jews whom he had converted and who had joined his order.

The Catholic priest, Pranaitis, who was brought from Turkestan by the prosecution, proved on cross-examination to know little about the Hebrew religion or his own. He assert-

ed that the Roman Catholic Church had never condemned the blood accusation and that the letter of Pope Innocent IV declaring it "a baseless and wicked invention" was a forgery. Lord Rothschild at once wrote to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, and received from him the assurance that the letter was authentic. Father Pranaitis told of tens of thousands of Christians slain by Jews in the fifth and seventh centuries and asserted that the main object of the Talmudists was the extermination of Christians. But when a copy of the Talmud to which he referred was put into his hands by the attorneys for the defense he was unable to read it or to find the passages. He proved equally ignorant of the Bible.

Professor Sikorsky, of Kieff University, a psychiatrist, was so violent in his denunciation of the Jews that the presiding judge had to call him to order. He asserted that the torture and murder of Christian boys was still practised by certain fanatical Jewish sects wherever the two races lived together.

On the other hand, Professor Troitzky, who occupies the Chair of Hebrew in St. Petersburg Theological Seminary, testified that Jewish law from Moses down prohibited human sacrifices and that ritual murder was a myth.

The Russian Government in response to a preliminary inquiry of Secretary Bryan refused to receive the petition to the Czar signed by the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian bishops or any of the other American remonstrances. Even in Russia there have been many similar protests. The *Kievanin*, a conservative and anti-Semitic paper of Kieff, denounced the indictment in the most vigorous language and in consequence was confiscated. One hundred and twenty members of the St. Petersburg Bar Association signed a protest against the Beilis trial and the Court of Appeals has ordered them prosecuted for it.

A bill introduced into the Duma to confer upon the Jews equal rights before the law was rejected by a vote of 152 to 92.

**The Liberal Land Policy** One of the most sweeping and important proposals ever brought forward by a British Government is the land policy recently launched by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. It has repeatedly been announced by the Liberal leaders that they regarded such measures as the curtailment of the power of the Lords, the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the workingmen's insurance act and

Home Rule for Ireland as merely preliminary to a more serious undertaking, the reform of the land laws in such a way as to break up the large estates and check the depopulation of rural England. Now that these measures have all been enacted or will be of the Government remains in power for another year, the land question has been taken up. The discovery more than a year ago that the Government was making a private investigation into rural conditions caused great alarm to the landed interests and the alarm was not allayed when Mr. Lloyd George disclosed the main features of the Government's plan in a speech at Swindon the last of October. In brief, the plan is this:

A Ministry of Lands is to be established which will have complete control of the monopoly of land and will take over the functions now exercised by the Board of Agriculture. The new Ministry will have charge of all such matters as registration of titles, transfers, landed estates in Chancery, small holdings, land purchase, disputes between landlord and tenant, reclamation, afforestation and development of uncultivated land.

Commissioners will be appointed with judicial powers of unprecedented scope. They will have authority to treat "wanton" notices to quit as null and void and to award full compensation and exemplary damages in cases of "capricious" eviction; to revise, reduce and regulate rent; to fix a minimum wage for agricultural laborers; to determine the hours of labor; to abate rents suffi-



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**ACQUITTED OF RITUAL MURDER**  
Mendel Beilis (on the right) walking to court in Kieff in charge of an officer.





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#### CELEBRATING TEN YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN PANAMA

School girls parading the streets of Panama on November 3, the anniversary of the secession from Colombia. The flag of Panama and the Stars and Stripes were used together to decorate the city.

ciently to enable the farmer to pay his laborers a living wage; and to acquire and develop all waste, derelict and neglected tracts of land at Government expense. Where housing accommodations are insufficient, new homes are to be built with the insurance reserve fund. It is planned to build 120,000 such houses, each with a garden sufficient to supply vegetables for the tenants' use, and making the rent as low as possible.

**Lloyd George and His Opponents** Mr. Lloyd George is developing his land policy in a series of speeches in his usual vigorous style and has aroused a storm of criticism. Very curiously the attention of the opposition was at first absorbed in picking flaws in some of his incidental remarks, while the serious issues involved were ignored. Heated controversies raged over the question of whether deer forests were worse than golf links and whether pheasants ate mangel wurzels, which Mr. Lloyd George had alluded to as part of the damage inflicted upon the farmer by preserved game. This was received with a chorus of ridicule. Everybody knows that pheasants never eat mangel wurzels, he was told, whereupon he produced the affidavits of farmers whose crops had been so injured. To this the reply was that such cases were rare and the damage insignificant, with the implication that having been found faulty in this particular his whole argument for reform of the land laws breaks down.

Mr. Lloyd George ascribed the decline of British agriculture to the system of land tenure, pointing out that "the soil of Britain is about the

richest in the world," and yet "the percentage of cultivated land in the country is lower than any country in Europe." A few quotations will best show the drift of his argument:

"Fifty years ago you had a population of 2,132,000 employed on the land. Now you have 1,500,000." "While the wealth of the country and its population have gone up enormously, they have gone down 600,000. Just imagine what the loss in real wealth is." "France has just under 9,000,000 on the soil; Germany has 10,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 14,000,000." "Denmark, where the soil is not nearly so good as it is here, has got 70 per 1000. In The Netherlands, which is all practically reclaimed land, they have 120 per 1000 acres, and they are doing well; three times as many as we have. In Belgium, with a soil which is not to be compared with ours, they have got 160 per 1000 acres." "In one case 70 to our 40, in the other three times as many—120; and in the third case you have got four times as many on the soil as we have, and they are doing very well." "In the Highlands they grew men in those districts who very nearly conquered England and put their own king on the throne. A rugged lot of muscular men were bred in those valleys. They gave us the best regiments; they did much to arrest the might of Napoleon, the greatest warrior the world had ever seen. And these men from the glens who did it, they have been swept away, their crofts destroyed, the whole place trodden with deer."

#### Deer Forests for Sale

Lloyd George's attack on the deer forests elicited a reply from Arthur Bignold, of Loch Rosque, who says he is responsible for the creation of a Highland deer forest of 30,000 acres, and that it supports a larger population than ever before and is assessed at a higher rate. Only 3½ acres out of the 30,000 could possibly be cultivated and before being

converted into a forest the tract was used by a farmer as pasturage for a few sheep and he went into bankruptcy. The Royal Commission of 1884 reported that for thirty years in the whole of Scotland there had been but a single case of the eviction of a human being for the creation of a deer forest.

The Duke of Sutherland comes forward with the offer to sell to the Government 400,000 acres of deer forest and grazing land in the Highlands at \$5.50 to \$6.25 an acre, but warns Mr. Lloyd George that he must not expect to people the land.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke on urban lands and asserted that these were held at such unreasonable prices that small farmers were forced to emigrate, the Low Moor Company offered to sell to the Government at its own price 200 acres of land within the city of Leeds and 200 acres in the city of Bradford.

**Jim Larkin** The labor agitator, who introduced

"American methods" into the Dublin strike, has become the storm center of British politics and is causing more embarrassment to the Government in power than the Ulsterites or suffragets. The sentencing of Mr. Larkin to seven months' imprisonment on the charge of seditious utterances under an obsolete statute revived for the purpose angered both of the parties supporting the Government. The leaders of the Labor party regarded it as capitalistic tyranny and the Liberal organs denounced it as a blow at free speech. It was, as Lloyd George has admitted, largely this is-



sue that lost the Government the Reading seat.

The jury in the case contained no representatives of the laboring classes, but was composed of shopkeepers and merchants, two of whom asked to be excused on the ground that they were biased by the fact that their employees were then on strike, but in spite of their reluctance they were retained on the jury. The charge of sedition was based on such quotations from Larkin's speech to the strikers on August 25 as the police present in the crowd were able to note down surreptitiously under cover of their topcoats. The language was, as the Liberal papers promptly pointed out, no more violent or disloyal than may be heard any Sunday from the orators in Hyde Park and does not compare with the threats of rebellion which Sir Edward Carson is permitted with impunity in Ulster. Among the utterances on which Larkin was condemned were that "people made kings and can unmake them"; that he never said "God save the King" except in derision; that the "employing classes live upon rent and profit," and that no rent should be paid till the tramway men were satisfied. This last, the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Moriarty, claimed was "a distinct incitement to break contracts and as such was seditious in itself." Under the law as interpreted by Sir James Stephen anything may

be held to be seditious that is calculated "to rouse discontent and disaffection among the King's subjects or to promote feelings of ill-will between different classes of subjects." According to this ruling almost any labor agitator or reformer, and those who listened to them without protest, would be liable to long terms of imprisonment.

After serving two weeks of his sentence in Mountjoy prison, Mr. Larkin was released, but it is doubtful whether this will relieve the Government of the odium of his condemnation. He went directly from the prison to Liberty Hall, where he addressed a crowd of four thousand and declared "I am going in a few hours to light the fiery cross in England, Scotland and Wales."

#### The Krupp Scandal

The trial of the two civilians implicated in the Krupp bribery case resulted in their conviction. The affair was started by the Socialist deputy, Karl Liebknecht, who received from an unknown correspondent (presumably Herr von Metzen, discharged Berlin agent of the Krupps) copies of secret reports sent to the Krupp firm containing information as to armament plans elicited from the ordnance department. Herr Liebknecht notified the Minister of War on November 8, 1912, of this disclosure of military secrets, but as the Government took

no action, he made it public in March by a speech in the Reichstag and in the Socialist journal *Vorwärts*.

This forced the authorities to action and several army officers and departmental clerks were found guilty of receiving favors from the Krupp agents and giving them information about Government contracts and the bids of rival firms.

The trial, just concluded, of Otto Eccius, a director of the Krupps, and Maximilian Brandt, a subordinate of their Berlin office, revealed more of the methods by which the Essen armament manufacturers were able to underbid or get ahead of their competitors on German and foreign contracts. The directors at first denied that they knew of the bribery of officials in their interest until last year, but Herr von Metzen produced letters he had hidden in the sofa of his dining room which proved that as early as 1909 Eccius had corresponded with him about money paid to army officers. A letter from Brandt spoke of using influence to promote Lieutenant Hoge to the artillery testing department, "where he would be more useful to the Krupps than before." Brandt had a list of a hundred admiralty officials to whom he gave Christmas presents every year.

The court sentenced Brandt to four months' imprisonment, which he has already served while awaiting trial, and fined Eccius \$300.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA—AND THE MEXICAN SITUATION

FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET ON NOVEMBER 10, 1913

OUR interests in Mexico call for vigilant care. Mexico is still in the throes of civil war, but there never was and never will be any question of political intervention by Great Britain in the domestic concerns of Mexico, or in the Central or South American States.

It is no part of our duty to prevent or to control civil wars. The utmost we can do is to give what protection is possible on the coast to British subjects and property. There have been rumors that after the United States had adopted a line of their own in regard to Mexico, we took a line calculated deliberately to thwart America. There is not a vestige of foundation for such a rumor.

We have recognized President Huerta because, having neither the will nor the power to intervene, we were bound to deal with the de facto Government, and because, according to information then in our possession, there appeared to be no element except that of Huerta and his supporters which offered any prospect of the restoration of stability and order. That was on March 31. Very shortly

afterward, in answer to our inquiries, we were informed by the Government of the United States that, as regarded the recognition of President Huerta, no definite answer could be given, except that they would wait some time longer before recognizing him.

Since then there has been no change in policy and no departure of any kind. The change of Ministers to Mexico involved no change of policy. We have the right to assume that in whatever policy America adopts she will have regard for the legitimate commercial foreign interests in Mexico, as well as her own. There has been an interchange of views with the utmost frankness and cordiality on both sides. Our diplomatic relations with the United States have been, for a long time, such that, with the freest and frankest discussion on all matters that might from time to time arise, we both feel the fullest assurance that nothing can happen to disturb our common resolve to attain and maintain a sympathetic understanding.

London



# BETTER ROADS MAKE BETTER NEIGHBORS

BY DAVID F. HOUSTON

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

THE trend of the times in the United States is to bring the people nearer to one another. Inasmuch as the distances separating them cannot be physically reduced, the solution of the problem lies in the simplifying and perfecting of all means of communication and transportation. Railroads, steamships, telegraphy and telephony have, singly and collectively, brought the vast population of our country—a country of long distances—into closer touch and greater unity of interest, yet with all our progress one means of communication and transportation has failed to keep pace with other means in the evolution. I mean, of course, good roads. The good roads movement is a national problem. It is not only economic, but also social and intellectual. It reaches close to the very domestic structure of every American family. For that reason fathoming the good roads movement cannot be the responsibility of the Government—which is the prevailing opinion—any more than it can be that of an individual family. It must be considered as the one interest in common among all those concerned, from the very smallest civic center to the Federal Government itself.

The good roads movement is national in scope, and that may be a reason why it has been subject to so much misunderstanding. Few persons seem to be aware that the Government's interest has its limitations. For that reason I wish to make clear two points: first, how far the Federal Government can and ought to go in the matter, and second, the exact meaning of the good roads movement.

Taking the latter point first, I must go on record with the explanation that the movement does not mean, as is generally believed, the building of a so-called transcontinental highway, more or less direct, from one coast to the other. The value of such a road, of course, cannot be doubted, but we must not confuse a national highway—made up of short stretches of localized roads, which touch at many points thruout the country, each unit of immense economic value to its immediate neighborhood—with a single stretch of roadway running for about four thousand miles without regard to subsidiary highways. This latter sort of road is, I presume, the one generally considered in touring circles, where pleasure more than

usefulness, and picturesqueness rather than economic value, seem the first requirements.

If we can devise, instead—and we must do it—a system of roads in every county where population makes it advisable or necessary, whose branches would touch thruout a given state, and then multiply this ratio forty-eight times, we would automatically establish a national system of good roads of the highest value to the whole country. The primary undertaking should be the improvement of those community roads which are essential for the marketing of food products and would insure closer intercourse among communities, and better the physical, intellectual and social side of rural life. It is true that during the last few years the social and financial status of the farming population has grown materially better, and therefore anything that will end the isolation of the farming community will operate for the betterment of the nation.

Congress has recognized the advantages of the good roads movement by appropriating \$500,000 to be expended under specified conditions by the Secretary of Agriculture, in coöperation with the Postmaster-General. Now, this appropriation has been made contingent on the appropriation by the state or the local subdivision thereof, in which such improvement is to be made, of an equal or double amount. Then there is the added appropriation for the office of public roads of approximately \$300,000. The Department of Agriculture, therefore, is charged with the supervision of an expenditure for roads of about \$1,750,000, which, as a beginning, is not inconsequential.

The good roads movement is comparatively new in the United States, but national interest in it has been of remarkable growth in the last decade or so. Ten years ago only a few states had any expert machinery to encourage good roads or supervise their construction. At that time the appropriation for good roads averaged altogether about \$2,000,000. Today there are twenty-four states with highway commissions and nine others with central agencies, supervising appropriations of more than \$43,000,000, not inclusive of local expenditures, which probably amount to \$100,000,000 more.

The suggestion of interstate and transcontinental roads connecting capitals and cities of commercial im-

portance appeals to me, but the essential thing to be done is to provide such good roads as will enable us to get products from the community farms to the nearest railroad stations and make rural life more profitable, comfortable and pleasurable. Such roads are equally essential to the establishment and operation of adequate elementary and secondary schools for the benefit of the country boys and girls.

There are several complex problems to be solved before the Federal Government can be rationally expected to participate in an extensive way in the good roads movement, and we must especially guard against the grave questions and possible dangers that Federal coöperation would involve. But the fact that extravagance and graft might be dangers ought not to preclude us from finding a working basis in carrying out the program. Why should two jurisdictions serving the same people stand apart to do little or nothing—to accomplish little and waste much? The people, needless to say, will sanction all reasonable expenditure of their money, whether it be expended thru federal or state treasuries, when they are convinced that it is applied to a wise purpose and will yield anticipated results.

To summarize, I would say that the states should coöperate with the Federal Government in a larger measure in both financial support and construction inclusive of maintenance, while at the same time guaranteeing the Government adequate supervision and control over all road-building enterprises where joint financing occurs.

Too short a time has elapsed to judge the value of the recent Congressional appropriation of money to be used coöperatively with the states' appropriations to a given end, but inasmuch as it is a program of constructive benefit, it is susceptible of indefinite extension. Results alone will determine the limitations of such a plan.

Getting the people closer together by enabling them to get in touch with one another, whether on foot or by wagon or by automobile or other means, thru satisfactory and well maintained highways, will be a great step toward insuring better citizenship by the betterment of educational, social and economic advantages. And as far as the Department of Agriculture can help, it will help.

*Washington*



# GETTING RID OF THE RAILROAD CRIPPLES

HOW THE RAILROADS ARE TEACHING THEIR EMPLOYEES TO SAVE THEIR OWN NECKS BY REASONABLE CARE

BY HOMER CROY

**T**HE passengers are not the ones who suffer most from railroad catastrophes. For every passenger hurt traveling on railroads in the United States three employees are maimed. And it must be remembered that there are always a great many more passengers than there are men in train crews. But with all that the railroad men themselves are the ones to suffer; they are the ones who leave the widows.

That is why the railroads are sending their employees to school to teach them to be careful of their own necks.

The following is a dull paragraph and full of figures, so if you don't care for figures you may drop down to the next paragraph. Here are the exact figures: The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1912, shows that during that year there were 10,585 persons killed on railroads in the United States. Of this number, 3685 were railroad employees. During this same year 169,538 people were injured by the railroads, and of this number 142,442 were getting pay envelopes from the railroad. It must be remembered that many of the number killed or wounded were tramps. In Europe the public cannot



ON THE BRAKE WHEEL

If the train should stop suddenly the brakeman would be pitched off.

life among their own employees. There was no use preaching to the men to safeguard the public when the men were careless enough to be killed themselves. A man will always be more careful of his own scalp than of any one else's. So, two years ago a plan for teaching railroad employees to love their wives and families was launched and the movement has been remarkably successful in this short time.

It was found that most accidents arose from little acts of carelessness. In working with the cars hundreds of men were injured each year by uncoupling the air hose at the end of the car without first closing the angle cock. Such a thing as an unguarded emery wheel in the shops killed many men in the course of a twelvemonth. Revolving at such a high rate of speed the emery wheels often burst, carrying havoc. A loose board on top of a box car causes a brakeman to stub his toe and he pitches off headlong into the night.

These are little things, but it was found that more men were laid up on account of such injuries than by big catastrophes. The greatest cause of injuries were the little accidents.

So the railroads have begun war on the little accident. Classroom instruction is now given to teach the



DOUBLE DANGER IN THE SHOPS

The exposed gearing is likely to catch in a workman's clothing at any time, and especially when the man's blouse is not tucked in.

walk in the right of way; over on the other side the railroad hobo is unknown. In the United States each year a thousand tramps are killed and many more injured. When these are taken out of the number of the traveling public, it brings up the percentage of railroad men who are killed or injured much higher. And all the time it must be remembered that there are always more passengers than railroad employees.

Every time a railroad loses an employee it loses more than just one man alone. If he is at a responsible post and is killed or injured, a train may be derailed as a result. A new and untrained man must be put in his position, with the chance that he may make a mistake with fatal results. Every time a green man is rushed into the breach on a moment's notice there is always danger of another accident. Even tho the employee is only wounded it means that he has to go to the hospital on the company's time and that another man has to be shifted into his place.

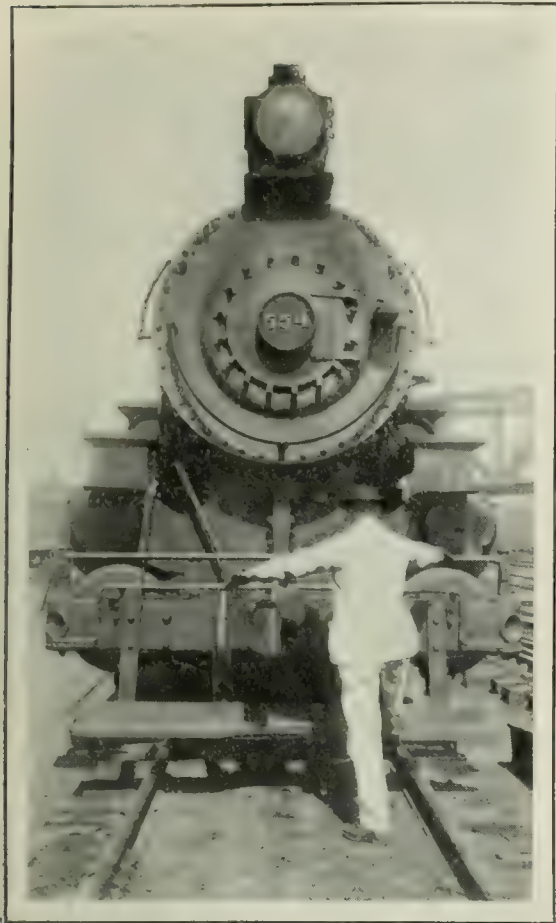
The railroads saw that they must do something to remedy the loss of



SAFETY IN THE SHOPS

The proper way to work around machinery. The gearing is covered and the workman has his blouse tucked in.





THE WRONG WAY

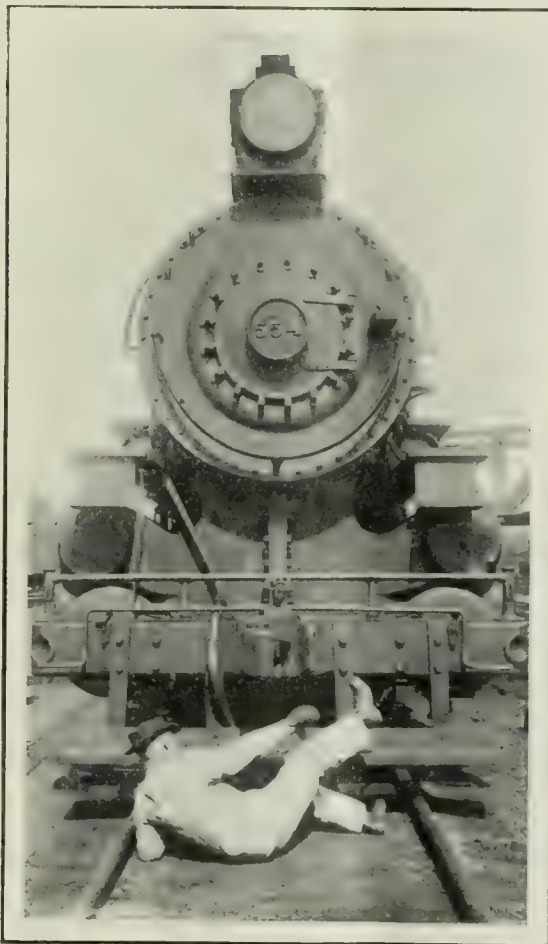
A workman who stands between the rails in front of a moving engine and attempts to board it from that position is always in danger.

men not to be careless about the little things. Pictures of improper or careless methods of working are thrown on a screen and shown to the employees. The right and wrong way is shown, and the lesson so imprest on the minds of the men that slowly but surely the number of accidents is being cut down.

Railroad employees are prone to take risks. Some day when in a rush to do a thing they take the short path, and after that it is hard to get them to consider their families. The simple thing of getting on a yard engine costs more lives each year than almost any other comparatively safe act. It is just such little bits of carelessness as this that the railroads are educating their men to avoid. Three pictures are thrown on the screen to show the right and wrong way to board a yard engine. One shows the switchman standing in the middle of the track, waiting for the engine to come up close enough for him to step on the foot-board. He does this successfully for years, but one rainy morning his foot slips on the wet plank and his oldest boy is taken out of school to help support the family. Of course the right way to mount a switch engine, as shown in the right hand picture, is to stand outside the rail until the engine comes up, then swing on. In this position, if his foot slipped, a man would be merely thrown down, outside the rails, with nothing more serious than a jar. The oldest boy could still continue in school.

Practical lessons are given to show the men what they should do and what they should avoid. Three pictures may be shown on the same screen showing how an accident may result from working on the trucks when the car is near a third rail. The first picture will show an employee sitting on the box cover of the third rail, without protection. A chain is hanging down from the journal box; this swings against the live rail and an explosion occurs. Of course the right method is shown, where the man is pictured sitting on a rubber blanket, with the chain out of danger.

Too long, around railroad yards, the quickest way has been the best way. This has brought many



THIS IS ALWAYS LIKELY TO HAPPEN

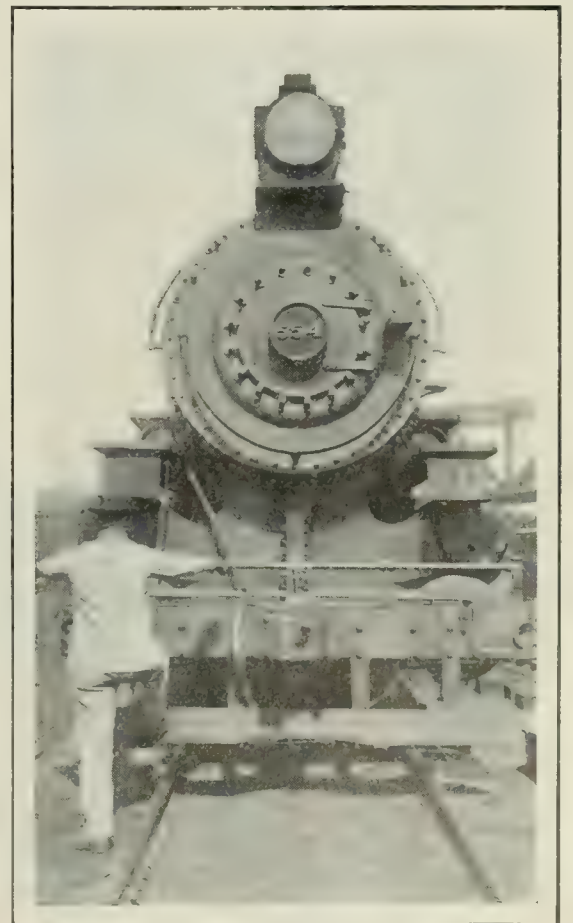
The result of the carelessness shown in the picture to the left. A wet day and a slippery board may easily add one to the toll of railroad widows.

catastrophes to the passengers; it is the employees themselves that have suffered. Every hour in little things they take chances. They sit on the brake wheel of a freight car; if the car stops suddenly they are pitched off. They go between moving cars, and they ride with one foot on the brake beam, oil box or journal rigging when it is covered with oil and is slippery. A sudden jar will send them under the wheels. They kick the draw-bar in making a coupling and thus get a foot removed. Boards with nails sticking up are left in the yards or beside the tracks to poison some later and innocent foot; spike mauls are used with loose handles, so that when one flies

off a whole family has to suffer. Boards or other material are allowed to lie near the rail, so that some night when an employee is in a hurry and all is dark he stumbles over the obstruction and goes under the wheels. It is just such little accidents as these that make railroading so dangerous. Last year on one railroad 5619 different preventable accidents were brought to the attention of the employees.

The railroads are now working thru committees of safety to teach the men to be careful of their own lives. One road has sixty of these committees, with an aggregate membership of 900 employees, actively engaged in safety work. Men high and low sit on the same committee. The permanent safety committee on this road consists of the superintendent of the division, division engineer, master mechanic and district claims agent, who are permanent members of the large committee. Sitting on this committee with them is one engineer, one conductor, one fireman, one trainman, one shopman, one brakeman, one pier clerk, and so on clear down to the humblest man in the service.

These men serve for six months, then others are appointed in their places. They have authority over other men of the same rank. For instance, if one track walker, who is a member of the committee of safety, sees another track walker taking chances, he has the right to report him. Post cards are used to report



THE RIGHT WAY

If the man stands outside the rails he is not likely to be badly hurt even if his foot slips, for he will merely be thrown to one side.





**HOW NOT TO WORK NEAR A THIRD RAIL**  
The employee is sitting on the guard which covers the highly charged rail and has allowed the chain from the journal box to hang loose.



**WHAT HAPPENS**  
The chain shown in the picture to the left is apt to swing into contact with the live rail. A short circuit and a dangerous flash results.



**HOW TO WORK SAFELY**  
Here the workman has safeguarded himself by sitting on a rubber mat, which is non-conducting, and fastening up the loose chain.

dangerous conditions, so that the members of the committee will not have to wait until the next meeting to know about the weak links in the chain.

The first week after a yard man had been made a member of the committee of safety he came to the chairman of the committee and said: "I don't want to squeal on any of the fellows, but there is one man in our yards that keeps on taking chances after I have told him not to. He crawls between moving cars and pays no attention to what I say about its being dangerous. Some day he is going to get it in the neck. Shall I give his name?"

"Certainly," said the chairman, and the negligent employee was suspended for fifteen days. After an employee's wages have been cut off for a couple of weeks he is pretty apt to remember what caused the lapse in the pay envelope.

One railroad is now preparing a safety exhibit car to send out over its lines to teach the men how to guard their own lives. Men traveling

with the car will go out in the yards among the workmen and demonstrate safe and unsafe ways of doing things. The car will be a picture gallery of photographs of the results of carelessness; in it will be models of fifty machines used in the shops, with explanations of the right and wrong way to operate them. These campaigns to educate employees to be thoughtful of their families are not confined to the operating department alone; they cover the shops and every single phase of railroad work.

Recently one road hired a theater to show pictures on the subject of safety work. There was a short entertainment before the projection pictures were thrown on the screen. The mayor of the town spoke to the railroad employees, an entertainer made a few humorous remarks before the regular program began. There were several five-minute talks by flagmen, pier clerks and other humble employees telling just how they went about eliminating chance. Then came the principal lecture of the evening by the general safety

agent, who had come on from New York to attend the meeting. At the meeting in this theater were 1500 railroad men.

On May 8 of this year moving pictures were shown for the first time in America to teach railroad men to safeguard their own lives. The film told the story of the emigrant landing at Ellis Island and getting a job in the construction shops. In his new work he of course made many mistakes, but the instructor was there to correct him and show him the right way. The audience watched him rise from the lowest ranks to conductor. The story was as complete and interesting as any shown in a vaudeville house and to the railroad men a hundred times more instructive.

It seems strange, but men must be taught to guard their own lives. They grow careless—and carelessness has teeth. Carelessness is what makes widows, and every widow is a millstone around the neck of the railroad.

*New York City*



**INVITING DISASTER**  
The wrong way to jack up a car: the light jack is not strong enough to insure the men against being crushed.



**ASSURING SAFETY**  
The right way; the "horse" is much less dangerous than the jack in the picture to the left.



# COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY W. P. TRENT

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

A GOOD deal of the philosophy both of book writing and of book reviewing is summed up in a few words of one of the choruses of Euripides: "For I shall say as much as it is pleasing to my soul to utter." Mr. Roosevelt seems to have applied, with his wonted zest, this comfortable philosophy to the composition of his autobiography, much as his admirers and detractors in times past have applied it in their utterances with regard to his character and his actions. These admirers and detractors are still busy about him, and they will doubtless find plenty of opportunity to please their souls by praising and condemning his latest book, one of the most interesting volumes that have recently seen the light. In view of this certain divergence of opinion, it seems well for one reviewer frankly to admit that he intends to govern himself by the principles expressed in the words cited above.

The great interest aroused by the book is partly due to the variety and importance of the events that have made up its author's life, but chiefly perhaps to the fact that it is a spontaneous revelation—peace to the worthy people who see in Mr. Roosevelt the most Machiavellian of mortals—of his own personality made by a man who could not be dull and colorless under any conceivable circumstances. This is but to say that it is a very human book, and, what is more, a very humane one as well. It is full of Mr. Roosevelt's appreciation of the best qualities of his fellow men—not merely of his friends, for whom he has the expected good words; not merely of the more or less notable individuals with whom he has been associated, but of the average men and women who constitute the mass of our citizens. To their virtues and their needs he is always alive, yet, good lay preacher that he is, he does not spare what he considers their faults. It follows that he says many things that are not new, that like most optimists—and pessimists, for that matter—he is not prone to qualify his statements, that Wordsworth's line, "Come, weak as is a breaking wave," is not one of his favorite quotations. But it follows also that his book contains many tonic pages for readers who can still tingle with shame or with aspiration; that it is full of illustrative stories, some amusing, some pathetic, some exhilarating; that as a whole it covers from a broadly democratic point of view a period of our history re-

markable for the extent and variety of the political and civic transformations it has witnessed.

Of his fifteen chapters, eight deal with Mr. Roosevelt's life before he reached the Presidency, and six with his administration of that office. Between these divisions comes a chapter entitled "Outdoors and Indoors," which in sheer literary merit stands out as the most attractive portion of the volume. This is not surprising, since it deals with the songs of birds, the appeal of books, and the ways of children, and is written by a practised writer who unaffectedly loves all three. It serves as a beautiful epilog to the pleasant story of Mr. Roosevelt's boyhood; to the modest summary of his exploits as a naturalist and a sportsman given in the chapter called "The Vigor of Life"; to the stimulating account of his services as a legislator, to the description of his experiences in "Cowboy Land"; and finally to the three chapters in which he tells of his varied and useful work as Civil Service Commissioner, as Police Commissioner, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as a soldier in Cuba, and as Governor of New York. It serves also—and this is more important—as a prolog of unusual charm to that portion of his book in which some of his readers will take little delight, his review of his achievements during his two terms as President. To deal adequately with these six chapters here would be impossible, even for a qualified specialist in contemporary history. This much premised, we may ask whether any man who strives not to be a partizan can read this section of the book—whatever his political sympathies and theories and whatever omissions he may detect or modifications he may desire—without confessing that it is a striking record of work carried on for the civic awakening of the nation and often for the specific accomplishment of some large concrete good. We may ask also whether any reader will be bold enough to declare that this work would have been done, on the whole, as speedily and as well if any other man than Theodore Roosevelt, with his tremendous energy, his broad sympathies, his wide knowledge of life, had occupied the post of President? Finally, we may ask whether any reader with rudimentary psychological acumen can suppose that these chapters were written by a man who is not, in the large, sincerely philanthropical, broad-minded,

practical, democratic and patriotic to the core? This is only saying that the positive merits of Mr. Roosevelt's work as President and of his account of that work easily offset any deductions that may be fairly made from the value of that work and the adequacy of that account. It is also equivalent to saying that Mr. Roosevelt's chapters ought to go far toward destroying the Roosevelt myth, which embodies, among other grotesque conceptions, that of a megalomaniac Titan endowed with a more than satanic astuteness.

It was inevitable, however, given Mr. Roosevelt's temperament and the recent course of political events, that this record of distinguished public service, while in general surveying with dignity the past, should sometimes—may the homely word be pardoned—squint toward the future. One is not allowed to forget that Mr. Roosevelt had a successor in the White House and that there is a new political party in the field. The acts of that successor and the purposes of this party at times seem to make pages of this autobiography read suspiciously like a partizan plea. One observes also that the record takes no account of the methods employed to nominate Mr. Taft, methods of which Mr. Roosevelt is not popularly supposed to have been ignorant. It is equally silent on the important question whether Mr. Taft, on being inaugurated, suffered a sort of "sea change"—readers will recall that the quoted phrase is taken from *The Tempest*—or whether Mr. Roosevelt really did not understand the character of his friend and cabinet adviser. But if Mr. Roosevelt misjudged Mr. Taft, who and what did he not misjudge? All of which goes to show that this autobiography belongs to the very small group of books—witness, Dr. Johnson—which a reasonable man could wish longer. For the main it lures us on to the heights; but occasionally it leaves us in something that closely resembles a bog. It will be remembered, however, that at the beginning attention was called to the very human qualities of this book and its author, and it should be emphatically asserted that, even when one seems to be floundering hopelessly in a bog which one is not conscious of having created one's self, it is possible to regard both Mr. Roosevelt and his autobiography with high admiration and genuine gratitude.

*Theodore Roosevelt—An Autobiography.* New York: The Macmillan Co.





By permission of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco

"EUROPE," BY ALBERT HERTER

This decoration in the Tapestry Room of the St. Francis Hotel is used as an illustration in Mr. Blashfield's *Mural Painting in America*.

## AMERICAN MURAL ART

IF we have not as yet any distinctively *American* art, as the critics of all things American take especial delight in reminding us so frequently, at least we have had a full century of artistic endeavor in America, and some of the fruits of that endeavor are good. There has been a steadily continuing development in our artistic endeavor—a development in quality as well as in quantity of fruits produced. In the history of this development its latest phase is the most important—not merely because it is the latest phase, but because it means the most to the largest number of people, because it is the most democratic, so to say, since it is an art which is of the people, for the people, and by the people; and in its best estate has achieved the nearest approach yet made to a distinctively American art that is of national significance. This latest phase in the development of art in the United States is the art of decoration, particularly as applied to public and semi-public buildings. It embraces the sister arts of mural painting and decorative sculpture. Splendid work has been done, and is doing today, in both of these branches. The one is not more important or significant relatively than the other. But thus far there has been perhaps a preponderance of wall painting; and painting, because of its greater inclusiveness

of subject and of background detail, and because of the attractiveness of its wealth of color, always makes a wider popular appeal than sculpture.

Decorative painting is the oldest of all the arts. Yet in America mural painting is the latest phase of artistic growth, for the reason that of all the branches of art it has become the most complicated in its organization. It had its tentative beginning with us in 1878 in William Morris Hunt's noble paintings, which perished thru defects in the plastering of the New York State Capitol at Albany. In the course of the next ten years John LaFarge did some excellent work, notably the magnificent decoration of the chancel of the Church of the Ascension in New York City. But it took so unprecedented a group of opportunities as was afforded almost contemporaneously by the Boston Public Library, the World's Fair at Chicago, and the Library of Congress in Washington to launch successfully an American mural art and establish a "school" of American mural painters.

Since the school is so young, its history has not yet been written—indeed, no complete list of American mural paintings has yet been compiled. But we now have, as precursor of such a history, a treatise on *Mural Painting in America*, by a veteran practitioner of the art, which is of even

greater importance to us just now than any mere historical record could be, in that it makes a fair and clear statement of the real demands of mural painting and emphasizes its real value to the public.

The book is based on six lectures delivered by Mr. Edwin Howland Blashfield last year at the Chicago Art Institute, under the auspices of the Scammon Foundation, but these have been expanded by the addition of an equal amount of new matter to make a volume of more than three hundred pages. It is intended for the layman primarily, tho the art student will find in it much to his profit, and it is written in the conviction that the subject is of far greater public importance than is generally realized or understood. Just such a book needed to be written for public enlightenment and admonition, and as an authoritative guide for the average good American citizen who at any time may be chosen to serve on a building commission, but who knows very little about art. And it would be difficult to find anybody better equipped for the task of writing it than Mr. Blashfield, for besides being a veteran mural painter of large experience, whose successful decorations in a score of monumental buildings are marked by rare delicacy and beauty of coloring, he is also a trained and skilful author whose graceful style makes entertaining reading of the lessons he teaches.



His earlier chapters are devoted to vigorous pleading for recognition of the intrinsic importance of decoration as a public educator, recognition of the necessity for harmony among those who create that decoration, and of the value of experience. "From such experience and collaboration will inevitably result good art, but it will not all be art of one kind, for there are many paths up Parnassus, and they all lead to the top." The later chapters are given to a plea for toleration and culture, "that is to say, for a withholding of censure in favor of examination."

Among his teachings, probably the

hardest lesson for the public to learn, but one of the most important for it, is that in the selection of the men who are to create a public building, the architects, sculptors, painters, commission by appointment is better because safer in its results than the method of open competition which is so often followed.

What has been done in mural painting in America thus far is only a beginning, but it is a good beginning, and it leads to a future big with possibilities. Says Mr. Blashfield:

Every civilization of the past has turned to the fine arts to make a nobler

setting for its daily life. Each has looked backward and learned of the forerunners; and we must do even as they. We may do as France has done: go and sit at the feet of the masters and learn to achieve that wider art which embellishes not only our individual houses, but our city. . . . As it is in Paris, so, let us hope, it shall one day be in America when we shall have put our best art where it belongs, at the top, in the public building; for we shall have a national school when, and not until, art, like a new Petrarch, goes up to be crowned at the capitol.

Toward such a consummation this book cannot fail to be a helpful contribution.

*Mural Painting in America*, by Edwin Howland Blashfield. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

## IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND

**M**ORE than a hundred years ago Hannah More wrote a religious novel, *Cælebs in Search of a Wife*, which gave a picture of the ideal helpmate. That book ran thru eight editions in the first year. Characteristic of the changed emphasis due to the modern freedom of woman, Mrs. Harris' latest novel bears the title, *In Search of a Husband*. The heroine's choice is her ideal and not ours. With the chivalry of the new woman, Joy Marr forgives her lover David, and assumes his transgression by calling his guilty infatuation for another woman her own sin and not his. But such loving casuistry is not for the reader, who therefore will not whole-heartedly admire David Brock.

Mrs. Harris has in this novel achieved a distinct advance over her former work. Those who people it are real; they hate and love and live with intensity, and they raise interesting questions. What, for instance, is the psychology of a girl, well born and well bred, who goes husband-hunting with the avowed purpose to accept none but a rich man? Mrs. Harris rarely fails in her analyses of feminine minds, and we must assume that her exposé of Joy's mental processes is a fictional device. Any such girl might do all the things Joy did, but she would not have admitted to herself that she did them for such reprehensible reasons. There is always a decent draping of motives in a girl's mind. Mrs. Harris says: "Every woman knows the truth about herself," but we venture to deny it. No woman knows the truth about herself, nor does any man, and a young girl, however ambitious, does not analyze herself so unsparingly. It is left to psychological analysts, like Mrs. Harris, to hold the mirror up to nature and disclose the hidden motives.

Joy Marr is not at all the typical social "climber" made familiar to us

in recent novels, nor is she, like many modern heroines, modeled after Shaw's predatory woman, Ann of *Man and Superman*. Mrs. Harris' cynicism is but skin deep; not even that, rather a veil worn for a time as a disguise, but dropt at the end, for the story closes in a sunburst of sentiment, with the older ideal of love in a cottage sweeping away the miasma of selfish ambitions.

*In Search of a Husband* is full of Mrs. Harris' characteristic bits of philosophizing, generalizations on such delicate matters as feminine psychology, stated with a dogmatic decision that commands assent or provokes dissent, or at any rate arrests attention. The temptation to quote is irresistible:

"Those who achieve husbands know what a trial they are, but those who have not got them do mightily crave this natural exasperation."

"Female courage is largely a matter of clothes. The boldest woman in society would become modest, retiring, if she was suddenly reduced to wearing a plain high-necked muslin that had been laundered and darned."

"A defeated woman is one of the most formidable creatures in this world. She has nothing to lose and she has reached that stage of defiance when even her guardian angel falls back abashed and waits in some trepidation for the next issue."

"We always know what is going to happen before it does happen. We only think we do not know. But when the thing is done, the word is said, we know that we have been waiting for that and nothing else, exactly that."

"Men always know the woman best who conceals her identity and reveals herself."

"Every ball is a masked ball. The men and women who attend such functions do not appear in their real characters. They come disguised in the ideal of themselves."

"A woman never appears so unconscious as when she is most conscious of the eyes of a man."

The Independent has followed the career of Corra Harris with a personal interest, for it was in these pages that most of her work ap-

peared before she took to the writing of novels. We secured her as a contributor, as we have secured others, thru the bait of provocation. When she was a circuit rider's wife in the mountains, something we said editorially about the South and the negroes aroused her Georgian blood and she wrote us a letter of stinging invective. It pleased us so much that we published it and asked for more. That was fourteen years ago and soon we came to regard her almost as a non-resident member of our staff, writing articles, editorials and reviews. Her first novel originated in this reviewing work, for the letters she exchanged with the literary editor of *The Independent*, Paul Elmer More, now editor of *The Nation*, showed such a striking contrast in their points of view that they utilized this stimulating antagonism by writing a series of letters for publication, with a sufficient amount of romance introduced to satisfy the conventional standard of the novel. The result of this collaboration was *The Jessica Letters*, first appearing anonymously in *The Critic*.

Then Mrs. Harris wrote *The Circuit Rider's Wife*, which made an immediate hit because of its apt characterizations of rural types and its feeling portrayal of the hardships of the poor preacher and his wife. This was followed by *Eve's Second Husband*, in which a matrimonial estrangement is remedied in a novel way, and *The Recording Angel*, the story of a country town as seen by a blind woman.

Of late our readers have missed Mrs. Harris from our columns, so we are glad to be able to announce that we have induced her to come to New York this winter and comment from week to week on what she sees and hears in the great city.

*In Search of a Husband*, by Corra Harris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.



# PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND READER

## CHANGING CURRENTS IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

BY GEORGE P. BRETT

*This article is the result of an interview given especially for The Independent by the president of The Macmillan Company, who is one of the foremost exponents of the art and business of book publishing in America.*—THE EDITOR.

IN what some of us are pleased to call "this age of commercialism," criticism of the public attitude toward current books has become a common topic of conversation; the people who read have been upbraided for their loss of interest in literature of the better kind—in serious novels with a purpose, in books of travel or in volumes of contemporary poetry. A year ago perhaps I should have been inclined to agree with such skeptical insinuations, but of late signs have changed and point to a more serious and discriminating public taste.

Who, for example, could have prophesied last year the nation-wide enthusiasm over such a book as Winston Churchill's *The Inside of the Cup*—a novel of the strongest sort, dealing with the most serious religious problems and one surely not calculated to appease a frivolous taste? Who could have associated with such a book that epithet which has come to identify itself with lightness of tone and those qualities which gain the admiration of the proverbial "tired business man"—the epithet of "best seller"? Yet in its most literal interpretation this epithet is applicable to Mr. Churchill's book, which during the last six months has been almost without a peer in actual number of sales!

Still the skeptic persists. He calls attention to the decline in the interest of the public in poetry. Perhaps he can produce statistics of sales in support of his views. His arguments are plausible until we realize that his assertions are inspired by the complaints of the minor poets who are led by the belief in their own worth into disparagement of public discrimination.

The statistics are true, no doubt, of the lesser works—the efforts of men who have no real message to the public—but for the true poet who has what we may call the "seeing note" in dealing with ideas which have a universal human appeal and whose works are classic in that they are the expression of fundamental emotions—for these there is a larger audience than ever before. There are half a dozen contemporary poets whose books are having, compara-

tively speaking, a large sale. In the event of the appearance of a really great genius, I am willing to prophesy that his audience would be larger than that of any poet in any age.

Surely, then, just as the modern skeptic is forced to concede that there is daily improvement in affairs of politics and government, and in the attitude of the public toward these things, so too must he admit that a serious taste in literature is growing apace. The people are becoming as rebellious against the sensational, the unclean and the shallow in literature as they are against the elements of graft and ignorance in politics. In both these fields a complete reaction is in progress.

Altho the change is a financial boon to the publishers—a situation that is evident from the fact that never in its history has the business been more prosperous than at the present moment, yet there are still elements which interfere with sales and stand between the publisher and the reading public. The most disturbing of these is the overcrowded condition of the market. Unquestionably the number of books published far exceeds the possibility of distribution with the means in present use.

Consider, for example, the situation which confronts the book-store clerk or the salesman who presides over the book counter of a large department store—for it is, of course, thru these agencies that the mass of the reading public is reached. Even if he gave his entire time to the study of the ever-changing book world it would be impossible for him to have at his fingers' ends the necessary information about all the books published, or even about those of more than average importance. How then is it conceivable, under the pressure of the day's work, for him to satisfy instantly the demand of the customer for one of the lesser books, or for information which will lead him to the proper market?

We have all had the irritating experience of asking a salesman for what we supposed to be a well known book, and of seeing the blank expression of ignorance or uncertainty with which he greets our request. Our annoyance grows as he searches gropingly thru a bulky catalog, and sometimes gets the better of us when our patience is strained by a long and unavailing hunt. It is a common experience to go the rounds of the book stores and return generally dissatisfied with the whole publishing trade. The book we want has failed

to turn up; the catalog which accounts for it has not yet appeared, or perhaps the only source of supply is on the other side of the continent. Yet, if we stop to consider, the reasons are only too obvious. With an average of over ten thousand books each year, can any book store be expected to carry the entire stock, or even the more popular of the novels? Is it possible for even the most enterprising concern to keep up with the extraordinary rapidity of the supply which is pouring in from all parts of the country? These are the questions which confront the publishers, and their necessarily negative answers confirm to the reasoning mind the fact that the sale of hundreds of the best books is lost every year because of the excess of the supply.

It is interesting to note that, altho the sale of some of the most widely read books has been exceedingly large, as in the case of Mr. Churchill's novel, yet the extent to which a book is read thruout the country is not by any means a necessary indication that it is a source of profit to its publishers. This, of course, is due to the immense increase in library facilities. Almost every town in the United States which has a population of over 5000 has a public library of some sort. Few of the smaller of these towns have any adequate facilities for the sale of books. In the larger cities the use of libraries is enormous, so that a single copy of a book is read by hundreds of people. The family library has gone out with the increased tendency to live in apartments where space is limited, and the old custom of building up a household collection of books, the growth of which was a matter of pride to the owner, is no longer convenient.

This inevitable library factor, however, is not by any means the principal handicap under which the publisher labors. It may be laid down as an axiom that small sales are the result of inefficiency and lack of intelligence in placing the books before the people. Newspapers and magazines, not only by discriminating reviews but also by their advertising columns, are an important material help to the publisher; still more important is the personal recommendation of a book by one man to another; but not until some sort of equilibrium is obtained between the supply of books and the facilities of distribution can the prosperity of the publishing business reach its zenith.

*New York City*





GEORGE P. BRETT  
President of The Macmillan Company





MRS. CORRA HARRIS

Mrs. Harris is chiefly known to the outside public thru her novels, *The Circuit Rider's Wife*, *Eve's Second Husband*, *The Recording Angel* and *In Search of a Husband*, but the readers of *The Independent* know her more intimately, altho they do not realize it, for most of her contributions since she began writing for us in 1899 have been published anonymously. They will therefore be glad to learn that Mrs. Harris will be in New York City for the winter and will write for *The Independent* her impressions of northern life.





*Photograph by Davis & Sanford*

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN

In her recent appointment by President Wilson as a member of the Industrial Relations Commission, Mrs. Harriman, of New York, has received one of the greatest honors ever given to an American woman. She has been for some years an active worker in the National Civic Federation, and took an active part in the last national campaign and in the recent municipal election.





H. G. WELLS: BIOLOGIST, UTOPIAN, ROMANCER AND PROPHET

How Mr. Wells first utilized his scientific training in the writing of short stories, then turned his attention to sociology, and later developed his philosophy of life thru the medium of the novel is told in this issue of The Independent.



# H. G. WELLS, SOCIAL PROPHET

## THE EIGHTH IN THE SERIES OF "TWELVE MAJOR PROPHETS OF TODAY"

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

Of this series of studies of contemporary thinkers the following have appeared in *The Independent*: Maurice Maeterlinck, May 4, 1911; Henri Bergson, June 8, 1911; Henri Poincaré, October 5, 1911; Elie Metchnikoff, December 7, 1911; Wilhelm Ostwald, May 2, 1912; Ernst Haeckel, August 22, 1912; Rudolf Eucken, February 27, 1913. The following will be published in future issues: Bernard Shaw, G. K. Chesterton, F. C. S. Schiller and John Dewey. A bibliography of Wells's works will be found on page 363 of this issue.

We are in the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. There is no shock, no epoch-making incident—but then there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. At no point can we say, "Here it commences, now; last minute was night and this is morning." But insensibly we are in the day. If we care to look, we can foresee growing knowledge, growing order and presently a deliberate improvement of the blood and character of the race. And what we can see and imagine gives us a measure and gives us faith for what surpasses the imagination.

It is possible to believe that all the past is but the beginning of a beginning, and that all that is and has been is but the twilight of the dawn. It is possible to believe that all that the human mind has ever accomplished is but the dream before the awakening. We cannot see, there is no need for us to see, what this world will be like when the day has fully come. We are creatures of the twilight. But it is out of our race and lineage that minds will spring that will reach back to us in our littleness to know us better than we know ourselves, and that will reach forward fearlessly to comprehend this future that defeats our eyes.

All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come, one day in the unending succession of days, when beings, beings who are now latent in our thoughts and hidden in our loins, shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amid the stars.—*The Discovery of the Future*.

**I**S Wells also among the prophets? Surely, and none with better right, even tho we use the word "prophet" in its narrowest and most ordinary sense as one who foretells the future. He has foretold many futures for us, some utterly abhorrent, others more or less attractive. If we shudder at the thought of humanity on a freezing world fighting a losing battle with gigantic crustaceans as in *The Time Machine*, or being suffocated on a blazing world as in *The Star*, or being crushed under the tyranny of an omnipotent trust as in *When the Sleeper Wakes*—if none of these please us, then we have the option of a businesslike and efficient organization of society under the domination of the engineer as in *Anticipations*, or a socialistic state under the bene-

ficent sway of the Samurai as in *A Modern Utopia*, or an instantaneous amelioration of human nature as in *In the Days of the Comet*. In thus presenting various solutions to the world problem Wells is not inconsistent. Every complicated equation has several roots, some of them imaginary. In solving a physical problem the scientist begins by disentangling the forces involved and then taking them one at a time, calculates what would be the effect if the other forces did not act. So Wells is applying the scientific method to sociology when he attempts to isolate social forces and deal with them singly. If nothing intervenes to divert it, says the hydraulic engineer, the water of this mountain stream will develop such a momentum on reaching the valley. If no limitations are placed upon the consolidation of capital, says Mr. Wells, we may have a handful of directors ruling the world, as depicted in *When the Sleeper Wakes*.

In its power to forecast the future science finds both its validation and justification. By this alone it tests its conclusions and demonstrates its usefulness. In fact, the sole object of science is prophecy, as Ostwald and Poincaré make plain. The mind of the scientific man is directed forward and he has no use for history except as it gives him data by which to draw a curve that he may project into the future. It is, therefore, not a chance direction of his fancy that so many of Wells's books, both romances and studies, deal with the future. It is the natural result of his scientific training, which not only led him to a rich unworked field of fictional motives, but made him consider the problems of life from a novel and very illuminative point of view. He gave definite expression to this philosophy in a remarkable address on "The Discovery of the Future," delivered at the Royal Institution of London, January 24, 1902. Here he shows that there is a growing tendency in modern times to shift the center of gravity from the past to the future and to determine the moral value of an act by its consequences rather than by its relation to some precedent. The justification of a war, for instance, may either be by reference to the past or to the future; that is, it may be based either upon some supposititious claim and violated treaty, or upon the assumed advantage to one or both parties. This idea, that in the moral evaluation of an act its results

should be taken into consideration, has been popularly ascribed to the Jesuits, but since they have repeatedly and indignantly denied that it ever formed part of their teaching, it is questionable whether they could claim it now when it is becoming fashionable. At any rate, it is interesting to note that Wells gave very clear expression to this pragmatic principle five years before the publication of *Pragmatism*, by James.<sup>1</sup>

Wells defines two divergent types of mind by the relative importance they attach to things past or things to come. The former type he calls the legal or submissive mind, "because the business, the practise and the training of a lawyer dispose him toward it; he of all men must most constantly refer to the law made, the right established, the precedent set, and most consistently ignore or condemn the thing that is only seeking to establish itself." In opposition to this is "the legislative, creative, organizing, masterful type," which is perpetually attacking and altering the established order of things; it is constructive and "interprets the present and gives value to this or that entirely in relation to things designed or foreseen." The use of the term "legislative" for this latter type is confusing, at least to an American, because unfortunately most of our legislators are lawyers and have minds of the legal or conventional type. "Scientific" would be a better term than "legislative," because most of our real revolutions in thought and industry originate in the laboratory.

In his *Modern Utopia* Wells introduces a more complete classification of mankind into (1) the Poietic, that is, the creative and original genius, often erratic or abnormal; (2) the Kinetic, that is, the efficient, energetic, "business man" type; (3) the Dull, "the people who never seem to learn thoroly or hear distinctly or think clearly," and (4) the Base, those deficient in moral sense. The first two categories of Wells, the Poietic and Kinetic, correspond roughly to Ostwald's Romanticist and Classicist types of scientific men. I have laid stress upon Wells's point of view and classification of

<sup>1</sup>R. W. Huebsch, the publisher, did a great injustice to Wells and misled unwary book buyers and reviewers by recently issuing *The Discovery of the Future* as tho it were a new work. The Huebsch edition is marked "Copyright, 1913," and there is nothing in the book or in the publisher's announcement to indicate that it was published eleven years before and had been circulated freely all over the United States at the expense of the Government in the Smithsonian Report of 1902.



temperaments because it seems to me that it gives the clue to his literary work. This is voluminous and remarkably varied, yet thru all its forms can be traced certain simple leading motives. Indeed I am unable to resist the temptation to formulate his favorite theme as: *The reaction of society against a disturbing force.*

This certainly is the basic idea of much of his work and most of the best of it. He hit upon it early and he has repeated it in endless variations since. The disturbing force may be an individual of the creative or poetical type, an overpowering passion, a new idea, a social organization or a material change in the conditions of life. Whatever it may be, the natural inertia of society causes it to resist the foreign influence, to enforce compliance upon the aberrant individual, or to meet the new conditions by as little readjustment as possible. Usually the social organism is successful in overpowering the intruder or rebel, and on the whole we must admit that this is necessary, even tho it sometimes does involve the sacrifice of genius and the retardation of progress. Certainly no one is good enough or wise enough to be trusted with irresponsible power.

This is the lesson of *The Invisible Man*. We all have been struck, probably, by a thought of the advantages which personal invisibility would confer. It is one of the most valued of fairy gifts. But perhaps only Wells has thought of the disadvantages of invisibility, how demoralizing such a condition would be to the individual, and yet how powerless he would be against the mass of ordinary people. Assuming that a man had discovered a way to become invisible by altering the refractive power of his body, as broken glass becomes invisible in water, in what situation would he be? He would be naked, of course, and he could not carry anything in his hands or eat in public. If it were winter he would leave tracks and would catch cold and sneeze. So the invisible man who starts to rob and murder at his own sweet will is soon run down by boys, dogs and villagers as ignominiously as any common thief.

A more artistic expression to the same theme is given in *The Country of the Blind*. A young man tumbled into an isolated valley of the Andes where lived a community which had thru some hereditary disease lost many generations ago the power of sight. The stranger first thought of the proverb, "In the country of the blind the one-eyed man is king," but when he tried to demonstrate his superiority he found it impossible. His talk about "seeing" the natives

held to be the ravings of a madman and his clumsiness in their dark houses as proof of defective senses. He was as much at a disadvantage in a community where everything is adapted to the sightless as a blind man is in ours. He falls in love with a girl, but before he is allowed to marry her he must be cured of his hallucinations; a simple surgical operation, the removal of the two irritable bodies protuberant from his brain, will restore him to normality, say the blind surgeons, and make a sane and useful citizen of him. The entreaties of his lady love are added to the coercion of public opinion to induce him to consent. The exceptional man is beaten, he must either conform to the community or leave it. No matter how the story ends. The true novelist and dramatist, like the true mathematician, finds his satisfaction in correctly stating a problem, not in working it out.

The theme of these parables, the comparative powerlessness of the individual, however exceptionally endowed, against the coercive force of environment, Wells has developed at length in his novels; *The New Machiavelli*, for instance, where a statesman at the height of his public usefulness is overthrown and banished because he had succumbed to selfish passion and violated the moral code. Parnell is popularly supposed to be the model for this character rather more than the original Machiavelli, but it is, unfortunately, a type not rare either in history or fiction. Indeed this may be called the common plot of tragedy from the time when it began to be written, the vulnerable heel of Achilles, the little defect of character or ability that precipitates the catastrophe.

In Wells's hands this motif takes most fantastic forms. There was, for example, *The Man Who Could Work Miracles*; "his name was George McWhirter Fotheringay—not the sort of name by any means to lead to any expectation of miracles—and he was clerk at Gomshott's"; "he was a little man and had eyes of a hot brown, very erect red hair, a mustache with ends he twisted up and freckles." This unpromising looking individual, and he was a blatant skeptic, too, becomes suddenly possessor of the power to make anything happen that he willed, but he finds the use of this mysterious gift by no means to his advantage. It brings him and others into all sorts of trouble, and only his renunciation of it saves the world from destruction. Mr. Fotheringay lived in Church Row, and since Mr. Wells lives in the same street he perhaps knew him personally.

In *The War of Worlds* the earth is

invaded by Martians, who are not in the least like those of Du Maurier or Professor Flournoy, but octopus-like creatures as far above mankind in intellect and command of machinery as we are above the animals, supermen surpassing the imagination of Nietzsche. They stride over the earth in machines of impregnable armor and devastate town and country with searchlights projecting rays more destructive than those of radium and much like Bulwer-Lytton's "vril." They feed on human blood and, if humanity is not to perish or become as sheep to these invaders, men and women must take to sewers and such like hiding places and wage incessant warfare against overwhelming odds.

In a passage that is to me the most gripping of anything Wells has written a few unconquerable spirits plan the life that mankind must lead under these terrible conditions, but they are relieved from the necessity of putting it into execution by the interposition of an unexpected ally in the form of the most minute of creatures, the microbe. The men from Mars not being immune to terrestrial diseases were annihilated by one of them.

The formula remains the same altho conditions are reversed in *The First Men in the Moon*, for men being naturally larger than the lunar people might be supposed to dominate them, but, on the contrary, the ant-like inhabitants of the moon conquer the earthly invaders.

In *The Wonderful Visit* a curate goes out hunting for rare birds and shoots an angel on the wing. But the heavenly visitant does not play the rôle of the angel in Jerome's *The Passing of the Third Floor Back* and transform the character of all he meets. Wells's angel does not fit into the parish life and everybody is relieved when he disappears. The same idea, the reaction of conventional society toward the unusual, is illustrated by *The Sea-Lady*, where, instead of an angel from the sky, we have a mermaid from the ocean brought into the circle of a summer resort. Mr. Wells has said that by the sea-lady he meant to symbolize "love as a disturbing passion," the same theme as *The New Machiavelli*. It may be taken to mean that, of course, or half a dozen other things as well. We are at liberty to disregard Mr. Wells's interpretation if we like. It is not an author's business to explain what his works mean. In fact it seems a bit officious and impertinent for him to attempt it. How little would there be left of the great literature of the world if it were reduced to what the author literally



and consciously had in mind when he wrote. The value of any work of art depends upon what may be got out of it, not what was put into it.

*The Food of the Gods* is a case in point. These children who are fed on "boom-food" (presumably an extract from the pituitary body of the brain) and grow to gianthood may be taken to represent any new transforming force. If the story was conceived in Wells's earlier days he may have meant by it the power of science. If in the days of *Anticipations* he more likely had in mind efficiency or "scientific management." If when he was a member of the Fabian Society it doubtless stood for socialism. Such questions may well be left to the future biographer who will take an interest in tracing out the genesis of his thought. Really it makes no difference to the reader, for the essential thing is to note that the reaction of society toward any unprecedented factor is the same. That in various parts of the country a new and gigantic race was growing up aroused at first a certain sensational interest, but this soon died down. People became accustomed to seeing the giant boys and girls and even set them at work. Later as it was realized that the giants could not be adapted to the existing social structure, but meant its overthrow, the government attempted to segregate and limit them, and at length, finding no compromise possible, determined to exterminate them. This brings about a duel to the death between the little race and the big and there could be no doubt as to the issue.

Chesterton says:

*The Food of the Gods* is the tale of "Jack the Giant-Killer" told from the point of view of the giant. This has not, I think, been done before in literature; but I have little doubt that the psychological substance of it existed in fact. I have little doubt that the giant whom Jack killed did regard himself as the Superman. It is likely enough that he considered Jack a narrow and parochial person who wished to frustrate a great forward movement of the life-force.

Nothing could better illustrate the difference in standpoint between Chesterton and Wells than this. The sympathies of Wells are undoubtedly with the giants, with the new forces that aim to transform the world, though he is not always confident of their ultimate triumph. Being a man of scientific training, he is a determinist but not a fatalist. All his prophecies are conditional. If the gulf between industrial and parasitic classes keeps on widening there will eventually be two races and the former will be master; this is the lesson of *The Time Machine*. If the engineer and business manager get control we shall have the well ordered prosper-

ity of *Anticipations*. If Socialism prevails we shall have the Great State. His stories of the future are about equally divided between optimistic and pessimistic prophecy, between allurements and warnings.

There are many different Wellses. Probably nobody likes all of them. He does not like all of himself. In writing a preface or otherwise referring to an earlier work he is, after the manner of Maeterlinck, almost apologetic and looks back upon the author with a curious wonder as to how he came to hold such opinions and express them in such a way. Those of us who have grown up with him, so to speak, and followed his mind thru all its metamorphoses in their natural order can understand him better, I believe, than those of the younger generation who begin with the current serial and read his works backward. Mr. Wells is just about my age. We were in the laboratory together and breathed the same atmosphere, altho five thousand miles apart. When he began to write I was ready to read and to admire the skill with which he utilized for literary purposes the wealth of material to be found in the laboratory. Jules Verne had worked the same rich vein, clumsily but with great success. Poe had done marvels in the short story with such scanty science as he had at his command. But Wells, trained under Huxley in biology at the University of London, had all this new knowledge to draw upon. He could handle technicalities with a far defter touch than Verne and almost rivaled Poe in the evocation of emotions of horror and mystery. Besides this he possessed what both these authors lacked, a sense of humor, a keen appreciation of the whimsicalities of human nature. So he was enabled to throw off in the early nineties a swift succession of short stories astonishingly varied in style and theme. As he became more experienced in the art of writing, or rather of marketing manuscripts, he seems to have regretted this youthful prodigality of bright ideas. Many of them he later worked over on a more extensive scale as the metallurgist goes back to a mine and with an improved process extracts more gold from the tailings and dump than the miner got out of the ore originally.

*The Star* was the first of these I came across, clipping it for my scrap book from *Harper's Weekly*, I believe. First loves in literature make an indelible impression, so I will always hold that nothing Wells has done since can equal it. Certainly it was not improved by expanding it to *In the Days of the Comet*. The germ of that creepy tale of advanced vivi-

section *The Island of Dr. Moreau* appeared first in the *Saturday Review*, January, 1895, as a brief sketch, "Doctor Moreau Explains." *The Dream of Armageddon*, vivid and swift as a landscape under a flash of lightning, served in large part for two later volumes, *When the Sleeper Wakes* and *The New Machiavelli*.

It was, as I have said, *The Star* that first attracted me to Wells. It was *The Sea-Lady* who introduced me to him personally. It was in the back room of a little Italian restaurant in New York, one of those 60 cent table d'hotes where rich soup and huge haystacks of spaghetti serve to conceal the meagerness of the other five courses. Here foregathered for years a group of Socialists, near-Socialists and others of less definable types, alike in holding the belief that the world could be moved and ought to be, but disagreeing agreeably as to where the fulcrum could be placed and what power should move the lever. We called ourselves the "X Club," partly because the outcome of such a combination of diverse factors was highly problematical, partly perhaps in emulation of the celebrated London X. One evening some eight years ago, as I came late to the dinner, I noticed that the members were not all talking at once, as usual, but concentrated their attention upon a guest, a quiet, unassuming individual, rather short, with a sun-browned face, tired eyes and a pessimistic mustache—a Londoner, I judged from his accent. Then I was introduced to him as "The man who knows all your works by heart, Mr. Wells." This disconcerting introduction was their revenge for my too frequent quotation in debate. The reason, I suppose, for the old saying, "Beware the man of one book," is because he is such a bore.

Mr. Wells appeared to take the introduction literally and began to examine me on the subject. "Did you ever read *The Sea-Lady*?" I happily was able to say I had, and was let off from any further questions, for he said that he had never met but two persons before who admitted having read the book. I am glad he did not ask me what it meant, for while I had an opinion on the subject, it might not have agreed with his.

Then we turned the tables on Mr. Wells and for the rest of the evening asked him questions and criticized his views; all of which he took very good-naturedly and was apparently not displeased thereby, since in the book about his trip, *The Future in America*, he expressed disappointment at not finding in Washington any "such mentally vigorous discussion centers as the New York X Club."



Five years later I had another glimpse of Mr. Wells, this time a jolly evening at his home, where he kept his guests, a dozen young men and women, entertained, first by playing on the pianola, which he bought at the suggestion of Mr. Shaw; afterward by improvising a drama for the occasion, the star role being taken by his wife, whom I had seen a few days before marching in the great London suffrage procession. Mr. Wells's home differs from most London houses in having a view and a park. The back windows look over all the sea of houses, the shipping in the Thames, and, smoke permitting, the Surrey hills beyond. On the other side of the house five minutes' walk uphill brings one to Hampstead Heath, the largest of London's public places, which serves Mr. Wells for his long walks.

Mr. Wells perhaps got his love of outdoor life from his father, Joseph Wells, who was a professional cricketer and the son of the head gardener of Lord de Lisle at Penhurst Castle, in Kent. His mother was the daughter of an innkeeper at Midhurst. Herbert George Wells was born in Bromley, Kent, September 21, 1866, and his childhood impressions of his mother's kitchen and his father's garden and shop he has described in *First and Last Things* and in *Tono-Bungay*. In this novel, the first, perhaps, to be devoted to that conspicuous feature of modern life, the patent medicine, he has utilized his brief experience as a chemist's apprentice, or, as we would say, a drug clerk. Next an unsuccessful attempt was made to train him as a draper's assistant—a dry goods clerk, in our language, tho we have fortunately nothing that exactly corresponds. The hardships and humiliations of this experience seem to have cut deep into his soul, for he recurs to it again and again, always with bitterness, as in *Mr. Polly*, *Kipps* and *The Wheels of Chance*, for example. But to untangle the autobiographical threads from the purely fictional in Wells's novels would be to cheat some future candidate for a Ph. D. in English literature of his thesis.

The interesting point to observe is that temperament and training have combined to give him on the one hand a hatred of this muddled, blind and inefficient state of society in which we live, and on the other a distrust of the orderly, logical and perfected civilization usually suggested as a possible substitute. He detests chaos, but is skeptical of cosmos. Set between these antipathetic poles, he vibrates continually like an electrified pith ball. He has a horror of waste, war, dirt, cruelty, cowardice,

incompetency, vagueness of mind, dissipation of energy, inconvenience of households, and all friction, mental or physical. But yet his ineradicable realization of the concrete will not allow him to escape from these disagreeables by taking refuge in such artificial paradises as Fourier's phalanx or Morris' idyllic anarchism. Wells is a Socialist, yet he finds not merely the Marxians, but even the Fabians, too dogmatic and strait-laced for him. His *Modern Utopia* is, I think, the first to mar the perfection of its picture by admitting a rebel, a permanently irreconcilable, antagonistic individuality, a spirit that continually denies. Yet we know that if a utopia is to come on earth it must have room for such.

Wells would never make a leader in any popular movement. He has the zeal of the reformer, but he has his doubts, and, what's worse, he admits them. In the midst of his most eloquent passages he stops, shakes his head, runs in a row of dots, and adds a few words, hinting at another point of view. He has what James defined as the scientific temperament, an intense desire to prove himself right coupled with an equally intense fear lest he may be wrong.

Your true party man must be quite color blind. He must see the world in black and white; must ignore tints and intermediate shades. Wells as Socialist could not help seeing—and saying—that there were many likable things about the Liberals. As a Liberal he must admit that the Tories have the advantage in several respects. He professes to view religion rationally, yet there are outbursts of true mysticism to be found in his books, passages which prove that he has experienced the emotion of personal religion more clearly than many a church member.

He has the courage of his convictions, but it does not extend much beyond putting them into print. I doubt whether, if he were given autocratic power, he would inaugurate his *Modern Utopia* or any other of his visions. At least he has hitherto resisted all efforts to induce him to carry them into effect.

For instance, one of the most original and interesting features of his *Modern Utopia* was the Samurai, the ruling caste, an order of voluntary noblemen; submitting to a peculiar discipline; wearing a distinctive dress; having a bible of their own selected from the inspiring literature of all ages; spending at least a week of every year in absolute solitude in the wilderness as a sort of spiritual retreat and restorative of self-reliance. A curious conception it was, a

combination of Puritanism and Bushido, of Fourier and St. Francis, of Bacon's Salomon's House, Plato's philosophers ruling the republic, and Cecil Rhodes's secret order of millionaires ruling the world.

One day a group of ardent young men and women, inspired by this ideal, came to Wells and announced that they had established the order, they had become Samurai, and expected him to become their leader, or at least to give them his blessing; instead of which Wells gave them a lecture on the sin of priggishness and sent them about their business. I have no doubt he was right about it, nor does his disapproval of this premature attempt to incorporate the Samurai in London prove that there was not something worth while in the idea. But it shows that Wells knew what his work was in the world and proposed to stick to it, differing therein from other utopians; Edward Bellamy, who because his fantastic romance, *Looking Backward*, happened to strike fire, spent the rest of his life in trying to bring about the coöperative commonwealth by means of clubs, papers and parties; Dr. Hertzka, who wasted his substance in efforts to found a real Freeland on the steppes of Kilimanjaro.

His early training in dynamical physics and evolutionary biology furnished him with the modern scientific point of view when he entered upon the old battlegrounds of sociology and metaphysics. He therefore never could believe in a static state, socialistic or other, and he saw clearly that much of what passes for sound philosophical reasoning is fallacious because the world cannot be divided up into distinct things of convenient size for handling, each done up in a neat package and plainly labeled as formal logic requires. Here he is extremely radical, going quite as far as Bergson in his anti-intellectualism tho attacking the subject in a very different way. He denies the categories, the possibility of number, definition and classification.\* He brings two charges against our Instrument of Knowledge: first, that it can work only by disregarding individuality and treating uniques as identically similar objects in this respect or that; and, second, that it can only deal freely with negative terms by treating them as tho they were positive; and, third, that the sort of reasoning which is valid for one level of human thought may not work at another. No two things are

\*He has given three statements of his views on this point: First, in an article, "Rediscovery of the Unique," in *Fortnightly Review*, July, 1891; second, in a paper read to the Oxford Philosophical Society and published in *Mind*, XIII, No. 51, and as an appendix to *A Modern Utopia*; and, third, in Book I of *First and Last Things*.



exactly alike and when we try to define a class of varied objects we get a term which represents none of them exactly and may therefore lead to an erroneous conclusion when brought back again to a concrete case. Or, as Wells puts it in his laboratory language: "The forceps of our minds are clumsy forceps and crush the truth a little in taking hold of it." "Of everything we need to say this is true, but it is not quite true."

What the artist long ago taught us, that there are no lines in nature, the scientist has come to believe and perhaps in time the logicians will come to see it too. At present, however, they are, as Wells says, in that stage of infantile intelligence that cannot count above two. This is amusingly illustrated in a defense of logic by Mr. Jourdain in which he says:<sup>1</sup>

To these strictures of Mr. Wells on logic we may reply, it seems to me, that either they are psychological—in which case they are irrelevant to logic—or they are false. Thus the principle that "no truth is quite true," implying as it does that itself is quite true, implies its own falsehood, and is therefore false.

This sort of thing might have past as a good joke in the days of Epimenides, the Cretan, when logic was a novelty and people amused themselves, like boys learning to lasso, in tripping each other up with it. But it is funny to see this ancient weapon of scholasticism brought out to ward off the attacks of modernism, such attacks from without the ramparts as Wells's essay and from within as F. C. S. Schiller's big volume, *Formal Logic*.

Wells has not only the sense of continuity in space, but, what is rarer, the sense of continuity in time. "The race flows thru us, the race is the drama and we are the incidents. This is not any sort of poetical statement: it is a statement of fact." "We are episodes in an experience greater than ourselves."

Wells made his first hit with *The Time Machine*, written under high pressure of the idea within a fortnight by keeping at his desk almost continuously from nine in the morning to eleven at night. It is based upon the theory that time is a fourth dimension of space,<sup>2</sup> and by a suitable invention one may travel back

and forth along that line. Having once got his seat in his time machine Wells has never abandoned it. He uses it still in his novels, in *Tono-Bungay*, *The New Machiavelli* and the latest, *The Passionate Friends*, telling the story partly in retrospect, partly in prospect, flying back and forth in the most mystifying manner, producing thereby a remarkable effect of the perpetual contemporaneity of existence tho some readers are dizzied by it.

There is a desperate sincerity about the man that I like. He seems always to be struggling to express himself with more exactness than language allows, to say neither more nor less than he really believes at the time. I do not think that he takes delight in shocking the bourgeoisie as Shaw does. Wells would rather, I believe, agree with other people than disagree. He is not a congenital and inveterate nonconformist. But he insists always on "painting the thing as he sees it." His later novels have come under the ban of the British public libraries because, conceiving sex as a disturbing element in life, he put it into his novels as a disturbing element, thus offending both sides, those of puritanical temperament who wanted it left out altogether and those of profligate temperament who wanted to read of amorous adventure with no unpleasant facts obtruded. His sociological works, in which, while insisting on permanent monogamy as the ideal, he prophesied that the future would show greater toleration toward other forms of marital relationship, aroused less criticism than the frank portrayal of existing conditions in his novels.

Wells is a futurist in the true sense of the word, appraising all things by what shall come out of them. This led him to a realization of the importance of eugenics long before the fad came in. In *Mankind in the Making* he formulated his test of civilization in these words:

Any collective human enterprise, institution, party or state, is to be judged as a whole and completely, as it conduces more or less to wholesome and hopeful births and according to the qualitative and quantitative advance due to its influence toward a higher and ampler standard of life.

which threatens to abolish the ether and to make mass a variable, dependent on velocity. Our ordinary Euclidean or three dimensional space would thus be a cross-section at a certain time. (See "The Time-Space Manifold of Relativity," by Edwin B. Wilson and G. N. Lewis, in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sciences*, November, 1912.) Heinrich Cölzbe in 1875 brought forward the theory (see Müller, *Archiv für sys. Phil.*, XVII, p. 106), and Lotze discusses it in his *Microcosmos*. Bergson's philosophy is based upon the distinction he draws between psychological duration and the physical treatment of time as a kind of space.

But when it comes to practical measures for securing these advantages Wells shows a characteristic timidity. He condemns certain obvious dysgenic measures, such as the action of school boards in imposing celibacy upon women teachers, but in several respects legislation in America has already gone beyond what he ten years ago considered possible. So, too, in his *Anticipations* he suggested as future possibilities inventions and practices that were then familiar to us in this country. It is hard for a man nowadays to be a prophet. If he doesn't look sharp he will find himself an historian instead.

Wells's catholicity of sympathy recognizes no limitations of race. He has an abhorrence for race prejudice of every kind. The greatest blot he found upon American civilization was our ill treatment of the negro.<sup>3</sup> The abolition of hatred between castes and classes and countries, the growth of toleration and extension of coöperation, the improvement of education and the advancement of science, are what will lead toward his ideal. And his ideal is that of an evolutionist, the opportunity for continuous growth. He has expressed it best, perhaps, in *The Food of the Gods* in the speech of one of the new race of giants, of supermen, to his fellows as they are about to give battle to the community of ordinary people determined to destroy them:

It is not that we would oust the little people from the world in order that we, who are no more than one step upward from their littleness, may hold their world forever. It is the step we fight for and not ourselves. . . . We are here, Brothers, to what end? To serve the spirit and the purpose that has been breathed into our lives. We fight not for ourselves—for we are but the momentary hands and eyes of the Life of the World. Thru us and thru the little folk the Spirit looks and learns. From us by word and birth and act it must pass—to still greater lives. This earth is no resting place; this earth is no playing place, else indeed we might put our throats to the little people's knife, having no greater right to live than they. And they in their turn might yield to the ants and vermin. We fight not for ourselves but for growth, growth that goes on forever. Tomorrow, whether we live or die, growth will conquer thru us. That is the law of the spirit forever more. To grow according to the will of God! To grow out of these cracks and crannies, out of these shadows and darkneses, into greatness and the light! Greater, he said, speaking with slow deliberation, greater, my Brothers! And then—still greater. To grow and again—to grow. To grow at last into the fellowship and understanding of God.—*The Food of the Gods*.

<sup>3</sup>See "The Tragedy of Color," Chapter XII of *The Future in America*, and his article on "Race Prejudice," in *The Independent* of February 14, 1907.

<sup>1</sup>"Logic, M. Bergson and Mr. H. G. Wells," by Philip E. B. Jourdain in *Hibbert Journal*, X, p. 835.

<sup>2</sup>It would be interesting to learn where Wells happened to get hold of the idea that time is the fourth dimension of reality and how much he knew then of the history of the conception. He could not, at any rate, for all his prophetic powers, have foreseen the important part it was to play in scientific thought and metaphysical speculation in the coming century. Lorentz, Einstein and Minkowski have incorporated it into their new theory of relativity



## THE SILHOUETTE

**P**RIOR to the daguerreotype, the discovery of which was announced from Paris in 1839, the silhouette was a popular means of portraiture. Cherished ancestral silhouettes still linger in many parts of New England, and those walking in the by-paths in collecting may now and then pick up one, quaintly framed in metal with its curious superimposition of black on white. Harking back to the origin of things, the silhouette may have been a legacy to us from the Egyptians, who practised "shadowgraphy" in the days when they were task-masters for the children of Israel. The Japanese also have prototypical theme treatments in some of their wonderful color prints.

The earliest silhouettes were portraits cut out of a piece of white paper and laid upon a background of black wood, silk, velvet or paper. Then there was the portrait painted in a black medium on white paper or plaster of paris. These were generally of a single subject, but groups or "conversation pieces" sometimes served as *motifs*.

Then came the silhouette that was cut from black paper and laid on a white or delicately tinted background. Some silhouettes were etched on copper and prints as required were printed from the copper plates. A few silhouettes were painted in black on glass with a wax background. Sometimes also color was introduced, and now and then the hair and ornaments were sketched in India ink as details of the silhouettes. The silhouette likewise found a place in pottery and porcelain decoration.

Interest in silhouettes has been revived by an exhibition now being held in New York, at the galleries of A. S. Verney. This collection consists

of nearly 4000 examples of the work of the Frenchman, August Edouart, as cut by him in this country between the years 1839 and 1849. Edouart became a silhouettist by chance, but it was a lucky chance, and when he visited America in 1839 his European reputation preceded him and he became "the rage." A silhouette portrait by Edouart was almost as needful as a mark of social prestige as a box at the opera today. His portraits were so popular that the list of his cuttings includes six American Presidents, numerous politicians and statesmen, as well as men and women of social prominence. Edouart loved to do children, and many juvenile portraits are found in the cuttings he made.

The variety of his work is strikingly illustrated by such portraits as these from his scissors: The Hunter, A Girl with Pantaloons, A Sculptor, A Woman Knitting, Man with Peruke, Reading a Newspaper, Family Group, including a child with a hobby horse, and A Fencer.

Silhouette collecting has been pursued with great seriousness in England and Germany to such an extent that it is now difficult to obtain examples of the work of the best artists in this field.

## ECONOMICAL POPCORN

**W**HEN the puffed breakfast foods of various manufacture first appeared on the market, they suggested inevitably the old-fashioned circus commodity and fireside delicacy—pop corn. Yet it has not occurred to many people—even since the advent of the suggestive rice and wheat—to use this traditional confection as a breakfast food, or to consider it at all, in fact, as an article of food value. With customary thoughtfulness in pointing out the



THE SON OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN  
A. Van Buren, taken at the White House,  
January 21, 1841

value of inexpensive products, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a farmers' bulletin entitled *Pop Corn for the Home*, which not only shows the usefulness of pop corn as a nutritious food, but also suggests its cultivation by the small farmer as a highly profitable marketable product, which may be furnished by him directly to the consumer. On a piece of land 40 feet long and 20 feet wide enough pop corn can be grown to make \$30 worth of 5-cent packages of popped corn. The outlay required for raw material is between \$1 and \$1.50. The work of planting, etc., and the subsequent popping and making into confections is an easy occupation for the children, and entertains them so much that they feel no drudgery in connection with it.

There are many "home uses" that are probably not known to the "average person" who has not believed the corn worthy of much experiment. If, for example, you grind the unpopped kernels like coffee, you have a wholesome breakfast food which may either be eaten as it is, with cream and sugar, or boiled with water and served like oatmeal. The idea of the hot, newly popped grains eaten with cream will undoubtedly cause some mouths to water. As an incidental ingredient of cake and candy, popcorn is of course well known.

The Department of Agriculture believes that every encouragement should be given to the cultivation of this simple, economical and profitable food.



WHEN PEOPLE LIVED ON CHAMBERS STREET

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold of 57 Chambers street, New York, taken at Saratoga, July 8, 1842



## NEW LIGHT ON MUTATION

**B**Y his observations on the sudden development of new forms in the evening primrose, *Oenothera Lamarckiana*, Hugo de Vries turned a new page in the theory of evolution, and suggested that the origin of new species may not necessarily be the exceedingly slow process that Darwin imagined it to be. De Vries found that when this species of evening primrose was cultivated in large numbers, individuals appear sporadically but repeatedly year after year, which differ in nearly every characteristic from the type; that these new forms often breed true, thus giving rise to new races, not by a gradual evolution but by a sudden mutation, as he called it. But the cause remained hidden from him.

This cause, at least in one case, has just been discovered. It depends on the number of chromosomes in the nuclei of the plant, and is, therefore, analogous to the cause of differentiation of the sexes. It was found, in the case of the form known as *Oenothera lata*, that, when combined with characters derived by inheritance from other forms, the characteristic foliage and habit of *Oenothera lata* is always accompanied by the presence of an extra chromosome in the nuclei, there being fifteen chromosomes in each nucleus instead of the normal fourteen. So that this type of foliage is associated with the extra chromosome.

Mutation, the sudden throwing off of new forms, has been observed in bacteria, fungi, mosses and many flowering plants, as also among animals from the protozoa to man, new characteristics being exhibited, which differ in unexpected ways from those of the parent plant. If this new departure depends on a modification of the number of chromosomes in the nuclei of the reproductive cells, we have discovered, if not the cause, at least an early effect of the still hidden cause; and we cannot fail to be struck by the analogy with the theory which finds in the differing numbers of corpuscles the cause of the differences between the atoms of the chemical elements.

## THE SERVICE BUZZER

**A** COMPLETE telephone instrument capable of transmitting speech as far as any telephone, and at the same time permitting telegraphic communication, all contained in a leather covered case no larger than

a field glass and weighing little more, is the newest means of communication in the U. S. Signal Corps. It is called a "service buzzer."

The case is made of aluminum and the telephone equipment is of the usual construction rearranged for economy of space and weight. The receiver, of the watch case style, is arranged to strap on the head of the user. At the receiving end the current is detected in the form of a high singing note in the telephone receiver, which is made and broken by means of a telegraph key in the dot and dash of the Morse code. A single wire or connection is required between the two instruments, the ground forming the return circuit, and the ground connection being established by means of a light ground rod or bayonet driven in the earth.

The outfit may be used by a mounted scout, and when so used a metallic plate is placed beneath the horse's saddle, and the ground connection established thru the horse's feet. For ordinary service a small

insulated wire of great tensile strength may be laid on the ground between the two instruments. In cases of emergency these instruments may be successfully operated under conditions which at first sight appear unbelievable: wire fences, water and gas pipes and railroads may be used instead of a line wire. In such cases, attaching one wire to a rail or wire fence and driving the ground rod in the earth are the only operations needed to establish communication. Tests have proved that satisfactory connection may be established thru a line of bare wire laid on bare ground that is damp with breaks of about 30 feet.

These little instruments will be carried by army scouts and are to be used chiefly in conveying information from advance parties to the main body of troops in the field, or where a permanent line is not needed. The line may be very rapidly laid with hand reels of wire by a mounted man at a gallop. Several miles of this wire may be easily carried by a single scout on horseback.



TELEGRAPHING THRU A FENCE WIRE WITH THE SERVICE BUZZER



## PRAGMATIC CHEMISTRY

THERE is extraordinary picturesqueness in the story of scientific research for practical ends, as related by Arthur D. Little in his presidential address to the American Chemical Society, at its recent convention in Rochester, reprinted in *Science*. His theme was the value of scientific investigation to industry, and his examples were taken from America today, to show how rapidly we are equaling, if not outdoing, painstaking Germany, where originated the idea of the laboratory as a part of a productive enterprise. "The name of Edison," Mr. Little remarked, "is a household word in every language. The Edison method is a synonym for specialized intense research, which knows no rest until everything has been tried. Because of that method, and the unique genius which directs its application, Italian operas are heard amid Alaskan snows and in the depths of African forests; every phase of life and movement of interest is caught, registered, transported and reproduced, that we may have lion hunts in our drawing rooms and the coronation in a five-cent theater."

The development of the automobile industry has been based upon an immeasurable amount of research. One tire manufacturer spends \$100,000 a year on his laboratory; and a certain company building motor cars has upon its staff experts in automobile designing, mathematics, metallurgy, heat treatments, paints and painting practise, besides chemists and physicists. In the "superb new research laboratories" of the Eastman Kodak Company provision is made for developing new processes, first on the laboratory scale, then on the miniature factory scale, exemplifying a notable characteristic of such institutions in this country. The du Pont Powder Company employs about 250 trained chemists, grouped in three divisions, one of which confines itself to the matter of high explosives. Its equipment is housed in seventy-six buildings spread over 50 acres; and it is estimated to yield to its principals a profit of a million dollars a year. American chemistry is pragmatic; it is not ashamed to make its laboratories pay for their keep.

Many, indeed, have been the cash prizes of industrial research even when in individual hands. The Gayley invention of the dry-air blast, in the manufacture of iron, has resulted in a saving of a tenth of the fuel and in adding a tenth to the product, a combined economy worth \$20,000,000 or so every year to the American

people. When Frasch solved the technical problem—which had so long baffled investigators—of how to refine the crude, sulfur-laden oil of Canada and Ohio by the use of oxide of copper, his success sent the production of the Ohio petroleum fields to 90,000 barrels a day, and lifted the price from 14 cents to \$1 a barrel.

There are in this country at least fifty other notable laboratories, in addition to those mentioned above, engaged in industrial research in special directions. The expenditure for several of them exceeds \$300,000 a year (the United States Steel Corporation has not hesitated to invest that amount in a single investigation); and the expenses of a dozen more probably exceed \$100,000 annually. To this must be added the vast amount of important work of this nature carried on by the Government and various institutions, all with practical purpose in view; yet a wide range of industries remains in which research is demanded, and will surely and speedily be applied.

## A CARD-INDEX ENCYCLOPEDIA

EVERY one who is constantly under the necessity of referring to an encyclopedia has met the difficulty of finding the article he desires out of date—unable to supply the most recent information on the subject. Since the time that the reference book went to press perhaps a hundred new discoveries bearing on that topic have been made, particularly, in these days, if the topic be scientific, which completely annihilate previous theories.

Dr. M. Goldstein has thought of a simple remedy. He proposes to make an encyclopedia on the card index system, which of late has become so indispensable for use in offices where continually changing information must be tabulated and preserved. A central bureau will issue printed cards recording information as soon as it becomes known. These cards will be sent to subscribers to replace or supplement old cards dealing with the same subject. In this way the subscriber will have a ready reference catalog of the very latest knowledge on all subjects that it is possible to supply, in a most convenient form. Incidentally he will acquire, almost unconsciously, a supply of general information, from the natural tendency to read or look over these cards as they arrive.

Any subdivision into subjects would, of course, be possible by this system. For example, a physician might subscribe only to the medical department of the institution issuing the cards, and thus receive only

cards dealing with the subject of medicine, a manufacturer to the department dealing with the commodity he makes, etc. An encyclopedia could be kept in the reference or catalog rooms of public libraries.

Altho certain loose-leaf encyclopedias have been tried, the card index idea is quite novel. Surely it supplies a long felt want.

## THE BOOKS OF THE YEAR

AT this propitious time, when the Christmas season is approaching, and holiday books are swarming on the market, the publishers of the country have gathered together and displayed the best of their wares to the public. In the galleries of the National Arts Club of New York City the "Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Books of the Year" opened last week.

The first impression conveyed to the mind of the spectator by this display is that of an art exhibition in which every sort of portrayal is given a place. The walls are covered with a motley array of "originals"; there are water colors of great delicacy and beauty, pencil drawings, pastels, oil paintings and even reliefs in bronze, all of which have been reproduced in some book or magazine. They are arranged with the greatest taste and there is not the slightest hint of commercialism.

On tables along the walls the publishers have vied with each other in putting forward their most popular and beautiful books. Prominent among these are the Christmas and holiday editions which include beautifully printed, illustrated and bound sets of the so-called "standard authors," books on art and the usual Christmas children's books. These last are given particular attention in a special children's department of one of the exhibits.

Eight years ago, when the first of these book exhibitions was proposed, the publishers who were willing to take advantage of it were so few and so skeptical that an untimely end was predicted. In the following years, however, the exhibitions proved so valuable to these few pioneers that the list rapidly increased until today it is difficult to find space for the applicants who have come from all parts of the country.

Altho no provision is made for leaving orders for books—an element of commercialism which the committee believes should be kept out—yet there is ample opportunity to make up complete Christmas lists from a leisurely consideration of the displays and catalogs, unhampered by the obsequious advice of the usual book-store salesman.



## A SHELF OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

### COLETTE IN FRANCE

By Etta B. McDonald

Glimpses of child life in various strata of society in Normandy and France.

Little, Brown & Co. 60 cents.

### STORY BOOK TREASURES

By Clara Murray

A very sensible collection of wholesome stories for children in their early "teens," by various American writers—patriotic, fanciful, fairy, household and adventure—well illustrated and published.

Little, Brown & Co. 75 cents.

### IVANHOE

By Sir Walter Scott

A successful condensation of this masterpiece, the story of which is retold simply and in a way to interest children who are too young to enjoy the original book. It is artistically illustrated and printed.

Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 50 cents.

### THE CUB REPORTER

By Edward Mott Wooley

Newspaper life—the trials of a cub reporter, details of the editorial office, composing room, assignments, "specials" and the excitements of "scoops" and of gathering all kinds of news are vividly described.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.

### THE WILDERNESS CASTAWAYS

By Dillon Wallace

A pampered New York boy and a sturdy sailor lad spend a winter of peril and adventure, trapping and camping in sub-arctic regions and the city boy learns much of nature and grows self-reliant and sportsmanlike. A very pleasantly written narrative.

A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

### PINOCCHIO UNDER THE SEA

Translated from the Italian by Carolyn M. Della Chiesa

Pinocchio is a little wooden marionette, carved by a carpenter and come to life. He has long been a favorite with children. In this book he travels about under the sea with some dolphins and loses much of his foolishness and false pride, besides having many diverting adventures.

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### BOYS AND GIRLS

By James W. Foley

Several books of Mr. Foley's rollicking verse are here collected in one volume. The poems describe children's foibles and points of view, their games, home and school life and their dreams and ambitions. Most of the dialect ones are too imitative of James Whitcomb Riley, but the collection as a whole will afford much entertainment to children.

E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.35.

### THE HALF-MILER

By A. T. Dudley

A crisply told story of an ambitious boy working his way thru school, written by a man who understands boys, school life and athletics.

Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

### THE GOOP DIRECTORY

By Gellett Burgess

A series of whimsical pictures and verses about various naughty traits in children—teasing, playing with food, selfishness—and which will amuse youthful readers and perhaps shame them a little once in a while.

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### PLAYS FOR THE HOME

By Augusta Stevenson

A collection of seventeen dramatic versions of classic folk and fairy tales—Aesop, Grimm, Arabian Nights—arranged for children's theatricals. The stage settings are simple and the playlets could easily be presented at home.

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By Edith L. Ellias

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By Mrs. Andrew Lang

For twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Lang have searched the literature, folk lore and legendry of the world for stories of wonder, magic, faery and imagination and each year a beautifully illustrated volume has appeared. These books form a complete library on the subject for children and this volume, which concludes the series, is quite as beautiful and delightful as its predecessors.

Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.60.



## New Books for Discriminating Readers



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"The kind of book to read when the outlook seems a little dreary." — *Chicago Daily Herald*.

By Jennette Lee

Author of "Uncle William," "Mr. Achilles," etc.

"The joy and beauty and satisfaction of the world are in it." — *Utica Press*.

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## RHYMES OF A ROLLING STONE

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An *Illustrated Edition*. Primitive, inspiring and full-throated as the blare of a trumpet, these poems by the Canadian Kipling, who wrote "The Spell of the Yukon," etc., appeal to all lovers of the real outdoors. \$2.00 net. Postage 13 cents extra.

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By Maurice Maeterlinck

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## ITALIAN YESTERDAYS

By Mrs. Hugh Fraser

Author of "Reminiscences of a Diplomatist's Wife," etc. Historical events, little-known stories, anecdotes of famous people, all connected with Italian cities, little and big, make this book as delightful as Mrs. Fraser's other volumes of reminiscences. *Illustrated*. 2 vols. \$6.00 net. *Expressage extra*.

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Publishers **DODD, MEAD & COMPANY** New York

You frequently hear of an astonished citizen standing aghast; do they ever sit that way?—*Atchison Globe*.

Mother (reprovingly): "When I was young, girls never thought of doing the things they do today." Daughter: "Well, that's why they didn't do them."—*Boston Transcript*.

He failed in Latin, flunked in French, We heard him fiercely hiss, "I'd like to find the man who said, 'That 'Ignorance is bliss.'"

—*Cornell Widow*.

"Why is a hen immortal?"

"Dunno. Why is she?"

"Because her son never sets."—*Ohio Sun Dial*.

Herbert and Helen were sitting on the bench in the moonlight, when, moved by an impulse he could not resist, he suddenly kissed her.

"Oh, Herbert!" she exclaimed, "that's not right."

"I'm very sorry, Helen," replied Herbert humbly; "I did the best I knew how. Won't you show me the proper way?"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

## A Shelf of Children's Books

(Continued)

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Very clever little dialogues and three-minute playlets to be read or acted by small children.

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A very well written story of the exciting adventures of an American lad in Central America. Mr. Paine is too good a literary man to be unduly sensational or melodramatic, but the story has plenty of thrills in it as well as excellent descriptions and character delineations.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

### THE YOUNG TRAPPERS

By Hugh Pendexter

The giant moose trees one of the veteran trappers in the wintry woods, a bear breaks into the cabin and eats a pot of beans off the stove and—oh, well, it is impossible to tell all the things that happen! The boys live in a whirlwind of adventure and on the last page are still going strong.

Small, Maynard & Co. 65 cents.

### THIS WONDER WORLD

By Agnes Giberne

A practical little handbook for children, telling them in a simple and specific way many nature facts. It describes the making of a table, for instance, from the time the acorn fell till the oak left the furniture shop. It tells what coal is, describes the forms and uses of water, the nature of heat, force, gravitation and so on, not in textbook style, but by objective examples so that the child will be interested as well as informed.

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One of our former editors says he knew a girl who remarked regarding the custom of wearing a beard, that it was one she resolutely set her face against.

The hearts of summer girls are inns  
Where guests make transient stay;  
But here's to the girls whose hearts  
are homes

Where we may dwell alway.

—New York Tribune.

The Governor of Maine was visiting a school, and told the pupils what the people of different states were called. "Now," he said, "the people from Indiana are called 'Hoosiers,' the people from South Carolina 'Tar Heels,' the people from Michigan we know as 'Michiganders.' Now what little boy or girl can tell me what the people of Maine are called?" "I know," piped up Johnnie from the corner, "Maniacs."—Boston Globe.

## WHAT THE CHURCHES ARE DOING

Dr. John Hunter, the noted Glasgow preacher, has just retired from the active ministry on account of failing health.

Drew Theological Seminary has opened a very attractive new dining hall, modeled after the celebrated one at Christ Church, Oxford, where John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was a student.

The Mount Morris Baptist Church of Harlem, which has carried out successfully so many new departures in social service and instruction, is the first church in New York City to advertise classes in eugenics. The young men's class of forty members has already been established and that for young women is soon to be organized.

The Congregationalists by the action of the National Council in Kansas City have at last followed the lead of several other large denominations and the general spirit of the times, and are making an effort to establish a pension or annuity fund for retiring their ministers when their usefulness is over instead of doling out as a charity "ministerial aid" to those who have come to want thru age or infirmity.

At the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, last month, a resolution on the Beecher centennial was past, especially recalling "the famous campaign which he conducted in this country with triumphant courage and eloquence in the cause of the American Union and the emancipation of the slaves, during which he did so much to destroy the prejudices and enlighten the sympathies of the British people."

When the various denominations represented in the recent Congress of Churches at Melbourne, which was organized to promote coöperation and unity, came to consider the essentials of real organic union, they surprized one another by their willingness to modify their cherished demands. Only one of the eight, the "Church of Christ," was so uncompromising as to abate nothing of its claims with a view to securing the desired end.

The Roman Catholic Communion is not to be outdone by the Disciples of Christ or the Protestant Episcopal Church in the enthusiastic advocacy of Church union on their own terms. Cardinal Gibbons says he would gladly devote the rest of his life to the task of reuniting the "scattered branches of Christendom," and he points out the obvious and only essential step to be taken in order to enter the broad way that leads toward unity: the mere "recogniton of the sovereign pontiff as the successor of Peter, the divinely appointed head of Christendom." All minor details and differences the venerable Cardinal thinks could be quickly arranged, when once this necessary beginning had been made. This plan has at least commendable definiteness and simplicity.



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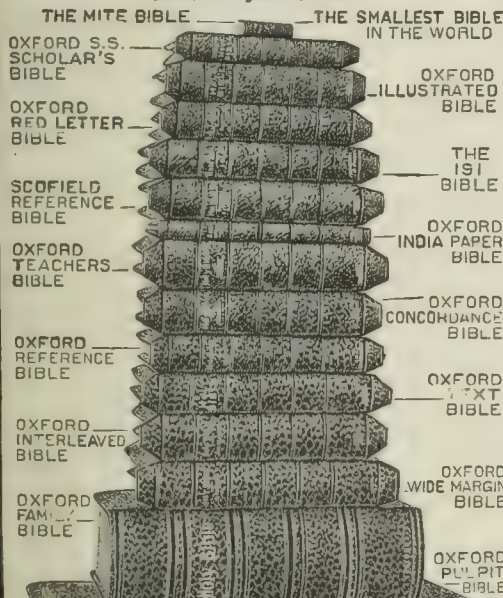
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The equator is an imaginary line around the earth, on which is hung the ocean's wash.—Cornell Widow.

Readers of *The English Review* must be inured to shocks; but among the revolutionary visions which its young men have seen, surely nothing more startling has been recorded than this, which I extract from a short poem entitled "Early One Morning":

"Have you heard what the young moon said to me  
As I walked in the morning early?

She lay on her back and laughed at me  
As I walked in the morning early."

—Nature.

"Do you think it is possible for any one to really love more than once?"

"I feel sure that it is. I have loved many, many times."

"I have never loved yet."

"Yours seems to be a remarkable case. I don't believe I ever met any other girl who had never loved. Are you sure you never have cared for any one?"

"Oh, I've cared for several persons, but I never have loved any one so that I would have been willing to give up my home and go to work for him, if necessary. That is real love, isn't it?"

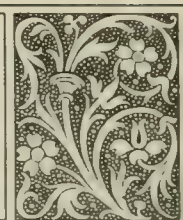
"No, that isn't real love. That is softening of the brain."—Chicago Record-Herald.





# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### THE CORN CROP

Last week's Government report on the corn crop made a final estimate of the yield, adding 90,000,000 bushels to the estimate of one month ago, and showing a total of 2,463,017,000 bushels, against last year's record crop of 3,124,746,000. The increase, considered with the accompanying evidence that the quantity in farmers' hands is twice as large as it was one year ago, has tended to cause some reduction of price. It is noticeable that this year's crop, which falls below last year's by 661,000,000 bushels, is worth almost as much. Farm value on November 1 last year was only 58.4 cents, but this year, on the corresponding date, it was 70.7 cents.

### SECURITIES AND TRADE

For some time past the market for stocks in New York has been a narrow one. In the week ending on the 8th only 1,092,650 shares were sold, and there was a net decline, for active stocks, ranging from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 points. A little more than half the business was done in Reading, Union Pacific and Steel. In the first five days of last week there was no important change. A slight decline on Monday was followed on Tuesday by recovery, due mainly to the British Premier's repudiation of rumors that his Government was at variance with the United States concerning Mexico. The award in the railroad wages case also had some effect, because there was a prevailing belief that it would assist the roads in their movement to obtain permission for an increase of freight rates by 5 per cent.

Thereafter the market continued to be narrow and dull, but the net result was a slight advance. The failure of the old banking and brokerage house of H. B. Hollins & Co. did not affect prices. This house, formerly engaged in large transactions and associated with powerful financiers, had practically past out of the active life of Wall Street. New Haven stock continued to decline and was sold at  $75\frac{1}{4}$ . The public's estimate of its value has not been increased by ex-President Mellen's quarrels with the present management. The Mexican problem has always been present in the minds of investors and traders, but the effect of the news about Mexico has been slight.

The condition of general business and of the leading industries has not depressed the securities market, but it has tended to keep it dull and to prevent advances. Current reports of trade journals, while not pessimistic, have contained nothing to exhilarate investors. For example, the record of failures, showing an increase, and of building operations, showing a decline, has not been encouraging. Students of the industrial situation have been inclined to watch the course of the iron and steel

industry with care. In this industry prices have been and still are receding, with a declining demand. This is the testimony of the recognized authorities. Working forces have been reduced, especially in the Pittsburgh district, where one company has released 2000 men and another 1000, and it is said that certain independent producers are considering a reduction of wages. The wages of puddlers have been reduced, because of the lower price of bar iron, but this is a change which is made in accordance with a standing agreement.

Decline of prices in the steel industry has not been caused by imports under the reduced duties of the new tariff. No business in foreign material has yet been reported, altho a few offers are said to have been made thru commission houses. Prices abroad do not encourage such competition. The trade journals say that the price of foreign cotton ties in the South is higher by 40 cents a bundle than the domestic product, notwithstanding the removal of the entire duty. The decline here is due to a halt in buying.

Financial and industrial conditions thruout the country do not point to any serious reaction. There is dullness, but the situation is one of health. For some time Sir George Parish, editor of the *London Statist*, a financial and economic journal of high repute, has been in this country, studying business conditions here. We take the following from a report cabled by him a few days ago to his paper:

"Conditions here are fundamentally sound, and there is no inflation. The disposition to go slow has created an atmosphere of suspended animation. This slackness is increased by international financial conditions and by uncertainties as to the course of events in Mexico. The hope is entertained that General Huerta will accede to the requirements of President Wilson, and that trouble between Mexico and the United States will thus be averted. All friends of Mexico should use their influence with General Huerta to induce him to yield. America is able to take a large amount of gold from London, as the trade balance is favorable. Exchange is under the gold point, but little or no gold is likely to be taken by New York, as bankers here realize the disturbing effect on international markets and the danger of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount if gold is taken. They are aware that London holds large amounts of American notes which must be renewed in the early future, and that it is not to the interest of America to disturb the London money market.

"Trade remains remarkably good, despite hand-to-mouth buying of all commodities. If the Mexican question is peacefully settled, America is likely to maintain a high degree of prosperity.

"Good hopes are entertained of the

Interstate Commerce Commission granting an increase of freight rates to Eastern roads. Such action would greatly assist the railways to raise the capital they will require for equipment and for other purposes, as well as for the refunding of notes."

These are the opinions of a thoroly competent observer. It may be noticed that he does not speak of the pending currency bill. Our banking and currency system ought to be reorganized and reformed, but the work should be done carefully and with deliberation. Failure to pass a bill before December 1 ought not to shake fundamental conditions, which are sound.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Company of London has increased its deposit fund in the United States by sending over an additional \$400,000.

It is understood that the Kaiser has recently made large investments in farming and forest land near Vancouver and elsewhere in British Columbia.

The British income tax returns show that the tax is paid by 4571 persons having incomes of \$50,000 or more, and by sixty-six persons whose income exceeds \$500,000.

The Aetna Accident and Liability Company and allied organizations announce a reduction in rates on automobile insurance when the vehicle is protected by approved hand fire extinguishers.

Appealing to the people of the Middle West to keep their fire insurance premiums at home, John Naghten & Co., leading insurance agents of Chicago, are organizing the Hibernia Fire Insurance Company with \$500,000 capital and the same amount of surplus.

George A. Trayer, an agent of the Department of Labor, who has been making an inquiry as to living expenses and wages in the vicinity of Kansas City, says that in ten years the cost of living there has increased 59 per cent, while the increase of the wages of skilled workmen has been a fraction more than 26 per cent.

In 1912 the New York Life Insurance Company paid death claims on 8549 policyholders. Heart disease heads the death list with 1060. Consumption is a close second with 905. Then follow: Bright's disease, 870; pneumonia, 700; cancers and tumors, 631; apoplexy, 603. As illustrative of the increase of Bright's disease, we find but 176 deaths due to diabetes. Only 64 persons died of old age.

The following dividends are announced:

Crex Carpet Company, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable December 15.

The J. G. White Engineering Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 20.

Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, payable January 2, 1914.



## HOW TO READ WELLS

(Book list to accompany the article on "H. G. Wells: Social Prophet.")

Wells's philosophy is, as said on page 350, exprest symbolically in many of his stories. It is most fully explained in *First and Last Things, A Confession of Faith and a Rule of Life* (Putnam, \$1.50), and in the two essays previously referred to, "Scepticism of the Instrument" (in *A Modern Utopia*) and "The Discovery of the Future," first published in *Nature*, February 6, 1902, and in the *Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1902, and later (1913) in book form (Huebsch, New York, 60 cents).

His sociological studies comprize the following volumes: *Anticipations* (1901, Harper, \$1.80), *Mankind in the Making* (1903, Scribner, \$1.50), *A Modern Utopia* (1904, Scribner, \$1.50), *The Future in America* (1906, Harper, \$2), *New Worlds for Old* (1908, Macmillan, \$1.50), *Socialism and the Great State*, with the collaboration of fourteen other authors (1911, Harper, \$2).

His short stories have been collected in several different volumes in part overlapping: *Thirty Strange Stories* (1898, Harper, \$1.50), *Tales of Time and Space* (1899, Doubleday), *Twelve Stories and a Dream* (1903, Scribner, \$1.50), *The Plattner Story and Others* (1897, Macmillan), *The Stolen Bacillus and Other Incidents* (1895, Macmillan).

Eight of the best of his short stories (including "The Star," "Armageddon" and "The Country of the Blind") are published in a sumptuous edition with Coburn's photographic illustrations by Mitchell Kennerley (1911, \$7.50).

His romances include: *The Time Machine* (1895, Holt, \$1), *The Wonderful Visit* (1895), *The Island of Dr. Moreau* (1896, Duffield, \$1.25), *The War of the Worlds* (1898, Harper, \$1.50), *The Invisible Man* (1897, Harper, \$1), *The Sea-Lady* (1902), *The First Men in the Moon* (1901), *When the Sleeper Wakes* (1899, Harper, \$1.50), rewritten (1911) as *The Sleeper Awakes* (Nelson, London, 1s.), *In the Days of the Comet* (1906, Century, \$1.50), *The Food of the Gods* (1904, Scribner, \$1.50), *The War in the Air* (1908, Macmillan, \$1.50).

His novels fall naturally into two classes; first those of a lighter and humorous character: *The Wheels of Chance* (1896, Macmillan, 50 cents), *Love and Mr. Lewisham* (1900, Stokes, \$1.50), *Kipps* (1906, Scribner, \$1.50), *The History of Mr. Polly* (1910, Duffield, \$1.50).

His longer and more serious novels are: *Ann Veronica* (1909, Harper, \$1.50), *The New Machiavelli* (1910, Duffield, \$1.35), *Tono-Bungay* (1908, Duffield, \$1.30), *Marriage* (1912, Duffield, \$1.35), *The Passionate Friends* (1913, Harper, \$1.35).

To these we must add some early works: a *Textbook on Biology* in two volumes (1892) and two volumes of essays, *Select Conversations with an Uncle* (1895, Saalfeld, \$1.50) and *Certain Personal Matters* (1897).

Recently he has, like Stevenson, devoted much attention to devising floor games for children and has published two books upon it: *Floor Games* (1912, Small, Maynard, \$1) and *Little Wars* (Small, Maynard, \$1.20).

We must not omit the two articles on Socialism which he contributed to *The Independent*, October 25 and November 3, 1906. An autobiographical sketch was written for the Russian edition of his works (1909) and published in *T. P.'s Magazine* (1912).

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The discussion of the comparative merits and defects of fountain pens in our issue of July 24, and of safety razors in that of September 25, has brought demands for information of the same kind in regard to other articles of everyday use, whose conflicting claims as advertised are a puzzlement to the purchaser.

The time has manifestly come for periodicals to render such services to their readers, and others besides The Independent are undertaking the task in one form or another. Some are giving specific advice as to what investments to make or avoid; some are answering inquiries as to the value of land in all parts of the country; some are printing analyses of foods and drugs and testing household utensils. Of course the trade journals have always dealt with such questions, but these are apt to be either so closely identified with a particular corporation as to be suspected of bias, or, if not, are under the obligation of keeping on good terms with all the manufacturers as to make it impossible to speak frankly about the comparative superiority and inferiority of their products. The periodicals free from such entanglements have thus a wide field of practical usefulness open before them.

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You can make no mistake to give us frequently such articles on almost any of the universally used instruments, materials, machines or furnishings.

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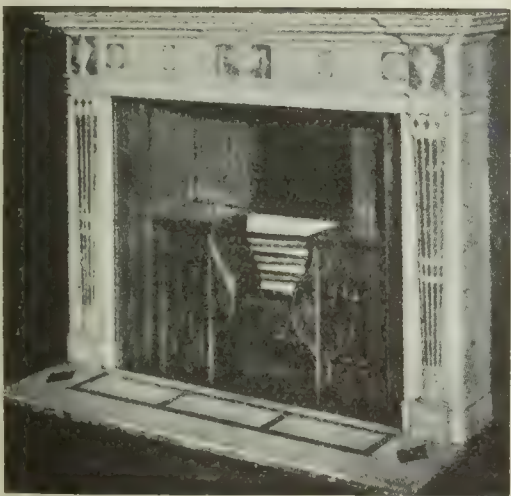
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merits and defects of the various makes in the market is considered in The Independent.

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When you are talking to a friend, the chances are even that he does not know any more about the subject than you do, otherwise you would change the subject if possible. But when you are writing for the press you may be quite certain that some reader will know more about the subject than you do, and will be apt to call your attention to it if you make a mistake. This hampers one's freedom of utterance very much. It is appalling how much the readers of The Independent collectively know. This keeps us scrutinizing manuscripts with a mental microscope, verifying facts and figures, looking up things in encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases, when it would be much more fun to soar on the wings of eloquence in the empty air. Now, one might think that we could publish what we please about the geography of the Dead Sea without fear of contradiction, but no. A sharp-eyed Texas surveyor corrects us:

You will please not think me officious when I call your attention to some errors in an article headed "The Dead Sea from a Motor Boat" in the issue of October 9.

(1) Engedi is on the west coast and not on the northeast coast as stated.

(2) The river Zurka enters the Dead Sea south of Calirrhoe instead of north of Calirrhoe as stated.

(3) Machaerus is southeast of Calirrhoe and not to the north as stated.

I am a great admirer of The Independent and wish to see it an authority on whatever subject it proposes to discuss.

R. T. SMITH.

The contributor of the item, to whom the letter was referred, acknowledges the justice of the criticism:

Mr. Smith is right, and I thank him for the correction. Engedi is unquestionably on the west coast of the Dead Sea. By a slip, I wrote east for west, tho I had Bacon's map before me. The reference to Jerusalem and Masada, however, makes the position of Engedi clear. Wadi Zurka Main is the modern Arabic name for the stream called, in classical times, Calirrhoe. Bacon's map shows its mouth as slightly to the south of Machaerus, but the Hot Springs appear to be slightly to the north of Machaerus.—THE WRITER OF THE NOTE.

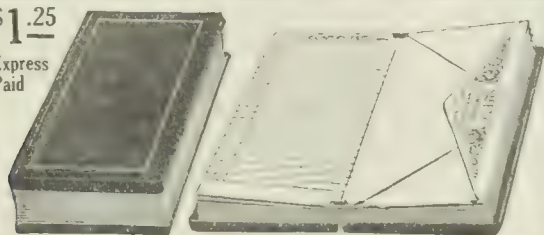
Our readers are as familiar with the Arctic geography as they are with Asian. A casual reference to Nome, Alaska, as the most northerly city in the world brought from North Dakota and from Boston reminders that this distinction belongs to Hammerfest, Norway, which is 70° 40' 11" north latitude, and so more than six degrees north of Nome.

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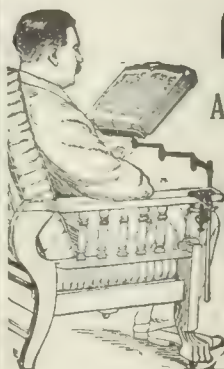
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"Be good," whispered mother;  
"Make good," counseled dad.  
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Of all the beasts that flirt around  
Or dash about the road,  
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A little pigeon toad.  
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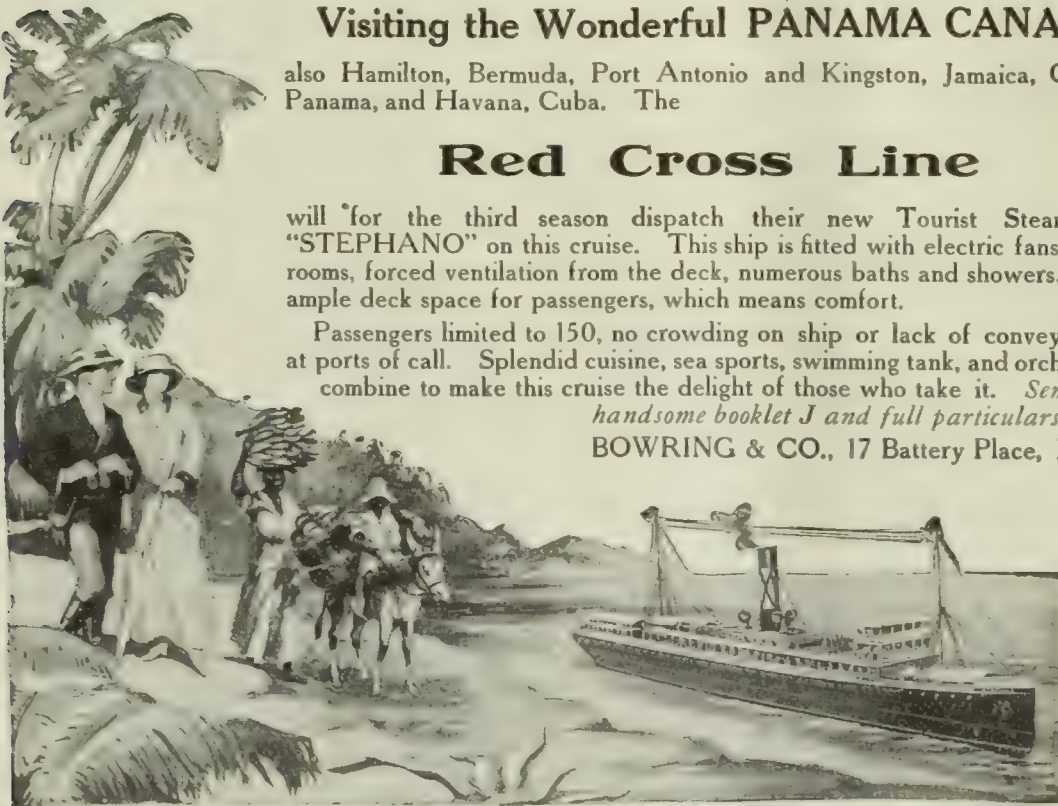
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## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

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### LITTLE AND BIG COMPANIES

The president of one of the largest fire insurance companies of New York is reported to have made the prediction that in a comparatively few years the great bulk of the business will be on the books of twenty-five or thirty companies. He thinks this is an age of concentration, in fire insurance as in other lines, and doubtless entertains the belief that the superior carrying ability of the larger companies will enable them to increase the service and decrease the cost of it to their patrons. He tells us that many companies are being forced out of business and that it will not be many years before agents will be clamoring for coverage facilities.

It is plain to the uninitiated that a company with \$20,000,000 of assets, \$10,000,000 of surplus and \$1,000,000,000 of insurance in force distributed over a continent, possesses distinct advantages over one with a \$1,000,000 of assets, \$500,000 of surplus and total risks of \$50,000,000 in a comparatively restricted territory. The larger company may accept chances the smaller one dare not. Its invested assets yield an income that aids tremendously in carrying on the business, and not infrequently neutralizes losses made in the underwriting. This statement may not be clear to the reader whose knowledge of fire insurance is limited. Let us explain: A company's income arises from two sources—premiums on policies issued and returns earned by the invested funds, such as interest on loans, dividends yielded by stocks and bonds and rents from real estate owned. Against the premiums are charged the disbursements for losses paid, commissions to agents and all expenses incurred in getting and inspecting risks. These are a large proportion of the aggregate net premiums. The expense incurred in caring for the funds is but a small proportion of the investment income.

A well managed company of \$20,000,000 assets will earn about \$1,000,000 a year on its investments, which in a bad season, one marked by an unusual loss of property by fire thruout the country, will go far toward repairing the deficit which may result in the underwriting operations. The \$1,000,000 company with its \$50,000 investment income would be a comparatively heavy sufferer if its underwriting showed a loss of a couple of hundred thousand. In 1906, a bad underwriting year, a certain New York company of upward of \$20,000,000 of assets, received about \$9,600,000 in premiums and nearly \$1,000,000 of other income. Its losses were \$6,500,000 and its total for losses and expenses was nearly \$9,800,000. And yet it was about \$800,000 ahead.

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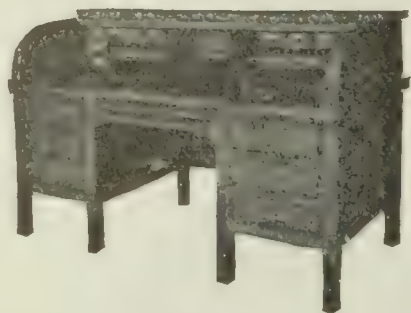
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to dealers ..... 88,606,870.00  
Of which there have been  
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amounts to ..... 22,147,878.45  
On December 31, 1912, the  
assets of the Company  
amounted to ..... 13,623,851.38

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Reserve for Outstanding Losses.	586,296.03
Reserve for Taxes, etc.....	275,000.00
All Other Claims.....	61,245.44
Special Reserve for Contingent Liabilities .....	300,000.00
Net Surplus .....	3,897,204.74

Total .....\$14,982,672.91

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Another company, one located in the West, with about \$1,300,000 of assets, in the same year had \$850,000 of premiums and, approximately, \$40,000 from investments, a total of about \$890,000. It paid for losses \$556,000 and for expenses \$356,000, a total of \$912,000. Its premiums were \$62,000 less than its combined losses and expenses and its total income was \$22,000 short of its underwriting outgo. So much by way of illustrating the advantages accruing to companies with large invested funds.

There is nothing in the present fire insurance situation which causes us to conclude that the smaller companies will disappear from the field within the next three or four years, as predicted by the underwriter quoted in the beginning. We observe nothing unusual in the business. For more years than we can remember small companies have been reinsuring in larger ones; but, count them all today, large and small, and we will find more of them than there were twenty years ago. There has been a steady net gain—the new organizations have outnumbered the retirements. To say that twenty-five or thirty companies will have the great bulk of the business is to make no startling statement, we fancy, for it would not astonish us to find, if we had the time just now to dig out the figures, that they come near to having it already.

The big companies have been absorbing the little ones for a generation and there are more of the latter now than there were when the absorbing process began. And so it will continue. There are few difficulties in the way of incorporating this class of corporations. A couple of hundred thousand capital, the proper amount of surplus, a good underwriter, a financier and some agents, and there you are. The remainder consists of time and the exercise of good insurance and financial sense. It is not an easy task, to be sure, and not an impossible one, as the hundred and more serviceable and successful companies in existence show.

Some time since a reader of The Independent sent us an editorial from The Evening Telegraph of Philadelphia devoted to a discussion of the rates, revenues and profits of express companies, in the course of which occurs the following language, blue penciled: "These 'overcharges' are the same sort of thing as used to be known as 'dividends' in the insurance world. They were not 'dividends' at all, but 'overcharges' returned as a bait for future business." There is in this statement a mixture of truth and ignorance. The use of the word "dividend" was a piece of carelessness originally; it does represent an overcharge deliberately made for the sake of safety. In an honest and honorably managed company, the surplus amount so taken is returned to its owner, not as a bait for future business, but as a restoration of property to its owner.

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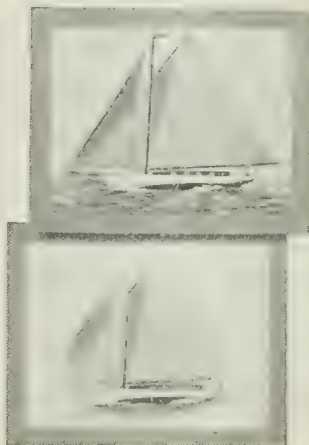
Don't look for this instrument in ordinary toy stores or toy departments, because it is *not* a toy. Photographic and optical dealers, however, will be demonstrating and selling it this Christ-

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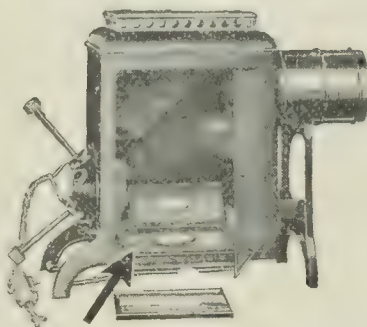
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JUST A WORD

"Reviews of the Holiday Books" will be an important feature of the December 11 issue. It will include comment on the books of significance from the point of illustration and fine book making of the present season.

The first of a series of articles under the general title "What's Ahead for Business?" by Henry Farrand Griffin, will appear in the December 25 issue. The subject of the article is "Banking." In the subsequent articles Mr. Griffin will deal with "Railroads," "Steel," "Retail Merchandise" and "Meat Packing."

The December 11 issue of The Independent will also contain a most interesting articles by Marion Harland entitled "A Plea for Stories That Do Not End Well." In no uncertain terms she gives her opinion of the readers who "turn to the last page of a novel before glancing at the first and lay it back on the counter if satisfied that it does not 'turn out well'."

As Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and as the delegate for Norway to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, Mr. Christian L. Lange has acquired a profound knowledge of the problems and difficulties of international arbitration, and in an early issue of The Independent he will set forth his conclusions in an article entitled "The Problem of an International Court."

C A L E N D A R

The University of Wisconsin is host for the second annual American Conference of Teachers of Journalism on November 28 and 29.

The annual Army-Navy football game will be played at the Polo Grounds, New York City, on Saturday, November 29.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club will remain open until November 30, at the American Fine Arts Society Building.

The Sixty-third Congress will meet in regular session on December 2. During the first week of the session the Senate will consider the bill permitting San Francisco to use the Hetch-Hetchy Valley for its water system.

On December 2 the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will meet at Washington.

The American Committee for the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace between England and America will meet in conference at Richmond, Virginia, on December 3 and 4. Gov. William Hodges Mann, of Virginia, will preside.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes will take place at Washington on the 4th, 5th and 6th of December.

An exhibition of American and foreign city planning will be on view until December 6, in New York City, under the direction of the Hights of Buildings Commission of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The first International Exhibition of Safety and Sanitation in America will open on December 11 at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety.

At the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts the eleventh annual Water Color Exhibition and a collection of miniatures will be on view until December 14.

The Republican National Committee meets in Washington on December 16.

From December 20 to January 18 will be held the Annual Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

William C. Brown will turn over to Alfred H. Smith (now Vice-President) the presidency of the New York Central lines on January 1, 1914.

The next presidential election in Brazil falls in May, 1914.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will be held from May to October, 1914.

The next Pan-American conference will meet at Santiago, Chile, in the summer of 1914. In connection with this the International Congress of Southern American Students will be held.



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THE PRESIDENT



## THANKSGIVING

NEW ENGLANDERS did not intend to create a giving day, but a genuine paying day. They had found a new world, but before that they had found Him who was the Life of the world, and the Giver of all good gifts. This included Plymouth Rock and Massasoit, and the beans and the corn that they found growing in the Indian gardens, as well as the apples that they brought over from England. They had fortunately learned how to despise grumbling, and if ever there was a fine thing in this world, it was the tone of New England life in spite of all disasters and dangers encountered. They had something to overcome. It would do us all good, if we had as our national Bible a volume of the letters written by Winthrop and Bradford, and by the delicate women who bravely aided to create a colony of pioneers. We are sure that the divine One rejoiced in this splendid climax of human evolution. It was a splendid test. These were sifted people possibly at the selection; but they were sifted more in the planting.

Here was a little handful of human beings, chiseled into character by persecution and training, destined to master the continent, and give their character precedence over all conflicting and diverse agencies. Say what you will of New England having past away as New England; New Englandism dominates the continent today. It is planted on the Pacific shore; it plows Illinois and Iowa cornfields; it gives tone to our state universities, but vastly more to our agricultural colleges; and it is New Englandism that presides today in the White House, while more than ever decreeing its views of ethical life from the Lakes to the Gulf. New Englanders naturally were made up of gratitude. They had suffered so much, and endured so much, that the bleakness of Cape Cod, and the dangers that beset them only made them cry all the louder. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

It was the only race on earth that could have established Thanksgiving; and it is the only holiday that has persisted, not only where it was founded, but in spreading over every state, enjoyed better than ever, and as full of vitality as when first promulgated. Get together; reunite your families; sing! praise! and eat! You may drop that old word Thanksgiving, and make it hereafter Thankspaying.

It is the best holiday ever invented; a whole nation-full of jollity, both when looking backward and when looking forward. We will pay the good Lord with a better life, and a nobler national spirit; and we are going to make this kind of work and thought spread all over the continent. Before we get thru we will take in Mexico and Canada, if not into the union civic, at least into the union spiritual. Let Thomas Jefferson rise long enough to eat his Thanksgiving dinner with the Emperor of the Chinese Republic. But he was a hundred years ahead of the rest of them; he and the sifted Anglo-Saxons.

What a wonderful world we live in! Try to take it in some day; some morning when the sun comes up, and looks over the valleys, and asks, "How goes it?" Yes, but we know a man who grumbles; who thinks he could improve things. Let him. Who hinders? but he will not do it by his petty conceit. He is satisfied with nothing. Neither God nor Nature asks him to be pleased. A fault

finder is simply a fool. Jingle the bells merrily! Let every state join with every other, and every village shake hands with all other villages. We are all one community. Thanksgiving declares it. What is better than all, it declares our fellowship with the eternal Father, Lover and Giver.

Yet after all there is something about this holiday that belongs to the year itself. It is 1913 that speaks today. Not quite thru with its harvest of social joys and material crops, yet it is near enough to the close of its specific labors to let us sit down and count up its gifts. 1913 is emphatically a year of evolution. In civics, in school and in church, it has been equally full of steady progress. If never before, certainly now we are demonstrating the power of pure democracy to bring out the best of human nature, and teach us to coöperate for the common welfare. Patriotism has wonderfully expanded into philanthropy, and this has blossomed into international piety. We have not yet come to disarmament, but we are surely in sight of it. The nations are agreeing not to squabble like boys, and as a consequence will hardly fight like savages. Jeffersonianism was ethics and politics united. Ethics is beginning to lead off in our national partizanship; and partizanship is melting into national coöperation. Our President has won our hearts, as well as our votes. Our foreign policy is of the same sort. The Monroe Doctrine was nothing as compared with the principle that we will recognize no government built by brute force. For all this and much more let the American people give thanks.

### THE HETCH-HETCHY BILL

A LOYAL subscriber of The Independent, Rev. George E. Keithley, of Golden, Colorado, moved by our editorials in opposition to the bill now before the Senate to convert the matchless Hetch-Hetchy Valley into a municipal water tank for San Francisco; wrote a letter of protest to Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado.

The senator's reply has been forwarded to us for comment. We print below the ten points made by Senator Thomas and our answer to each.

1. The city of San Francisco is the owner by location, under the laws of California, of the waters which it seeks to impound for municipal purposes, having expended in their acquisition for surveys and investigations and in the purchase of land something like \$1,500,000.

More than two-thirds of their extravagant expenditure concerns Lake Eleanor, a part of the project which destroys no great natural scenery. There would not be great objection to cutting the Lake Eleanor watershed out of the park, if necessary thus to supplement the city's supply. It would be subversive of the highest public policy if the ownership of portions of a national park should be held to give a right to destroy the nation's free use of it as provided for by act of Congress.

2. The city is the owner of about two-thirds of the floor of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley. It does not belong to the United States, but was acquired by the city from private owners years ago. It is also the owner of other tracts in the valley and in the Stanislaus Forest Reservation, and the bill proposes to exchange these surplus holdings for such part of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley which may be submerged in excess of its own territory.

In other words, tracts of no scenic value would be exchanged for the most superbly located and beautiful



region, which is to be destroyed by flooding. This is the same as to say that technical ownership of a part of the valley gives the right to destroy the public's interest in its beauty. The Supreme Court has lately recognized the moral rights of the public in great scenery.

3. The Yosemite Valley embraces nearly 800,000 acres of land. The amount which San Francisco proposes to submerge is, in round numbers, about 1400 acres.

This is literally true, but it does not affect the fact of the destruction of the valley floor, and that ultimately the city must and probably would take the whole watershed for its own protection. It is a question of the final exclusion of the public from free use of its great scenery. It could not be enjoyed as the Yosemite is by thousands of campers, for you cannot camp in a lake.

4. The Hetch-Hetchy Valley is at least twenty miles distant from the Yosemite, as the crow flies, with an almost inaccessible range of mountains between the two. The Hetch-Hetchy Valley is both remote and difficult of access, so that not more than 275 or 280 people on an average visit it in the course of a year.

Then let us make it accessible. Mr. Pinchot says it is "one of the great wonders of the world." There is already an excellent saddle-horse trail to the floor of the Hetch-Hetchy and out of it in three different directions.

5. The impounding of the waters of the Tuolumne River by the proposed dam not only does not destroy, but immeasurably enhances the beauty of the valley. The bill requires the city of San Francisco, at a cost of \$600,000, to build roads and trails into the valley and to maintain them in good condition thereafter. For this purpose it is required to raise and pay a fund of \$15,000 for the first ten years, \$20,000 for the second ten and \$30,000 per annum thereafter. These roads and trails, when completed, are turned over to the Government, and must be kept in repair under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. For the first time, therefore, the valley will become accessible to the average individual.

The Government ought to exploit its own great scenery, and this paltry return for a franchise worth \$45,000,000 is not worth mentioning. It is only an encouragement to other cities to prey upon national parks. You destroy great scenery when you destroy all that makes it great. The "improvement" of the valley's beauty by engineers is a baseless delusion.

6. The statement that the building of the dam and reservoir will injure Wampana Falls is entirely without foundation. The level of the water will be below the bottom of the falls.

There will, however, be no place from which to see the Falls, for the valley floor will be flooded and the opposite wall is too precipitous for a road.

7. All the work must be done under the supervision of the Interior Department.

The objection is to the work being done at all. But with the Interior Department in sympathy with San Francisco, as at present, what guarantee is there that anything will be left of scenic beauty?

8. The city of San Francisco is and for years has been at the mercy of a water monopoly more exacting and expensive than that of the city of Denver, and it is alleged to be inadequate to supply the demand. The chain of cities around San Francisco Bay must provide a supply not only of water, but of hydro-electric energy for its present and future needs, and this source of supply has been recommended as the best and cheapest, by every engineer who has made any examination of it, except those engaged by the owners of other so-called supplies, and who naturally report in favor of their employers.

The last clause reflects human nature and cuts both ways. The Army Board says that no other source except the Sacramento River has been thoroughly investigated. The objection to the project is not that it may not be the cheapest—tho that is denied by good authorities—

but that it is unnecessary and that the larger cost of other sources does not make it necessary.

9. Finally, the need of the waters of the Tuolumne should be the first consideration of the legislator. With any arid region, as stated by the Board of Engineers of the War Department, it is only a question of time when the irresistible demand for it will lead to its appropriation and to the building of the dam now in contemplation. The first subject for consideration should be the man himself; to his welfare and necessity every other consideration must sooner or later yield.

But the "necessity" has not been proved. The defeat of this bill need not alienate the Yosemite Park water from the arid region, the farmers of which are "up in arms" against it. On the contrary, only thus will it be possible to save for the great San Joaquin Valley the contiguous waters which can be impounded below the park. Authorities who state that this is practicable are Mr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy, an engineer of San Francisco, and Mr. F. H. Newell, head of the Reclamation Service (p. 49, Hearing before House Committee on Public Lands).

The strongest blow which the Hetch-Hetchy scheme has received has come from Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the well known landscape architect and member of the National Fine Arts Commission, who, in an article in the *Boston Transcript* for November 19, concludes a long and candid examination of the subject by vigorous opposition to the project. This impartial statement is sure to have great weight with the Senate and the President, as it has with the people.

The whole question turns on San Francisco's desire to save money at the expense of the nation and the nation's policy of conserving its great natural treasures. The bill will come up for consideration next week, so those who are opposed to it must act at once, if at all.

## A CRITIC AMONG THE MISSIONARIES

NOT many years ago there was a general feeling among religious people that critical views of the Bible destroy evangelical fervor and the missionary spirit. Whatever justification there was for the feeling no longer exists. A large number of liberally trained men and women every year lay aside most worthy ambitions to offer themselves as agents for the promotion of the gospel and all that goes with it in the unenlightened portions of the earth.

One of the most recent and striking examples of this deliberate devotion of unusual talents to the missionary cause is the case of Prof. Albert Schweitzer, of Germany. He has just entered upon what he expects to be his lifework in the French Kongo. Altho Dr. Schweitzer is not yet forty years old, his brilliant and scholarly writings on New Testament themes have given him a world-wide reputation and opened for him in the field of critical study and interpretation possibilities second to no other scholar in Germany.

The decision to give up the most promising literary prospects and forego the undoubted attractions of esthetic and cultural surroundings is strong evidence of deep conviction and zeal on the part of this "advanced critic" for the work of building up that kingdom and spreading that gospel which, he holds, were first proclaimed in an apocalyptic form no longer available for presenting the real message of Jesus.

This is as it should be. Critical study is merely an attempt to get at the facts of history and the laws of



life. It is of assistance in perfecting ways and means, and in revealing the vital, effective forces in moral progress and religious culture. Such study is not, however, an end in itself, nor is it the highest work of Christianity; for the gospel of the kingdom is not a certain view of unchangeable historic phenomena, but a vision and an assurance of a purified society yet to be. Christianity looks forward and not back. It gathers inspiration and direction from the past only to assault the intrenched evils of the present, and to plan and labor for the erection of a diviner social structure in the future.

Professor Schweitzer evidently believes that he can be a more effective worker for the kingdom of righteousness and brotherhood in sowing the seeds of a higher social and religious order among the natives of Africa than in dispelling the dogmatic misconceptions and ignorance of the true nature of Jesus and his mission that prevail in enlightened Germany and America. We have no hesitation in saying that he has done what the true spirit of the gospel he has sought to elucidate demands. We have no fear that the power and worth of that gospel will decline under scientific scrutiny. We have the highest confidence that further critical study will drive home with greater force than ever its claims for a social reconstruction on the lines of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Once men spoke of the need of a missionary among the critics; now we welcome a critic among the missionaries.

### A SIN OF OMISSION

THIS week we turned with unusual eagerness to our files of fifty years ago to select the weekly quotation. On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg address, and we thought it would be interesting to reprint what was said about it then in *The Independent*. We failed to find it in leaded lines on the first page of *The Independent* for November 21, 1863, or indeed anywhere in this issue. But we realized that news was slow in those days, so we turned with undiminished confidence to the next week and the next and later issues and then looked them all over again carefully, reluctantly coming to the conclusion that there was no mention of the Gettysburg address at the time.

This is especially curious since *The Independent* was founded as a strong abolition paper and was of course largely occupied at this time with news and comment on the war. It has, however, always been characteristic of *The Independent* to pay as little attention as possible to dead people and dead issues. We very rarely publish obituaries or accounts of funerals or memorial exercises—not from any sentimental aversion to the idea of death, but simply because our policy has ever been to deal with the affairs of the present and to look toward the future. But the failure to recognize that the words spoken by Lincoln at the cemetery were of permanent value indicates, as we now see it, a defect in literary judgment at that time.

Our Washington correspondent in his letter of November 21, 1863, devotes a space equivalent to the Gettysburg oration to the disgraceful condition of Pennsylvania avenue and a dead horse that was stuck in the mud there. The editorials of this and succeeding issues are chiefly concerned with appeals for aid for soldiers and freedmen, comments on the war, praise for Lin-

coln's proclamation, discussion of the supposed alliance between Russia and the United States evidenced by the visit of the Russian fleet, and protests against the French conquest of Mexico.

Our only consolation is that most of our contemporaries, even those who heard it, likewise failed to recognize the importance of the address. It was what might now be called "a conspiracy of silence," yet it was due to nothing more than a common journalistic failing, the inability to distinguish what is of permanent value from what is of ephemeral interest. The dead horse attracted more attention in Washington than the immortal words.

But we do not wish to waste any time in lamentation or repentance over our mistake of fifty years ago. What is worrying us is the question it suggests, whether we are today doing any better. Will our successors in 1963 in looking over this issue of November 20, 1913, condemn us for omitting the great things of our times and devoting our space to the trivial and the temporary?

### THE CITIES AND COLONEL GOETHALS

COLONEL GOETHALS, thanks to his splendid response to a splendid opportunity, stands before the country as the most conspicuously efficient American. Whereupon rumor tenders him the office of Police Commissioner of New York City, and the newly elected commission of Dayton, Ohio, asks him to become City Manager.

He will not accept either position, it appears, but the offers are significant. It is becoming clear that the administration of the cities is as great a problem as we have, and worthy the energies of a man of national importance.

"Dayton wants the best equipt man in America," wired the commissioners. There have been times when it made no difference what Dayton or any other city wanted—or needed—if only the local machine were satisfied. But the city managership means that administrative skill takes precedence of political availability in picking an executive, and that means that cities can become first clean, then efficient, then far more socially useful than they have ever been.

### JUSTICE AND EFFICIENCY

A VISITOR to the Government Printing Office a few years ago would have seen two old men puttering away at practically useless jobs which had been invented to keep them busy. They were old and faithful servants of the Government. But their days of efficiency had past. The director of the office, a man with a heart in him, had given the old fellows these sinecures rather than turn them out to starve. Under our highly barbarous system of treating our public servants he had no choice. He must discharge them, old, feeble, totally unfitted to meet the fierce competition of the rising generation—or let them putter.

The case is not unique. It is all too common in the administrative departments at Washington. Its existence is a standing disgrace to the American people.

Mr. James A. Hamill, Congressman from New Jersey, has introduced a bill providing for a system of old age pensions for Government employees. Its prompt enactment into law is dictated by every consideration of justice, of decency and of efficiency.

To keep in the Government employ workers who have



past beyond their period of effective service is an injustice to the whole country whose work they are supposed to do. To send them out, after years of faithful service, with no means of support for their old age, is the refinement of cruelty.

Even such important reforms as those of the currency and of our trust laws might well give way a little until the great American nation shall have done justice to those who have served it faithfully.



### SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF OUR TRUST POLICY

**T**WO cases now before the courts serve to illustrate the undeniable fact that we are yet far away from an adequate solution of the trust problem.

In Minnesota the International Harvester Company is being prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law. A perusal of the brief of the Government shows that one of the charges against the company is that it uniformly and as a regular policy kept the price of binder twine low. On that commodity of universal use among farmers the company was content with a low rate of profit—and its competitors followed its lead.

Now we have no intention of expressing any opinion upon the merits of the Harvester suit before it is decided. But we believe it to be incontrovertible that a law under which it is possible for a manufacturer to be attacked for keeping the price to the consumer of a staple commodity regularly and uniformly low is opposed to the public welfare.

In Chicago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is being prosecuted under the Sherman law. It is alleged that in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana subsidiary companies of the American have an absolute monopoly of the telephone business.

Now this is exactly what in every state some telephone company ought to have. The telephone business is a natural monopoly. There is no more reason for having two telephone systems in a city than there is for having two systems of water supply, or two sewerage systems. In point of fact, there is even less reason. It would be just as bad to have two postal services, each with its own set of subscribers.

Inhabitants of those cities blest with rival telephone companies know how little they gain and how much they lose from the duplication.

We have no intention of expressing any opinion upon the merits of this suit against the American Telephone Company. But we believe it to be incontrovertible that a law which demands the injection of the principle of competition into such a field as that occupied by the telephone is opposed to the public welfare.

These two cases are admirable illustrations of the shortcomings of our present methods of dealing with the trusts.



### ON DANCING AND SOME NEW DANCES

**T**HE Kaiser has set the seal of his disapproval upon the tango. Thruout the Fatherland the edict has gone forth, The tango must go. Well, so much the worse—for the Kaiser. His vibrant spirit is wont to hesitate before no Herculean task. But even Hercules would have been no match for the task of making the world stop dancing.

The world will dance. It always has danced. It always

will. And so long as it does, it will dance the best dances on tap.

The simple truth of the matter is that the new dances are better than the old. Now we would not be quite so iconoclastic as to aver that anything can be better than a sensuous dreamy waltz, well written, well played and well danced. But, take the thing by and large, the dances of the new day are immeasurably better than the dances of our youth.

For this there are several reasons. In the first place we have discovered a new dance rhythm. The good old waltz went *one two three, one two three, one two three*—perfect rhythm of its kind. The two-step—may it rest in peace—went *one two, one two, one two*—a perfectly good rhythm as devoid of beauty as a bass drum. The one step has reduced the rhythm to its lowest terms—*one, one, one, one, one, one, one, one*—a rhythm as fascinating as it is primitive. When the world feels that rhythm pounding thru the strains of “Too much Mustard,” or other tune of the moment, it cannot help but dance.

Then, too, the new dances are as various as human nature itself. There is the one-step, appearing in a score of modifications from grape-vine to castle walk. The waltz, perennial in its sensuous beauty, is transformed into the Boston, the hesitation, even the lame-duck, as odd in execution as in name. Then the tango, a difficult dance of stately measures, a kind of minuet à deux, until it becomes infected with the speed mania of the age and emerges as the tango of Argentina.

In this very quality of the new dances which fascinates, their variety, lies their difficulty. You must have danced with your partner before if you would be successful. You must know his style or hers. Unless, of course, you are that wonderful and too rare object, a natural and perfect dancer. Then, if you be masculine, your partner will find herself compelled hypnotically to follow; if you be feminine, you will follow any leading.

Dancing is a gift of the gods. It sets the blood to racing, drives away black care, exhilarates body, mind and spirit. It is the one sport that brings the sexes together on an equality of execution. It makes them equal partners with just that shade of difference in responsibility that keeps the male *primus inter pares*.

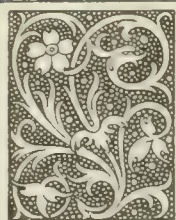
The new dances, par excellence, give oxygen to the blood, vigor to the muscles, gayety to the spirits, refreshment to the mind. Already their early exuberances, which squinted toward vulgarity, are toning down. They have received no fiercer denunciation than did the waltz when it appeared.

On with the dance!

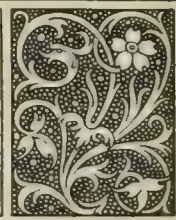


The scholarship awards at Stanford University give occasion for concern. Seven women students secured rank that admitted them to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and only one man and he a Japanese. If women had not been admitted to this great California university, seven men might have received the honor. It raises the question whether it is not too much of a handicap on men to allow women thus to compete with them, and whether the protection of American young men does not require a law forbidding Japanese to acquire education as well as land. Fortunately the men still retain a safe superiority in football, and women should not be allowed to invade that field.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## The Condition of Mexico

The British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, after urging Huerta to yield and resign, advised all British subjects to go at once to the nearest port. On the following day Manuel Garza Aldape, Minister of the Interior, resigned under compulsion and was sent to France to take the place of Francisco de la Barra, who goes to Japan. Aldape had led a small faction in the Cabinet that was inclined to favor the policy of President Wilson. It is understood that Ministers Moheno, Blanquet, and Lozano threatened to resign if he should remain. He was virtually a prisoner until he reached Vera Cruz. In Havana, however, he warmly praised Huerta, denying that there had been friction in the Cabinet or that he had been forced out. Huerta's attitude toward our Government was one of defiance or contempt. "The United States," he remarked, "never does anything." He sneered at "moral suasion." The new Congress assembled and organized. His message, read on the 20th, was an explanation and defense of his dissolution of the old Congress, which had become "a center of revolutionary activity." It was clearly seen that this Congress would support him.

The rebels, led by Pancho Villa, captured Juarez on the 15th, surpris-

ing the Federal garrison by entering the city in a long train of closed freight cars. There was fighting for six hours. Nearly all of the 125 prisoners were summarily put to death by the victors. It is admitted that 95 were thus executed, without trial. Many of them were forced to dig their own graves. This butchery was not relished at Washington. Three days later, Carranza's men captured Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas. Here again there was slaughter of prisoners. A large party of Federals had taken refuge in a church. Their commander came out, waving the altar cloth as a flag of truce, and offered to surrender. But the victors would take no prisoners, and these men were killed.

All this was disapproved by President Wilson, whose agent, Dr. William Bayard Hale, was in conference with Carranza. When the latter said he would accept no foreign interference with the internal affairs of Mexico, and that he denied the right of the United States to intervene, he was publicly commended by Huerta for his "patriotism." Carranza and his movement fell into disfavor at Washington, where it was said that Mr. Wilson had decided to wait, and to wait a long time, if this should be necessary, for the downfall of Huerta.

Lord Cowdray has asked our Gov-

ernment to protect his oil interests in the vicinity of Tuxpam and Tampico, where the rebels have threatened to burn his property. Some think it may be necessary to land marines. Three British cruisers have been ordered to the Mexican coast from Barbadoes. There are now fifteen United States warships in Mexican waters, where Germany is represented by three.

## The Currency Bill

The even division of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency was affected by no change last week. In one group were Chairman Owen and five of his Democratic associates; the other was composed of the five Republican members and Mr. Hitchcock, a Democrat. Each group continued to make amendments and occasionally reversed its action. For example, the words "lawful money" in the redemption clause were cut out again by the Owen group, and then restored. The six Democrats provided for a gold reserve of 33⅓ per cent; the other half of the committee preferred 45 per cent. In the bill of the Owen group the minimum capital for an American bank in a foreign country is \$1,000,000; in the bill of the other six members it is \$5,000,000. These six, by a vote of 4 to 2, adopted a kind of guaranty for bank



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### CONSTITUTIONALISTS AFTER A SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT

Returning to Juarez, which they captured on November 15, after chasing the Federals to the hills





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#### AN EARLY MORNING PURSUIT OF THE FEDERALS

A detachment of Carranza's rebel army at Juarez. Most of the 125 prisoners taken were promptly executed.

deposits. It was proposed by Senator Bristow, and it provides that after the operating expenses of a regional bank have been paid, with a 5 per cent dividend on the stock, the net earnings shall be used to make a surplus, until this amounts to 20 per cent of the capital, and that three-fourths of the earnings accumulating thereafter shall be used in refunding the 2 per cent bonds, while the remaining one-fourth shall indemnify depositors in national banks that fail.

For a time it was thought that the two groups could agree in a report covering parts of the bill, but on the 20th it was decided that three distinct bills should be submitted to the Senate. One will be the House bill; the second will be the bill of the six Democrats; and the five Republicans, with Mr. Hitchcock, will report the third.

There can be only a beginning of the debate at the present session. Probably there will be no interval between this session and the regular one, in which, it is expected, the discussion will consume two months. Many members have desired that there should be an adjournment which would leave an interval of one week. Adjournment would permit them to draw the money allowed for mileage, \$226,000 in all. But adjournment was opposed by President Wilson. To adjourn for the mileage alone, in his opinion, would be a blunder. A considerable number agreed with him.

**Trust Legislation Proposed** Commissioner Davies, of the Bureau of Corporations, says Congress will soon be asked for an appropriation of \$600,000, to be expended by the bureau in an investigation concerning trust combinations. It is understood at Washing-

ton that the President has in mind a plan for trust legislation. This plan has not been defined, but it is said that he regards with much favor the seven anti-trust bills enacted in New Jersey while he was governor of that state. He has conferred with Senators and Representatives as to new trust measures.

Many bills relating to trusts have been introduced, but no action upon them has been taken. Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate's committee on Interstate Commerce, would have a trade commission of three members. Representative Murdock, of Kansas, introduced last week three bills which are said to represent the views of the Progressive party. The first creates a trade commission of seven members. The second defines and prohibits unfair competition. By the third the commission is empowered to investigate complaints concerning monopolies or monopolistic methods, and to enforce the provisions of the second.

#### Fourth Class Postmasters

Civil Service examinations are soon to be held for the offices of fourth class postmasters in six states. The Post Office Department says, in an official statement, that President Taft "blanketed into the classified service a large body of" postmasters of this class, and that President Wilson in May last removed from them "the cloak of civil service protection."

The present incumbents are required to prove their fitness. They can enter the examinations, to compete with others for the offices which they now hold, but appointments will be made under the civil service rules. The department's statement says:

Postmaster General Burleson desires it to be distinctly understood that it is his purpose to carry out the intent of

President Wilson's order that these positions be filled in accordance with both the spirit and letter of the civil service law. He does not delegate the power of appointment, nor in any case is selection made simply upon or because of a recommendation of a member of Congress. He says that he has a duty to perform in making selections under the civil service rules; that it is his desire to select in every case the most efficient man obtainable and that in furtherance of such desire he is using and intends to continue to use every available means of ascertaining the best of the men certified to him by the Civil Service Commission. And, further, he has directed that all letters recommending appointments based upon political considerations be returned to the writers.

#### Short Strike in the South

A strike of engineers and trainmen on the Southern Pacific road, last week, paralyzed the freight service on 2400 miles of track. A loss of millions in the sugar and rice districts of Louisiana appeared to be at hand, and the producers appealed to Washington for help. President Wilson sent Mr. Hanger, of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, to New Orleans. Three days later the railroad company's officers consented to meet a federated committee of the four unions which were involved in the strike, and the men at once resumed work. It was agreed that differences which could not be adjusted in conference should be referred to the board. The strike was in force for three days and a half.

Thruout last year there were complaints, and the company had been engaged in negotiations, first with one union and then with another. In March last a settlement with the engineers was reached. Some time later there was an adjustment of differences with the firemen. But new complaints were brought for-



ward, and a list of sixty-seven grievances was presented five weeks ago by the four unions. These relate in part, the company says, to men who had been dismissed for drunkenness, gross carelessness or insubordination. Wages are not involved, except with respect to a few men.

**The Problem of the Railroads** We recorded last week the decision of the board of arbitration which granted an increase of 7 per cent in wages to the conductors and trainmen of forty-one eastern railroads. The subject of wage scales and the desired rate increases is too complicated to be taken up here in detail, but the chart represents the general trend of receipts and expenditures of the roads in the eastern district, to which the decision related, during the past four years. In each case the figures relate to the fiscal year ending June 30.

Every year has shown an increase in the total operating revenues of the roads in this district. The increase of 1913 over 1910 was over \$180,000,000. That this increase in revenues has been a trifle more than consumed by the increase in operating expenses is evident from the fact that these items in 1913 were about \$185,000,000 greater than in 1910. In every year there has been an increase in wages, and, of course, the recent award will cause a still greater increase. The net result of these changes has been that the income, after paying taxes and all operating expenses, was less in 1913 than in 1910 by about \$15,000,000. That there should have been this decrease in income while the total operating revenues increased nearly \$200,000,000 is disconcerting to railway managers.



A STADIUM FOR NEW YORK CITY  
Adolf Lewisohn has given to New York City for the use of the College of the City of New York funds for this arena, which will cover the two city blocks between 136th and 138th streets, Amsterdam and Convent avenues. The nineteen tiers of seats, surrounded by a Doric colonnade, will accommodate 6500 people. Arnold W. Brunner is the architect. Concrete, with the interior walls tinted in dull Pompeian tones, is the material. Ground was broken on November 6 by Borough President George McAneny.

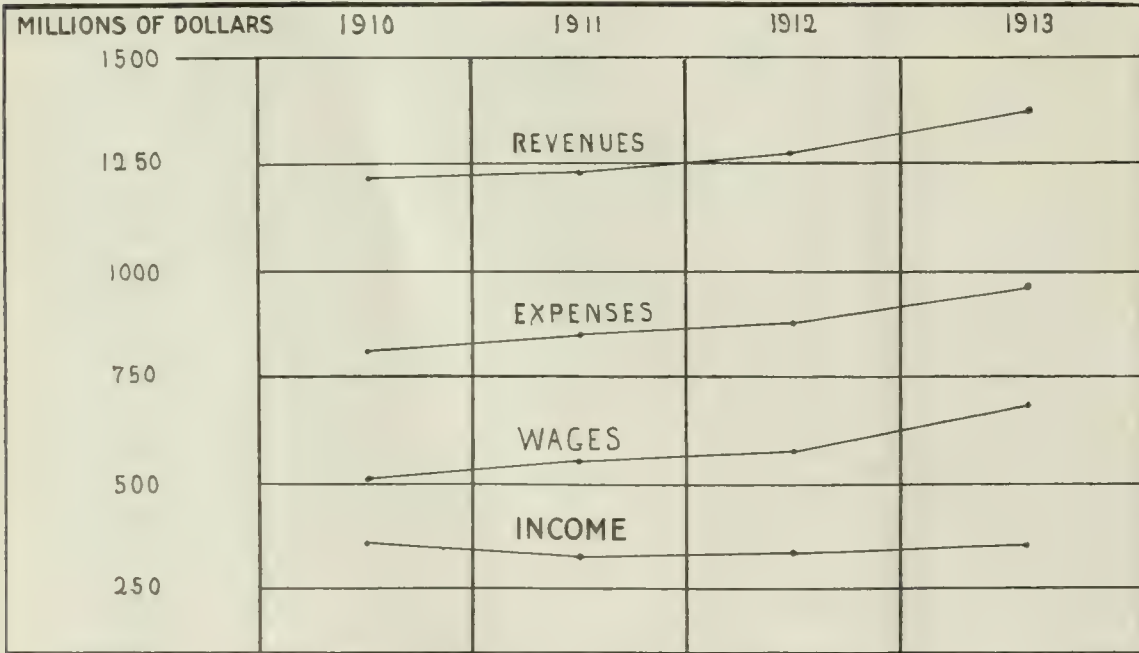
It is extremely difficult to tell just how much effect upon wages the recent award will have, because the increase is in rates of pay for 100 miles, and the award also fixes new minima of monthly salaries, changes minima already existing, introduces new rules as to overtime pay for what is called initial or final terminal delay, and delay when men are held away from their home terminals. It is, therefore, practically impossible to do better than estimate what the net effect of all these changes will be upon the wage payments to railway employees. The only thing that is positive is that the effect will be upward.

From 1903 to 1912 the average receipts per ton mile of the railways in the eastern district have decreased from 0.653 cents to 0.617 cents, or a decrease of about 5.5 per cent. In 1903 wages consumed 41.9 per cent of the total operating in-

come of the railways of the eastern district, while, in 1912, 43.8 per cent of revenues went for wages. The increase of 1912 over 1903 was 4.4 per cent. In 1903 the total wages paid to employees in the eastern district was about \$364,000,000. In 1912 this had increased to \$567,000,000, an increase during the decade of 55.9 per cent. A considerable share of this increase was, of course, due to the fact that additional employees had been added to the force. To offset the effect of these increases in wages, the railways are asking for a 5 per cent increase in freight rates. If this increase should be granted, it is estimated that the increase to the total operating revenues of the railways in the eastern district would amount to about \$49,000,000.

**The Philippine Islands** A bill prohibiting slavery has been past by the Philippine Assembly. It was written by the insular auditor. Few members voted against it, altho the debate was a heated one. Governor-General Harrison went to Mindanao last week and was welcomed by thousands of Moros. A delegation of chiefs asked for a continuation of American rule, protesting against control of their tribes and territory by the Filipinos. He promised that they should have an American Governor.

Dean C. Worcester, for thirteen years Philippine Secretary of the Interior, who recently resigned and returned to this country, in published interviews and public addresses has sharply criticized the removal, at Manila, of several competent bureau chiefs and their assistants. Among those recently displaced were the Director of



FOUR YEARS OF RAILROAD FINANCES

This diagram, prepared by Professor William B. Bailey, of Yale, shows the approximate course of operating revenues, operating expenses, wages and income on the railroads of the Eastern District during the last four years.



Lands, the Collector of Customs and the chief of the Bureau of Printing. The removal of the Director of Public Health is expected. Mr. Worcester asserts that the service must suffer by reason of these changes. The new Director of Lands, a Filipino, is, he says, "utterly incompetent." There is danger, he holds, in giving control of the commission to natives, and the Moros should not be governed by Filipinos. In public addresses, ex-President Taft has been opposing the Democratic policy concerning the Islands, saying that at least two generations will be required for the acquisition, by the great body of natives, of capacity for self-government, and that the United States should retain control during their tutelage.

#### Hindus Strike in Natal

There seems to be no end to the labor troubles of South Africa. The strike of the Rand miners, where violence was put down by force, left bad feeling on both sides and failed to settle the questions in dispute. Now another outbreak has occurred, in some respects more serious than the former, for it involves race questions and the constitution of the British Empire. The present Liberal Government of Great Britain came into power largely on account of the indignation aroused in England over the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa. The

Government abolished the Chinese contract system, but by granting self-government to the South African states allowed the question of Asiatic labor to arise again in a form more difficult to deal with.

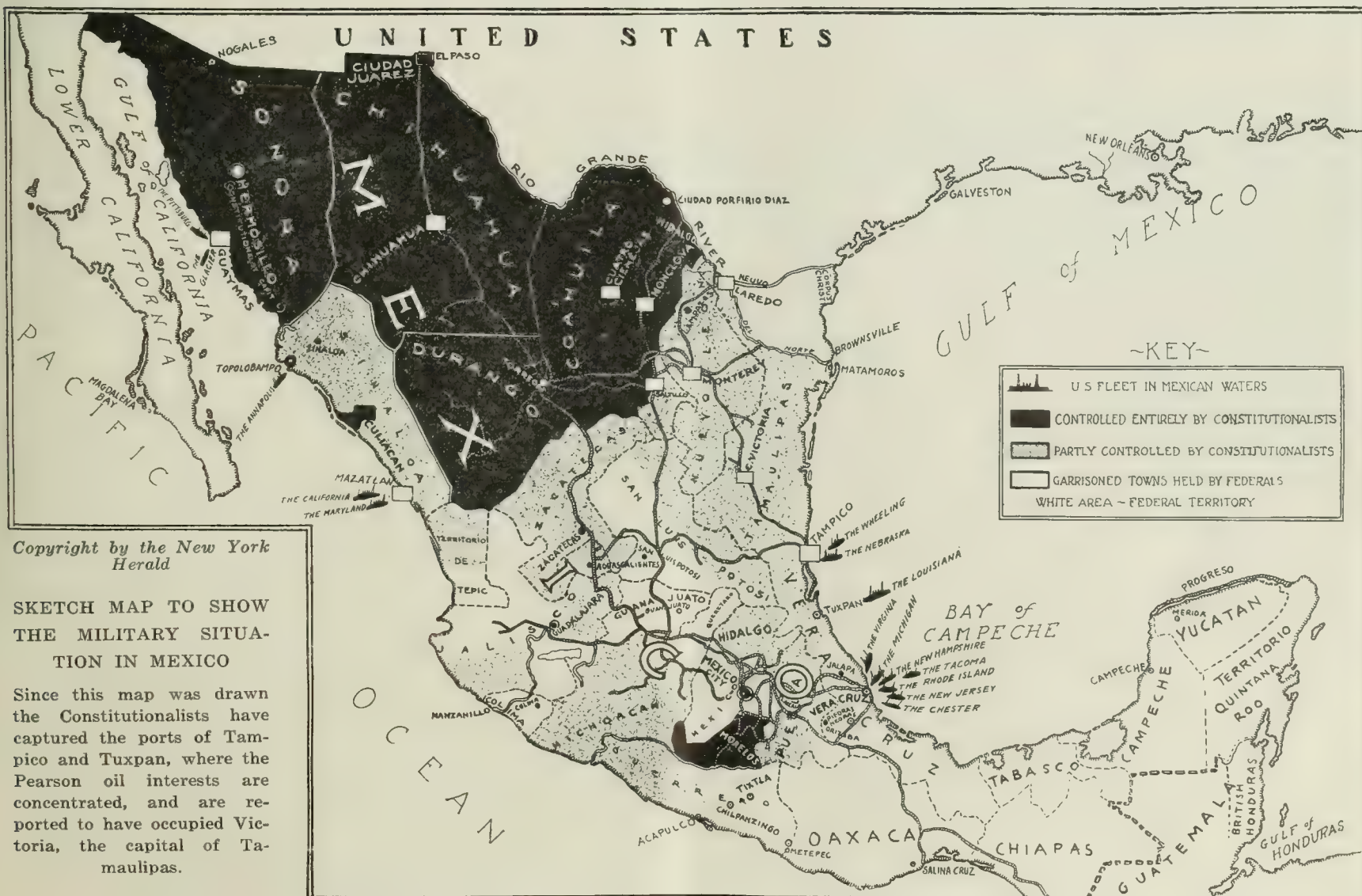
The Hindus and other Asiatic subjects of King George have theoretically as much right as any white man from London to travel, reside and work in all parts of the British Empire, but practically the self-governing dominions limit, restrict or prohibit their immigration. Australia and the western provinces of Canada are determined to maintain "a white man's country" in one way or another, regardless of the disposition and obligations of the Imperial Government. In South Africa the various restrictions which have been imposed upon the East Indians have caused great irritation, and their resentment has been roused to fury by Hindu agitators. They refuse to pay the poll tax of \$15 imposed by the Government of Natal, and they showed their disregard for the federal law prohibiting migration from one province to another by marching in large numbers across the boundary into the Transvaal. The South African law prohibits not only the importation of polygamous wives, but of any wife married by the rites of a religion permitting polygamy, which of course prevents a Hindu with but one wife from bringing her to South Africa. The

final impulse to revolt was given by the circulation of rumors that Hindus in the coal mines had been flogged to death or shot. A thousand East Indian miners in the Elands-laagte colliery marched into Ladysmith and demanded the release of the Hindus who had been imprisoned for disturbing the peace and violating the migration law. They were driven back by the aid of volunteer police.

In Natal, where there are more than 140,000 Hindus and other Asiatics, almost all of them struck work and caused great alarm for the safety of the women and children. Sugar cane plantations near Durban were in some cases burnt and the whole sugar crop will be imperiled if the strike becomes general, for the cane is now ripe for cutting and no other labor is available.

#### The Chinese in Panama

The Chinese residents of the Republic of Panama are at variance with the Government. There are about 1500 of them. Each is required by law to register, and the registration fee is \$250. Those who do not obey may be deported. As the required payments were not made, the Government gave notice that there must be no delay after the 15th. On that date ten days more were granted. Then all the Chinese retail merchants closed their shops and laundries. As they have a





monopoly of the provision trade with persons of small means, their action caused much inconvenience. The controversy has not affected Chinese in the Canal Zone. It is expected that a considerable number of the Chinese will be deported or expelled.

Reports from the Canal Zone say it would be possible, after a few weeks' work, for a fleet to pass thru the canal, if such a passage should be greatly needed. The only obstacle is shallow water at a point where the depth is 15 feet. A group of dredges could make sufficient depth there in a short time.

Charles Stuart Nairne, the representative of extensive Scottish shipping interests, in an address at the Royal Service Institution in London, last week, protested against the fortification of the Canal. "We rely," said he, "upon the British navy to keep the Canal always open to British shipping." There was nothing, he added, to prevent the United States from closing it. In his judgment the fortification was a violation of the treaty.

### The Drowned Treasure City

The waters of the Chagres River, checked in their flow toward the Atlantic by the dam at Gatun, are gradually raising the level of the great artificial lake and submerging the sites of ancient cities renowned in history and romance. The last to go is one of the most familiar to those who love to read tales of the buccaneers of the Spanish Main, for when the water of Lake Gatun rises to the 87-foot level it will drown out the little village of Cruces, which is all that remains of old Venta Cruz, the toll gate thru which past the tribute that Spain wrung from her conquered territory on both shores of the Pacific. The custom house established here in the latter half of the eighteenth century registered goods to the value of a million and a half dollars, while, according to Bancroft, five times as much was smuggled thru. And this was late in the history of Venta Cruz, which was a trading port some forty years before the first settlement was made in the

United States, at St. Augustine, Florida. Its eventful history of almost four centuries is now brought to a most unromantic end. A notice in the *Canal Record* of October 15 mentions that "the Division of Police and Prisons has been instructed to destroy the buildings after the town has been depopulated." The prize for which Spain and England fought for many a year, the city which recalls the names of Pizarro and Drake, falls at last into the hands of an American colonel, who coolly turns it over to the Division of Police and Prisons for destruction.

But here is no occasion for such remonstrance as arose when the irrigation dam at Assuan submerged the ruins of the ancient Egyptian temple at Philae. The modern Cruces consists of less than sixty native huts, with walls of bamboo poles and roofs thatched with the leaves of the nipa palm. The American census taker found there last year 169 persons, all colored but one.

When Sir Francis Drake raided the place in 1573, the bank of the Chagres was lined with warehouses and there were handsome stone houses, adorned with carvings, for the governor and king's officers. In the monastery attached to the church it is reported that Drake "found above a thousand bulls and pardons, newly sent from Rome." The inventory was, under the circumstances, doubtless hasty, but the church still stands—unless it has already fallen into the hands of the Division of Police and Prisons—as the sole witness of the town's magnificence. The building is of stone, measuring 63 feet by 25, and contained some curious carvings and three ancient bells, which perhaps sounded the alarm when Morgan or Drake attacked the town. The Americans used it as a school, much to the dislike of the natives.

### Drake's Panama Raid

Those of our readers who are not so old as to have lost their taste for stories of adventure and piracy, of midnight ambushes and fights in tropical jungles, may like to be reminded of the romance of the region over which vessels are already beginning to sail. The Chagres River, once the dread of canal engineers, now spread harmless over an area of 164 square miles, was formerly part of the first interoceanic highway. The other half was the road from the old city of Panama on the Pacific to Venta Cruz on the Chagres, which was paved with large round stones by order of



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THE LAST YEAR IN MEXICAN POLITICS





A TREASURE CITY OF OLD SPAIN

A view of the principal street of Cruces on the Chagres River in Panama, once the scene of the exploits of Sir Francis Drake and Sir Henry Morgan, now to be submerged by the waters of Lake Gatun

Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, and is to this day one of the few roads on the Isthmus. Venta Cruz was the health resort of those who could not live on the Atlantic coast between boats, and here goods were stored before being taken on mule back overland to Nombre de Dios or by boat down the Chagres, to be loaded upon Spanish ships.

Naturally this Golden Route, which formed the link between Spain and her colonies, early attracted the attention of those who, from mercenary, religious or patriotic motives, were the foes of Spain, and in the pages of Dampier and Esquemeling their deeds of daring may be read. But many will prefer the picturesque compendium of John Masefield to the somewhat toilsome pages of the original, and it is from his volume, *On the Spanish Main*, that we quote the page which tells of how Drake planned his attack upon the treasure train as it left Venta Cruz. We regret that we have not the space to quote more for the benefit of those who may be curious as to how it came out:

Having gained the shelter of the wood, Drake chose out a Maroon "that had served a master in Panama" to venture into the city as a spy. . . . He gave the man strict charge to find out "the certain night, and the time of the night, when the carriers laded the Treasure from the King's Treasure House to Nombre de Dios." The first stage of the journey (from Panama to Venta Cruz) was always undertaken in the cool of the night, "because the country is all champion, and consequently by day very hot." From Venta

Cruz to Nombre de Dios "they travel always by day and not by night, because all that way is full of woods and therefore very cool." Drake's plan was to waylay one of the treasure trains on the night journey towards Venta Cruz. . . . A treasure train was to start that very night, for a great Spanish gentleman, the treasurer of Lima, "was intending to pass into Spain" in a swift advice ship which stayed for him at Nombre de Dios. "His daughter and family" were com-

ing with him, "having fourteen mules in company, of which eight were laden with gold, and one with jewels." After this troop, two other recuas, "of fifty mules in each," would take the road, carrying victuals and wine for the fleet, "with some little quantity of silver."

As soon as the news had been conveyed to Drake, he marched his men away from Panama towards Venta Cruz, some four leagues' journey. He halted them about two leagues to the south of Venta Cruz, in a clump of tall grass, and then examined a Spanish prisoner whom his scouts had caught. Two of the Maroons, stealing forward along the line of march, had scented the acrid smoke of a burning match carried by some arquebusier. They had crept up "by scent of the said match," and had heard a sound of snoring coming from the grass by the roadside. A Spanish sentry had fallen asleep upon his post, "and being but one they fell upon him, stopped his mouth from crying, put out his match," and bound him so effectually "that they well near strangled him." When he learned that he was a prisoner to Francis Drake he plucked up courage, "and was bold to make two requests unto him." First, he asked that Drake would order the Maroons to spare his life, for he knew that they "hated the Spaniards, especially the soldiers, extremely," but a word from such a Captain would be enough to save him. The second request was also personal. He assured them, upon the faith of a soldier, that "they should have that night more gold, besides jewels, and pearls of great price, than all they could carry"; if not, he swore, let them deal with him as they would. But, he added, if the raiders are successful, "then it might please our Captain to give unto him, as much as might suffice for him and his mistress to live upon, as he had heard our Captain had done to divers others."



VILLAGE LIFE DESTROYED BY THE PANAMA CANAL

The man of the house threshes his rice for dinner in the open with a big wooden mortar and pestle, while the razor-back hogs wait at his feet for the chaff. A photograph taken for The Independent in one of the native villages on the banks of the Chagres River



# THE PRESIDENT—AND MR. WILSON

BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

*Mr. Leupp began his newspaper career in Washington in 1885 as staff contributor of the New York "Evening Post," and no journalist at the capital has achieved a higher reputation than he. He has known all the Presidents since Garfield intimately, and is the author, among other works, of "The Man Roosevelt." He has found time to do much public work, is an authority on civil service reform, was a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners under Cleveland, and was United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Roosevelt.—THE EDITOR.*

**I**N his official relations, the citizen who now occupies the White House is always "the President." In his human character, which appeals most to the mass of his fellow Americans, he is simply "Mr. Wilson," one of themselves, raised to his present rank for a brief season by their votes. In any study of him, we must keep his double personality in mind, and temper our judgment of the acts of the President by the reflection that sometimes he is doing what Mr. Wilson wishes him to; while many things which Mr. Wilson leaves undone must be charged to the hindrances that often embarrass the President.

On no man in the public life of Washington has his ancestry left a distincter impress than on Woodrow Wilson. The Scotch strain reveals itself in his physiognomy and the Irish in his temperament. Put a casque on his head and a pike in his hand, and you would have before you the ideal Covenantanter. Dress him in breeches and give him a shillelah to swing, and behold a triple extract of Donnybrook Fair. The two elements are always contending for supremacy. His clearly modeled face, with its prominent pointed nose, its obstinate jaw, and its canny, scrutinous expression; his manner of meeting strangers, half shy and half challenging; his caution as to self-committal on questions still capable of discussion, but his undiplomatic bluntness when, in his opinion, they have passed the stage of controversy; all these are preëminently Scotch. The bubbling humor he has constantly to repress for dignity's sake, his enjoyment of repartee, his love of a frolic when out of sight of captious critics, his fondness for children and theirs for him, and his readiness to hit the fellow who treads too arrogantly on the tail of his coat, are quite as unmistakably Irish. The admirer who recently presented



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MR. WILSON

him with an ancient blackthorn cudgel "to settle arguments with," did not go far afield for his inspiration.

Such a mixture of blood, with its output of dissonant traits, is not new in our line of Presidents. In Roosevelt it showed most markedly. The practical standards with which he measured the idealistic projects daily presented to him, combined with a certain hardihood in embarking in new ventures on untried seas when the goal seemed worth attaining, bore the mark of Holland in the era of her commercial greatness; his mental alertness, the universality of his interests, his pugnacity, his love of being in the thick of things, and his instinct of leadership, came undoubtedly from the Scotch-Irish combination in his ancestry. In Taft the devotion with which he clung to old institutions he had been taught to revere harked back to his Welsh forbears, while his obedience to the mandates of established authority

and the energy with which he pushed thru a campaign on which he had once entered came from the English colonist side of his house.

Before he took his present office, some overcautious friends were alarmed lest Wilson, having begun life as an educator and championed progressive causes in politics, might attempt a nonpartizan and impersonal administration at a time which called for positive party leadership, and be wrecked on the reefs of good intention. By this time they must have been undeceived. The roster of federal appointments made since the fourth of March indicate that our chief magistrate, good citizen and scholar as he may be, is not impervious to the influences which move ordinary partizans. It is the "original Wilson men," of whom his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, has a carefully prepared list, who came in for the most desirable Cabinet portfolios, diplomatic missions and other posts of honor. More than one aspiring Democrat has turned up in Washington with a recital of his services at his tongue's end, only to be confronted with a memorandum of things he had done at home which, however well they may have pleased the party magnates there, were distinctly anti-Wilson; and that meant the end of hope for him. Moreover, the number of times the President has "let down the bars" to provide employment in the civil service for some needy friend makes manifest the strong human element in his composition.

Wilson's refusal to follow Taft in vetoing bills which carried "riders" obnoxious to the merit system prove his familiarity with the methods, if not his sympathy with the spirit, of so-called practical politics. In one instance he explained his course by giving a new interpretation to an old order; in another he contented himself with assuring the public that, altho he had yielded a point to the spoilsmen, he did not intend to allow them to take any advantage of it. A party man by natural disposition, he is as earnestly endeavoring to keep aloft the banner of independent reform, as Roosevelt, with his hardly repressible impulse to independence, used to insist on showing the machine politicians that he knew "the rules of the game."

The fact is, in dealing with Congress, Wilson is on ground that is entirely new to him, and is feeling his way step by step. Once sure of his footing, he will develop more confidence, unless both his antecedents and his appearance are misleading.



Confronted now with any proposition in a field where he feels at home, he responds with satisfactory promptness, as witness his first veto, refusing to aid a West Point cadet who failed in the examinations and then undertook to get himself reinstated by a special act of Congress. In his collegiate career, Dr. Wilson doubtless had caught more than one candidate for a degree trying to climb over the wall after being denied admission at the gate. He knew the type and the conditions, and acted accordingly; the only note of weakness in the veto was a human one—an expression of "sympathy and admiration" which seemed somewhat misplaced in view of the young man's attempt to gain an illegitimate advantage over his fellows.

Apropos, it may be remarked that Wilson's life training in pedagogy throws its color over all his manners and methods. Cleveland treated the Presidency as if it were a modified dictatorship, and occasionally scolded Congress for not carrying out his behests. Harrison was always the lawyer in the White House, with his party for a client, McKinley was the diplomatist, who listened to everybody's advice with an "almost-thou-persuadest-me" air, and then did what he believed would commend itself to the greatest multitude of people. Roosevelt wasted little time mulling over ways and means; when he found himself in a labyrinth, he paused only long enough to guess in which direction the outlet lay, then seized an ax and hewed a path to it, regardless of how the slashings fell or whom they hit. Taft faced his problems with the serene complacency of a judge, weighed the *pros*

and *cons* according to the canonical rules of evidence, and, like most other men whose decisions are based on principles rather than preferences, was liable to change his mind overnight and reverse himself on the morrow.

Wilson started by being didactic, and it takes time to overcome such a habit. His unofficial veto on the customary inaugural ball and his refusal to accept complimentary privileges in a famous country club were intended to convey moral lessons not only to the persons directly concerned, but to all officialdom as well. His first approaches to Congress, too, were on professorial lines. His admirers are fond of saying that he came to the Presidency better equipped for its duties, by reason of his familiarity with American history, than any other President in our generation; that sort of comparison, however, depends on the angle from which one looks at history. He seems to regard it as purely an evolutionary product, brought about by the interplay of sundry forces whose concert or antagonism was ordained from the beginning of time; and his attitude as a detached observer, studying the procession of events in perspective, is in dramatic contrast with that of Roosevelt, the restless reviewer, who halted the procession whenever it did not move to suit him, resolving himself for the moment into one of the most active of the evolutionary forces, and not resuming his place on the hill of observation till he had turned the face of progress in a new direction.

Roosevelt was always doing some unexpected thing, but in a unique and aggressive way; Wilson has

done nearly as many unexpected things, but, as he says himself, they were the perfectly natural things to do under the given conditions, and the astonishment they have excited has been due to the American habit of gaging a President's conduct by artificial standards. If you wish, for example, to advise with your neighbor about some enterprize in which you both are deeply concerned, you go to see him, or ask him to come to see you, whichever is the more convenient; for like reasons, it being impracticable for five or six hundred lawmakers to drop in upon the President whenever anything of importance was afoot, Wilson decided to drop in upon Congress from time to time, deliver his more formal messages in person, or, sitting at ease in some private room at the Capitol, discuss public affairs with individual members. His messages he still carries to the legislative market himself; of the other visits he has grown more sparing since discovering how much a President has to do at his own end of the Avenue, and how difficult it is to break thru a century-old tradition of official etiquette.

Presidents have to play as well as work, and they have different ways of going about both occupations. The Roosevelt way was to have only a general daily program, which he revised at will, accepting interruptions as they happened to arise, but nevertheless accomplishing a large task. When the clock struck four, no matter what public or private business might be uppermost, he laid aside his pen, dismissed his callers, and started off for the two or three hours' exercise which he considered necessary to keep body and mind in tune.



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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET



This would probably be, in the seasons of good weather and late sunsets, a long battle in the tennis court; on a cold or rainy day it might be a hike thru the open fields, fording streams and scaling precipitous rocks, or a cross-country gallop punctuated with plenty of fence jumping. If he had to stay indoors, a bout with the gloves or a wrestling match would answer. But, whatever its form, it must always be a struggle with a living antagonist or with refractory forces of nature.

Taft's way was to enter his office in the morning and sit there till he was tired, letting his callers consume all the time they wished; and, even when one had exhausted reasonable hospitality and started to withdraw, the chances were that the President would still detain him to listen to a funny story or answer questions entirely alien to the purpose of his visit, while a dozen other persons, waiting in the anteroom under engagements made for an hour long past, chafed and fretted, and perhaps went away unsatisfied. When he had had enough, Taft would go for a walk, or a ride, or a game of golf. Walking and riding were not pleasures with him, but measures of discipline, enforced by prescription like a dose of medicine, to counteract the effects of sedentary habits and a menacing corpulence; but golf was his delight, and he could have stayed on the links all day long and every day in the week, had conditions permitted. There was no craving for combat in his disposition, rather a taste for calculation and deliberate action; and he could enjoy a lone game about as much as one with an adversary.

President Wilson's way differs from both of these. His day is carefully ordered in advance, and the order is lived up to with a regularity almost mechanical. His morning is past in receiving visitors by appointment. Even members of his Cabinet make their engagements for an interview. Visits of all sorts are limited, unless otherwise specified, to five minutes apiece; and the visitor who has not the grace to go when his time is up has his memory jogged by the sudden appearance of Secretary Tumulty with a handful of documents demanding the immediate attention of the President, who rises in token that the interview is at an end. Thanks to this rule, Mr. Wilson is able to keep his appointments at the hours specified, and clears his calendar every day. At four, or soon thereafter, he leaves his office for the afternoon, thus enabling the clerical force to wind up their work and go home for dinner betimes, in-



Photograph by Clinedinst

MR. WILSON ON THE GOLF COURSE

stead of waiting, as they used to under the last administration, on the possibility of the President's return.

The Wilsons lunch at one and dine at seven. Unlike the Roosevelts, who, except for breakfast, rarely seated themselves at table without from one to a half dozen guests, and the Tafts, who made luncheon a sort of clearing-house for discussions which had to be suspended in the executive office, the present tenants of the White House use meal-times chiefly for the small morsel of real home life their public relations permit them to enjoy. After dinner the President passes a short time with his family, and then goes to his office to put in two, three or four hours on matters which must be got ready for the next day's budget. On more than one occasion he has spent substantially the entire right there, consulting with Senate or House leaders over pending legislation, reading despatches from Mexico and other storm centers, or examining acts of Congress submitted to him for approval.

In the brief intervals of leisure he allows himself daily before dinner, and for most of Saturday—which, after the well settled custom of the schools, he reserves as a play-day—

golf is his favorite pastime; but in this, as in most things, his indulgence is temperate. He likes a walk, taken to stretch his legs, but feels no need of a compulsory sprint to keep his health up or his avoirdupois down. Now and then, when the weather is unsuitable or his recess too short for golf, he takes a fast spin in his motor-car, or he strolls about thru some of the city streets not much frequented by persons of his type, like the neighborhoods affected by the moving-picture shows, where he finds interest in watching the people. His unconventional dress and manners shield him generally from recognition.

Wilson seems to have few cronies of the sort who used to cluster about McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. His most frequent associate on his wanderings and partner in his games is Dr. Cary Grayson, of the navy; and occasionally there swings into Washington an old friend from the far South, to whose shrewd business counsels Mr. Wilson is reported to lend an ever-ready ear. But, tho his close companionships among adults are few and sparingly cultivated, he has a wonderful affinity for children, who seek him out as if by instinct, and who often pierce his incognito when none of their elders in the neighborhood suspects his presence there.

Such sports as hunting and fishing do not attract Mr. Wilson. He is not enamored of horseflesh. He knows little, and cares less, about farming. He likes the theater, because there, after a day's activities, he can let his mind lie fallow while somebody else does the work of entertaining him; and in the same recreational mood he prefers comedy to any other dramatic form. He is fond of music, and has a good deal of it in the family circle. In books, when he is reading for relaxation and not for research, his special appetite is for detective stories. He is nothing of a club man, and finds little pleasure in the social side of dinners or in the ordinary evening party. He never smoked but one cigar in his life, and didn't wait to finish that. He so loathes posing for a picture that all the photographers are afraid of him, and dodge about like spiders, or hide in cracks and crannies, to steal a snapshot at him. He disapproves of running away from his post of duty for celebrations and ornamental speechmaking, and even in Washington he rarely takes part in such affairs, altho his gift for charming an audience keeps him in constant demand.

The strangers who gather at the executive office from time to time for



the privilege of a handshake with the President for the most part get that and nothing more. Roosevelt usually thought up a special greeting for every person introduced to him. Taft had a fancy for repeating the names, and would hold up one or two persons in every line to crack a joke or pass a comment. Wilson has no introductions, but walks at a rather brisk pace from one visitor to another,

yourself, you'll know I'm not lying." The President, who had just come to the end of the line and was about retiring, lingered only long enough to respond, with a significant inflection: "Whether we are Presbyterians or not, sir, we ought all to speak the truth!"

Were we to go back over the list of recent Presidents, and label each according to the most conspicuous

constitutional domain. But as to details in carrying the promised policies into effect, he has forced nothing of his own initiative, waiting in every instance till the Democratic members having a subject in charge had threshed it out and evolved something for which they were willing to stand sponsor; then he fell in behind the machine and helped push. Such was his course with regard to



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THE PRESIDENT AT HIS DESK IN THE WHITE HOUSE

shaking the outstretched hand silently and passing on at once. Now and then a veteran tuft hunter will call after him to boast of having met every President since Franklin Pierce, or what not, but is rewarded only with a perfunctory smile and a slight inclination of the head. One old fellow varied the proceedings the other day by exclaiming: "Mr. Wilson, I've known all the Presidents in my time, and I want to say right here that you're the greatest and best of them since Lincoln!" Not satisfied with the indifferent reception accorded this compliment, he followed it with: "And when I add that I'm a high-church Presbyterian like

trait of his official temperament, we might style Cleveland the immovable President, McKinley the receptive, Roosevelt the inventive, Taft the judicial. Wilson, I fancy, would figure in such a catalog as the waiting President. At the very outset of his term, taking for his steering chart the Democratic national platform of 1912, he called Congress promptly together and reminded it of what the Democrats had promised the people to do; since then he has persistently refused to be a party to any program looking to adjournment till the most important objects of the session were accomplished. This line of conduct he regarded as within his

the reduction of the customs tariff, and he has followed the same one with the currency measure. It will be repeated, I venture to predict, as to all important legislation undertaken during the next three years.

How different, this, from Roosevelt's method of announcing to Congress his plans, obtaining for them what support he could on their own merits and what more he could by his personal influence, and, in case too violent resistance was encountered, springing some novel stratagem to convince the recalcitrants that there was one man in high station whom it would not pay them to fight. And how different, also, from



Taft's jovial and yielding disposition while a controversy was still in a fluid state, with its sequel of veto slammed on top of veto on the same bill, if Congress treated with contempt a consideration which he esteemed vital.

President Wilson is an idealist, a man with a mission. His particular hobby is the restoration of popular government—the control of their affairs by the people themselves, instead of by the party managers. This explains his devout espousal of popular primaries and preference ballots in New Jersey, and his refusal to weaken even when, in their first raw operation, they brought forth some very weird results. He met every criticism and every jeer with a fresh confession of faith; the principle being right, the product, of course, was bound to come out right, later if not now. When, as Governor, he made recommendations on which the legislature was not willing to act, he threw formality to the winds, and went upon the stump in person, telling the people, face to face, what he had demanded

in their behalf, what trouble he had encountered in trying to get it, and who was making the trouble, so that they should know how to vote at the next election. If the territorial area to be covered did not put it out of the question, he would undoubtedly pursue similar tactics in the Presidency; and as it is, his previous habit of appealing to the people from the opposition of stand-pat lawmakers is what is keeping so many members of both houses of Congress on the anxious seat, and inspiring their growls about the threatened "usurpations of the executive." This is not saying that his views are always right and theirs wrong; but only that, when he has once set his teeth firmly in a notion, however seemingly impractical, it will take something more than a club or a pitchfork to make him let go of it.

Altho men with missions are commonly believed to lack a sense of humor, Wilson contrives to season his idealism with a lot of fun. Even when he is discussing the most serious problems which confront him in office, he cannot keep back a good

story if it happens to fit the case in hand. Describing, on one occasion, the way he had the enemy already on the run, he found a parallel in a mob of rebellious negroes in the South, who had been put to flight by a company of white men. Some one said to one of the negroes the next day: "Sam, I hear you ran like the wind." "No, sah," answered Sam, "not mahse'f; but ah past two odder niggers dat wuz runnin' lek de wind!" And when some adversary had tried to evade responsibility for an ugly innuendo by a labored explanation of the words used, Wilson was reminded of the Irishman who jumped a fence to escape from a pursuing bull. Looking back from his place of safety to where the bull was pawing the earth and waving his horns in impotent rage, "Ha, ye divil!" exclaimed Pat, "ye may bow and shrape as much as ye plaze, but I do belave ye mint it!" One of his favorite tricks of speech is to drop suddenly from polished diction into the vernacular; as when he was ridiculing the report that he was involved in a quarrel with Congress. "I hear a great deal about friction, friction, friction," he remarked, with just a suspicion of a chuckle, "but I must be exquisitely lubricated, for I am quite unconscious of any. No, gentlemen, there ain't no friction, and there ain't goin' to be no friction!"

In no respect have the Presidents of our generation differed more than in their attitude toward newspaper publicity. Mr. Cleveland hated it; assured of his own rectitude of purpose, he could see no reason why his fellow citizens, having had faith enough in him to confide so great a trust to his keeping, could not keep that faith alive without daily accountings. Mr. Harrison was an extremely sensitive man, and, in spite of his long public career, shy in his contact with others, to a degree which gave him an undeserved reputation for coldness of heart. Both Cleveland and Harrison communicated with the press almost exclusively through their secretaries. McKinley recognized the value of newspapers as the medium for reaching the people at large, and, while apparently not courting publicity, contrived to put out, by various shrewd processes of indirection, whatever news would best serve the ends of the administration. Roosevelt was always on personal terms with the correspondents, who had more ready access to him than any other single group of callers, and some of whom he consulted continually on subjects of which they made a specialty. Taft's unfortunate experience has



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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SECRETARY, JOSEPH P. TUMULTY



become a byword, for until his last year in office he never appreciated what the press might mean as a bridge between himself and the great mass of Americans, and few of the men around him were trained in the art of managing such business. Two or three old friends among the newspaper writers in Washington had a pretty free range at the executive office; the rest he saw only by fits and starts. When he did meet them, he was frankness itself; but the danger always was that his plans might be changed suddenly between two days, without his remembering to warn any one to whom he had stated them.

Along, in due course, came President Wilson, with a brand-new theory of handling this part of his day's work. Before taking his seat he advertized that during his term the doors of the White House would stand wide open, that there would be no whispered conferences in dark corners, no hidden things anywhere. I dare say he was sincere in purpose, and that his proposal of what never had been and never could be accomplished was the result merely of his lack of acquaintance with the particular task on which he was entering. Mr. Cleveland cherished a like illusion at the start, and when he discovered his error his disgust caused him to draw more within himself. Not so Mr. Wilson. When he found not only that he could not let the whole world be a listener at every consultation with his Cabinet and Congressional advisers, but that, in spite of all efforts, the family secrets of the administration were leaking by dribblets into the newspaper bureaus, he hit upon a novel device. This was to call the correspondents together twice a week for an informal talk, encouraging them to ask him any questions they chose. Then, he suggested, there would be no further excuse for the publication of incorrect or partial statements about what was going on at headquarters.

It is a unique spectacle that the



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MR. WILSON, BASEBALL FAN

executive office presents on these occasions. The room is circular in shape, and the President's desk is set a little nearer the windows than the center. Behind the desk stands his chair, and behind that Mr. Wilson, his spare figure clad in a simple sack suit of gray tweed. His shoulders have a slight professorial stoop, which is accentuated by his pose as he rests his palms on the back of the chair and lets his body sway a trifle to this side or that when he wished to emphasize some point or to address some particular member of the human crescent facing him. The meetings last anywhere from ten minutes to twenty.

But in this matter, again, inexperience led Mr. Wilson into a miscalculation. By degrees he has discovered that the Washington correspondents, many of whom have grown gray at their work while watching administrations come and go, have a disconcerting way of not accepting everything on bare authority, but of probing into the reasons of things. In meeting their keen interrogatories, his denials are always prompt enough and straight to the point, but his other responses often have a cryptic quality which marks him as a master of the art of not

telling what he doesn't care to, like the historic character who knew how to be silent in seven languages.

Thus the press receptions have resolved themselves from a catechism class into a contest of wits between the host and his guests. Sometimes the balance of victory is on their side, sometimes on his. When he was reported as contemplating the appointment of a political creditor to a position for which some special attainments were required, one of the correspondents asked him whether Academy of Sciences had sent in any protest. Quick as a flash he shot back, "They have not. It is a habit, I believe, of men of science, to attend strictly to their own business." In another instance, answering an inquiry about some rumor which had crept into print, he exclaimed, "Only ingenious fiction. It is one of those things which in the newspaper world you dismiss as a 'hot-air Monday' story." "You may be unaware, Mr. President," the inquirer retorted, "that that phrase originated in the custom of releasing Cabinet reports for publication in the Monday morning papers." It is due to Mr. Wilson's sporting spirit to add that when he receives a home thrust of that sort he appears to enjoy it as much as if the joke were on the other fellow.

In short, the semi-weekly sessions with the press have not accomplished all that was expected of them by either party in interest. Nevertheless, in the fact that he has thus rid himself of the embarrassment of "playing favorites" after objecting to that practice on the part of other Presidents, Mr. Wilson undoubtedly takes a good deal of satisfaction; while the correspondents, when they have not obtained what they regarded as conclusive answers to their questions, or have been requested to excuse their victim from any answer at all, have felt at liberty to put their own interpretations upon such shortcomings, and to convey those interpretations to the reading public.

Washington

## THANKSGIVING

BY ODELL SHEPARD

For raiment and for daily bread,  
For shelter from the rain and shine,  
For length of days and hardihead,  
Small gratitude is mine.

These are the laborer's due hire,  
Tho hard it be to solve the doubt  
How I have merited the fire  
My brother goes without.

But for the mission of my feet,  
The labor of my heart and hand,  
The service difficult and sweet  
And all my own, I stand

Most deeply thankful, and for art  
That nerves my strength and fires my brain,  
For song, that ever calls my heart  
Back to its dreams again,

For the assurance that my toil  
Is furthering some mighty end  
Beyond the present strife and moil,  
Toward which the ages trend.

For labor, wageless tho it be,  
For what I give, not what I take,  
For battle, not for victory,  
My prayer of thanks I make.





LEADING MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION  
The Verband für internationale Verständigung in its second annual congress at Nürnberg, October 4-6, 1913. 1, Dr. David Starr Jordan; 2, Dr. Otfried Nippold, Frankfurt-am-Main; 3, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris; 4, Dr. Alfred H. Fried, Vienna; 5, Senator Henri La Fontaine, Brussels; 6, Baron Eduard de Neufville, Frankfurt-am-Main; 7, Baroness von Suttner, Vienna

## THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

**W**HEN it was announced in December, 1910, that Mr. Carnegie had given ten million dollars to serve as a permanent fund, the income of which was to be used to advance the cause of international peace, no little curiosity was expressed as to how so large a sum could be expended in such a cause. After three years of experience, the trustees find themselves quite unable to meet even a small fraction of the demands made upon them for aid from organizations, institutions, and individuals working for the promotion of international peace in all parts of the world. The least of the difficulties confronting the trustees has been to spend their income; the question has been simply how to spend it most wisely. The two Year Books of the Endowment, which are to be found in every library of importance and on the desk of almost every Foreign Office and diplomat, and which may be had for the asking, tell in detail the story of the organization and methods of work adopted by the trustees. No part of this detailed information, so readily accessible, need be repeated here.

When the trustees came to close quarters with their problem, it was quite plain that they were to enter upon no short and easy task. The holding of public meetings attended

by considerable bodies of enthusiasts, the passing of resolutions commending the cause of peace and international arbitration and decrying war, and the circulation of the more emotional type of pacifist literature, are all well enough in their way; but they leave the great body of public opinion untouched and the action of governments uninfluenced. To promote the cause of international peace in a way that shall be lasting and effective means nothing less than to work for the intellectual and moral education of the public opinion of the world.

The principle of nationality is not old as history regards age, but it is very powerful. For fully five hundred years the leading nations in the Western world have regarded themselves as economic and military rivals and have looked upon the rest of the earth's surface as affording them both possible advantage and certain opportunity. Generation after generation has had it borne in upon its consciousness that patriotism meant rivalry, that rivalry implied antagonism, and that antagonism presupposed constant preparation for war. All this was a part—and perhaps a necessary part—of the evolution of civilization. But the prophets and the seers of the race have seen for centuries that such a condition of national antagonism and international

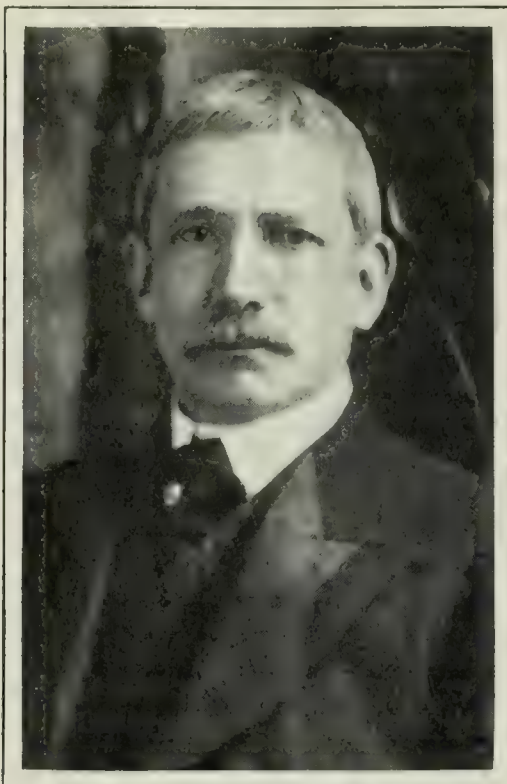
strife was not an end with which men could rest satisfied, but only the forerunner of a new and higher development of civilization in which moral conviction and moral principle would take precedence over brute force, and in which coöperation and friendly helpfulness would thrust aside armed rivalry and threats of international violence. The cynic smiles; and well he may. Human nature is not to be made over in a day, or in a year, or in a century. But the man who is clear-sighted enough to perceive and to understand the everlasting force of a moral principle will not cease to work for its accomplishment because the time of that accomplishment is in the far distance. Moreover, there are many things within the range of practical international politics that can be begun at once and done speedily.

All this philosophy of civilization was presupposed by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment when they began their work. They perceived that the minds of men must be convinced that morality is a higher principle than brute force and that it must be proved to the satisfaction of public opinion that the balance of individual, social and political gain is on the side of peace and international friendship. In the next place, if the principle of nationality is to have superposed upon it a new political



structure of internationalism, the way must be prepared, thru the evolution of institutions, juridical, legislative, and administrative, to make this possible. International law must be made over so as to rest normally upon peaceful relations between nations and to point to judicial remedies for international wrongs and to judicial methods for the settlement of international disputes, leaving the awful arbitrament of war as the last resort, with its rules a mere appendix to the international code of peace.

To accomplish these ends elaborate and prolonged studies, highly scientific in character, must be made and their results published to the world. For these purposes the Divisions of International Law and of Economics and History were organized by the trustees and given the most competent direction possible. Each of these scientific Divisions has been successful in securing the co-operation of the leading scholars of the world, and today probably not fewer than 200 of the most eminent international lawyers, economists and historians, whether they are to be found in Europe, in Asia, or in the two Americas, are at work in the prosecution of researches and studies for the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment. It will not be long before the publication of the results of these scientific undertakings will begin, and it may safely be predicted not only that the volumes containing them will constitute an indispensable library for the publicist, but also that



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ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of War, 1899-1904; Secretary of State, 1905-1909; United States Senator from New York; President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

they will contain material which, in the hands of skilled and experienced propagandists, can be made to count heavily in the enlightenment of public opinion everywhere.

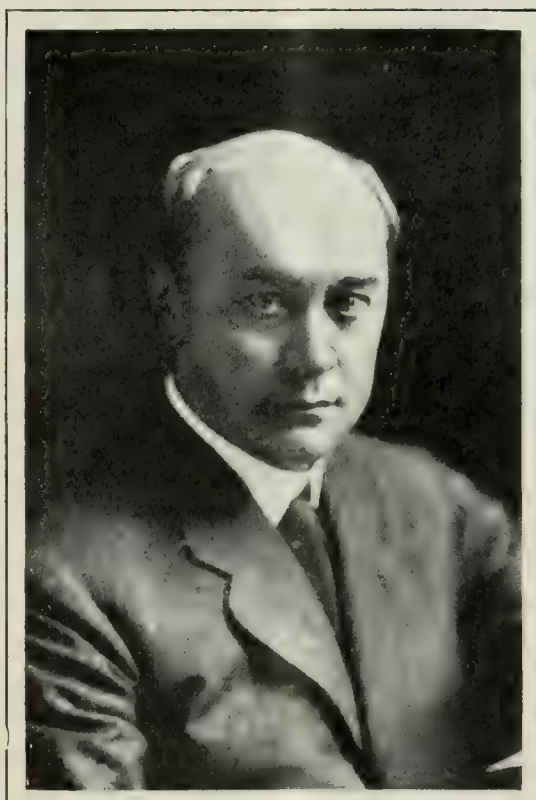
The task of dealing directly with public opinion and with the action of governments was entrusted to the Division of Intercourse and Education. It is the work of this Division which the public can most readily follow, for it deals with the concrete questions and problems of the moment. The first aim of the Division

of Intercourse and Education was to create an international organization and to call into existence a series of international agencies at a number of different national capitals. This was swiftly and quietly done and the co-operation of the most eminent statesmen and leaders of opinion thruout the world was cheerfully and generously given. Thru trained and highly competent correspondents, the Division is kept informed regarding international policies and international conduct everywhere. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the most accurate and detailed information to be found in any one place regarding the conduct of international affairs and the progress of events in any specific international episode is to be found in the archives of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment. This Division is doubtless quite as well informed regarding the actual situation in China, the state of public opinion in Japan, the improving relations between France and Germany, and the conditions in the Balkan Peninsula, as is any single Foreign Office in the world. The object of obtaining this accurate knowledge is that the Division may know how and when most usefully to exert influence in behalf of international peace and for the development of what I have ventured to call the international mind. "The international mind is nothing else than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them,



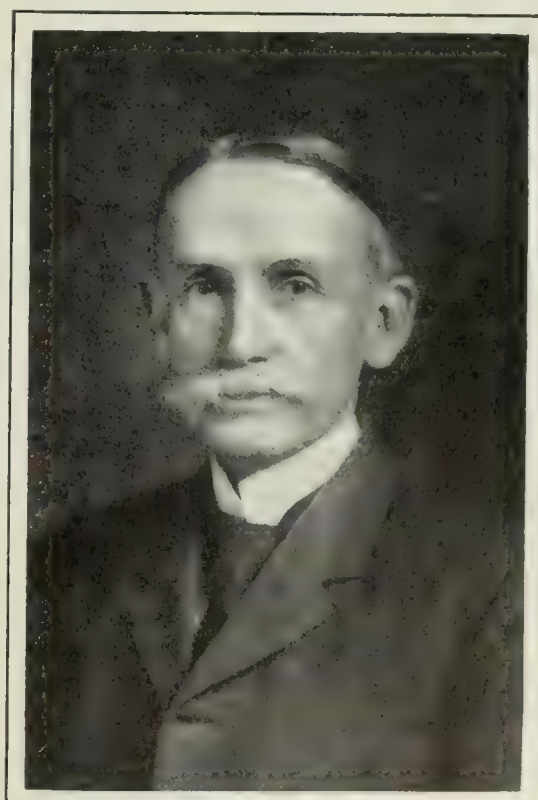
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President of Columbia University; member of American Academy of Arts and Letters; President of the Association for International Conciliation (American Branch); Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace



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JAMES BROWN SCOTT

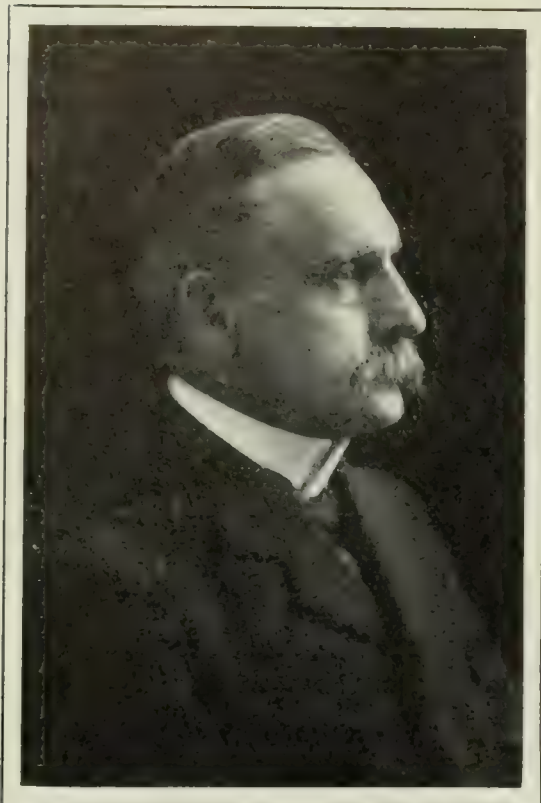
Former Solicitor of the Department of State, Technical Delegate to the Second (1907) Hague Conference; member of the Institute of International Law; Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of the Division of International Law



JOHN BATES CLARK

Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University; author of standard studies in economics; former President of the American Economic Association; Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace





BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

Senator of France; member of the first (1899) and second (1907) Hague Conferences; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; President and Founder of the Conciliation Internationale; Nobel Prize for 1909; Chairman of the European Advisory Council of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

which regard the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and co-operating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry, and in spreading enlightenment and culture thruout the world."

Of some of the important undertakings of this Division it is not wise at the present time to speak publicly, but other of its activities have no confidential character. With a view to explaining the organization and plans of the Endowment to the governments and peoples of the Far East and to the governments and peoples of South America, as well as for the purpose of ascertaining what undertakings might well be planned in those parts of the world in aid of the objects of the Endowment, Mr. Charles W. Eliot and Mr. Robert Bacon were invited to go as representatives of the Endowment, the one to China and Japan, the other to the republics of South America. The selection of men of the personal distinction and high public service of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Bacon was of itself an indication of the importance which was attached to their missions. The elaborate and striking report on his observations in China and Japan which Mr. Eliot made to the trustees has just now been published with the title, "Some Roads Towards Peace." This report may, without exaggeration, be said to crown Mr. Eliot's long life of eminent public service. From its pages may be

gained an accurate and first-hand impression of political conditions in China and Japan, particularly as these relate to international acts and policies. Upon his return, in a few weeks, Mr. Bacon will prepare a similar report on the observations made during his trip thru the Latin-American countries. For the purpose of instructing the people of the United States regarding the life and opinions of the people of Japan, and for the purpose of instructing the people of Japan regarding the life and opinions of the people of the United States, an exchange of eminent scholars and men of letters has been arranged which has already produced the happiest results. Professor Nitobe, who came to the United States as the representative of Japan during the year 1911-12, spent six weeks at each of six universities, giving more or less formal courses of lectures; and from these universities as centers he went out to meet boards of trade and chambers of commerce, as well as literary, scientific, and social organizations of various kinds. During 1912-13, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie spent six months in Japan doing the same sort of service that Professor Nitobe did in the United States. Mr. Mabie was received everywhere not only with courtesy and friendliness, but with hearty enthusiasm. He spoke to large and interested audiences in different parts of Japan and rendered a service which will perhaps be better understood and appreciated a year or two hence than it is now.

The outbreak of the second Balkan war and the shocking reports of the outrages committed in connection with it led to the appointment by the Division of Intercourse and Education, in July last, of an international commission to visit the Balkan States and to study the economic, social and political effects of the war. So far as known, this is the first instance in which it has been undertaken to study the seat of a devastating war by the laboratory method. The smoke of battle had hardly cleared away when the members of the commission appeared upon the scene. They were men representative of different nations and speaking different languages. They were without prejudice or prepossession. Their one object was to make a scientific study of the effects of the Balkan wars in the places where the conflict had been carried on. The report of this commission will be ready for publication in January. When made, it will give the intelligent citizenship of the world an accurate, impartial and thoro account of what happened during and after these Balkan wars to

the peoples between whom they were carried on. It is not going too far to predict that the report will make a profound impression on public opinion and that it ought to exert a notable influence in deterring men and governments from like struggles in the future.

The Division of Intercourse and Education found a large number of peace and arbitration societies already in existence, as well as many journals devoted to their interest. The policy was adopted from the outset of not duplicating any existing organization and of not building up any new and complementary undertakings for propaganda under the auspices of the Endowment itself. On the contrary, the policy in this regard has been to strengthen and to help existing agencies that have been established to work for peace and international arbitration and to hold up their hands. In the United States, the American Peace Society, the oldest organization of them all, has been chosen to receive a large subvention from the Endowment. In Europe, similarly, considerable payments have been made annually to the Bureau Internationale Permanent de la Paix at Berne and to l'Office Central des Associations Internationales at Brussels. Aid has been given in smaller amounts to various other organizations in different countries and to the more important journals issued in Europe in the interest of international peace, particularly to *Die Friedenswarte*, published at Vienna and Berlin, and to *La Paix par le Droit*, published at Paris.



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HAMILTON W. MABIE

Member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; appointed by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as first American Exchange Lecturer in Japan, 1912-1913



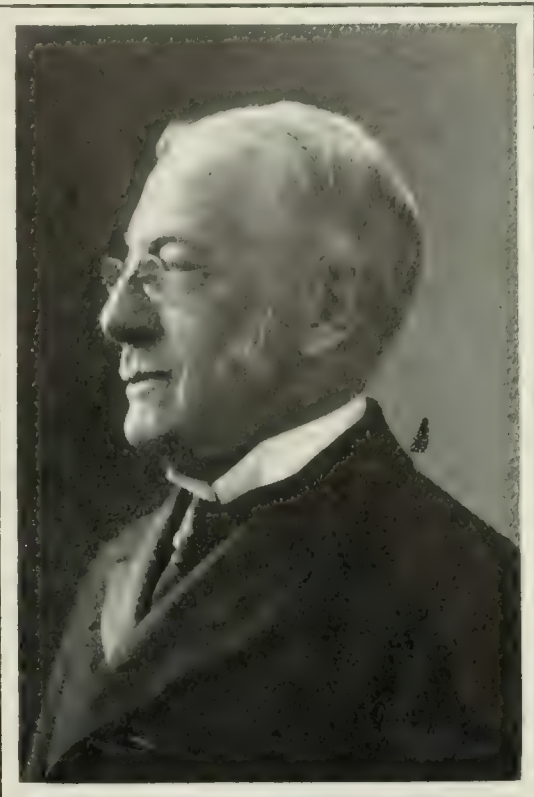
The most valuable agency, however, in the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education has been found to be the Conciliation Internationale, with its seat in Paris, established at the time of the first Hague Conference by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. This organization has large and flourishing branches in the United States, in England, in Germany and in Japan, and other branches are in the course of organization in Canada, in Russia, in Italy, in Spain, in Brazil, in Peru, in the Argentine Republic and in Chile. On October 4-6 last, the annual meeting of the German branch, known as *Verband für internationale Verständigung* was held at Nuremberg, attended by nearly 400 leaders of German business and professional life. The Conciliation Internationale makes appeal to large numbers of persons who are not willing to enroll as members of peace societies. It is the task of the Conciliation Internationale to use all possible means to promote better international understanding by international visits of representative men, by publications, by meetings, and by acts of international courtesy and kindness. The publications of the Conciliation Internationale, now issued in English, in French and in German, have an enormous circulation, that in the United States alone being about 80,000. The Conciliation Internationale is also the agency used by the Division of Intercourse and Education for work of propaganda of a special kind. For example, during the coming winter, Mr. Mabie

will deliver a number of lectures at selected points thruout the country that will give the results of his observations and experiences in Japan. Mr. Langdon Davies, a representative of the Garton Foundation in England, is now in this country addressing large audiences of workingmen, teachers, business and professional men. In January next he will be followed by Mr. Norman Angell, for whom an extensive tour covering three months has been planned. 1200 selected daily and weekly newspapers receive at stated intervals, thru the Conciliation Internationale, carefully written items of international news, the purpose of which is to interest American readers in international affairs and to broaden their field of vision and of interest. Many illustrations of work of this kind will be found described in the Year Books of the Endowment, but of a number of other still more important undertakings it is not judicious at the moment to speak.

In general, such is the organization and work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It has been in existence less than three years, but its name is already known thruout the world and its activities have touched beneficently almost every important nation.

What of the future? It would be simple blindness to conceal from ourselves the fact that the international situation has in it many points of possible danger. The naval rivalry between Great Britain and Germany, the long-standing antagonism and jealousy between Germany and France, the constant misunderstandings between the United States and Latin-American countries, the open attempts in the United States to secure action that must necessarily produce friction with Japan, and the appalling conditions that have prevailed in the Balkan Peninsula, all speak for themselves. Serious as these conditions are, it is within the truth to say that the tension between Great Britain and Germany has notably decreased in the past two years, and that the governments of these two great peoples are now working in closer harmony and with fuller confidence than has been the case for a long time past. As between France and Germany, too, there are signs—and significant signs—that improvement in their relations is under way; and the Balkan war certainly cannot be renewed until the combatants regain some portion of their former military strength and secure fresh foreign loans with which to finance their military organizations and operations.

An object of chief concern is the

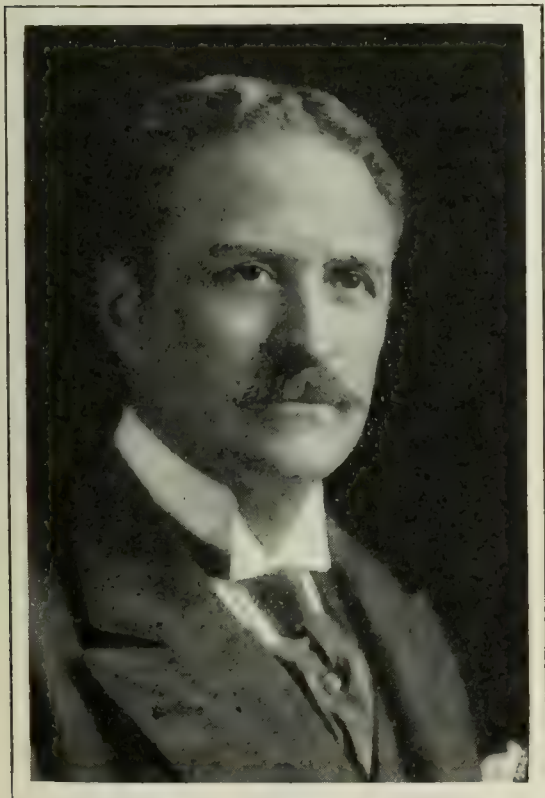


CHARLES W. ELIOT

Formerly President of Harvard University; chosen by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to visit China and Japan, 1911-12

curious indifference of public opinion in the United States in regard to matters of international policy and international obligation. When John Hay and Elihu Root were guiding the Department of State and were leading public opinion to the highest possible plane in the consideration of international relations, the United States was marching straight toward the post of leadership in the epoch-making movement to put justice above force in dealings between nations. More recently, however, the absence of these strong hands and clear heads has been sadly felt, and today even the most optimistic American must admit that the position of leadership lately held by the United States has past from it and that it can only be reclaimed by great effort and by new and sincere evidence of the highest moral purpose.

Public opinion in the United States, as too frequently voiced in the newspaper press and on the floor of the Senate, is so careless, not to say contemptuous, of treaty obligations, that we have as a nation lost the respect of men and of peoples that we cannot afford to do without. We have shown ourselves to be the spoiled child of international politics. Whenever a bauble of material gain strikes our fancy we cry and storm until we get it, and then grasp it eagerly, regardless to whom it belongs or of what pledges we have made in respect to it. An eminent European statesman once said in my own hearing that never again would the Government of his nation make, with his consent, a treaty with the United States; and the reason he



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ROBERT BACON

Formerly Secretary of State of the United States; American Ambassador to France, 1909-1912; chosen by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to visit the South American Republics, 1913



gave was that the United States had proved itself to be internationally incompetent. He pointed out that the United States had more than once revealed its incapacity to enforce its treaty obligations, and that the Government of the United States was even without the right or power to proceed in its own courts to enforce treaty obligations in case these were violated anywhere in the land.

Moreover, it is established law in this country that a treaty made between the United States and a foreign nation is subject to such acts as Congress may subsequently pass for its modification or abrogation. It is not even necessary to discuss with the other party to the international contract what it thinks of the proposed action by the congress of the United States. This means that a treaty made by one constitutional agency may be modified or abrogated by another constitutional agency which is quite distinct from the treaty-making power. This unfortunate and crippling doctrine has been laid down by the most eminent judges in the land. It was expounded at length by Mr. Justice Curtis in the United States Circuit Court in 1855, and repeated by Mr. Justice Field in the United States Circuit Court in 1883. The United States Supreme Court, speaking by Mr. Justice Swayne in the Cherokee Tobacco Case, upheld this doctrine in 1870, and again, speaking by Mr. Justice Miller in the Head Money cases in 1884. The highest courts have held, therefore, that, while a treaty and an act of Congress are both binding upon the courts, the one which is later in point of time takes precedence in respect to authority. Whether a treaty has been violated by our domestic legislation so as to be the proper action of complaint by a foreign Government is held not to be a judicial question. To the courts it is simply a case of conflicting laws, the later modifying or superseding the earlier. It is this legal doctrine which, more than we realize, paralyzes the international

effectiveness of the United States and tempts us constantly to acts of international dishonor. If it were the law of the land that a treaty could only be abrogated or amended by the same constitutional agency that made it and in the same way as it was originally made and ratified, the United States would occupy a vastly improved international position. But, the law being as it is, there is a double obligation on the people of the United States and on the Congress to refrain from passing laws that are an infraction of existing treaties. Until the people of the United States and until the Congress of the United States are ready to look upon a treaty obligation as an honorable man does his word or his bond, there is no prospect of our leading the world's opinion in the development of improved international relations. We shall have to learn to refrain from offending and insulting foreign governments and foreign nations, both by legislative acts and by open declarations of opinion, before we can regain the respect which was once ours. In other words, we must form the habit of behaving in international affairs like gentlemen.

To educate American public opinion in this direction is the largest part of the present task of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment, so far as that task has to do with conditions in the United States.

There is no visible evidence that any government or any responsible statesman is taking any interest in the preparations for the Third Hague Conference which should be called to meet in 1915. The express recommendations of the Second Hague Conference as to how this work of preparation should be undertaken have not, so far as is known, been followed. It therefore becomes a very practical and a very pressing question whether those who believe in improved international relations and are working to bring them about, propose to let the Third Hague Con-

ference go by default or meet in pursuance of a belated invitation without a carefully prepared and well thought out program.

Until the United States comes to some agreement with the Government of Colombia that will make acceptable reparation for the loss of Panama, the relations between the United States and Latin-American countries will continue to be in a state of unstable equilibrium. Until the Congress recedes from its wholly indefensible action in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls, we shall be without moral authority to make appeal to any European nation to stand rigidly by its treaty obligations. With perfect lightheartedness, Congress undertakes either to amend or to abrogate at one stroke all of our commercial treaties, many of them of long standing, for the purpose of enacting certain legislation that is supposed to be in aid of American shipping or that is intended to improve the lot of sailors. These ends could all be accomplished in an orderly and courteous way by negotiation with the other parties in interest. It is simply bad manners to deal with them as we are increasingly in the habit of doing. Our methods give rise to quite unnecessary friction and dissatisfaction and put us, as a nation, constantly in the wrong.

All these things are possible because the great body of the American people do not realize their significance. They do not seem to comprehend the effect of acts of international bad manners and discourtesy upon our relations with the civilized nations of the earth. Here, again is a great field for public education and public enlightenment. When private citizens and public officials look upon international obligations and international relations as the upright man looks upon his personal promises and his personal relationships, the peace of the world will be secure. The place to make a beginning toward the accomplishment of this end is in the United States.

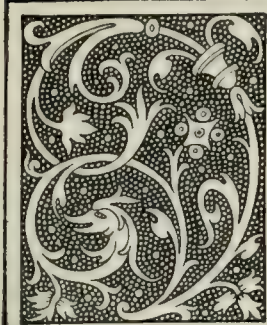
*New York City*

## A MOTHER TO HER CHILD

BY ELSIE M. RUSHMORE

O little arms that hold me  
Because my arms are near,  
O childish eyes that trust me  
Because they know no fear,  
O little heart that needs me—  
Tho love be sweet indeed  
No love of men or angels  
Is sweeter than thy need.





# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS



## SHALL WE INTERVENE?

A subscriber who signs his name but prefers to speak in the name of many, sends us the following protest against current war talk:

Why all this talk about *war* with Mexico? What is there in the situation that causes President Wilson to think of sending troops onto Mexican soil? What is the object? What is to be gained by it? I have been an average close reader of the daily press as to Mexican troubles for quite a while and must confess that I am at a loss yet to see *one good reason* why the United States should undertake to settle the civil war now raging there.

We have asked, and offered to help, all Americans to get out of that country. If they don't wish to come, then they should abide by the consequences.

If I see fit to go into a foreign country and invest money, is that any reason the United States Government should declare war on that country because I am in danger of losing my money? No, and no, again. A plain, clear statement of the reasons for all this activity at Washington, would be agreeable reading for many average citizens who are totally in the dark as to what it means and what it is leading to. To me it appears that "Hands off" should be our attitude. Help neither side. Get our people out of Mexico—if they want to come. When a government is established there, make them pay for property damage.

AVERAGE CITIZEN.

We presume these questions are rhetorical, and in any case a "peace paper" like The Independent could not be expected to assume the defense of war talk. Nevertheless it seems to us that our correspondent underestimates the responsibility of the United States and we take this opportunity to make plain our position in the matter:

War with Mexico could only come as a last resort, after every other resource had been exhausted.

If it came, as we do not believe it will, its righteousness would be based upon several considerations:

1. No nation can permit its citizens, who have gone into another country in good faith, to live and to do business, to be mistreated, robbed and killed.

2. The civilized nations of the world cannot permanently permit an international plague spot to persist at their doors.

3. The United States has a peculiar responsibility for conditions upon the North American continent,

especially between its southern border and South America.

4. We cannot permit a foreign nation to intervene on this continent. If it becomes the international duty of some one to restore order in Mexico in order to protect the lives and property not only of Americans, but of Europeans, the United States must do it. We cannot continue to demand that Europe keep out and yet refuse to do the work that Europe would come in to do if we would let her.

But there will be no war, except under conditions which are in the highest degree improbable. The moral pressure which our Government, with the approval of the great nations of Europe, is bringing to bear upon the man of blood who usurps the constitutional government in Mexico, will almost unquestionably prove too powerful for him permanently to resist. Backed by the nations of the world, we shall solve this troublesome problem by patience, moral courage and disinterestedness. But solve it we must, for to us, of all the world, it belongs as our own peculiar problem.

## ARE OUR STATE UNIVERSITIES DEMOCRATIC?

The following communication is sent to us as a contribution to the vexed question of whether our state universities are losing their democracy, and as such we print it, altho we are doubtful on which side of the controversy it bears. We can remember the time when the fact that a girl or a boy either did not suffer in social standing was not considered sufficiently remarkable to attract attention. A democracy that has to be so asseverated is already in a dubious state. It is interesting to see that the sorority members "admired the pluck" of a girl who would consent to do "menial work," tho they do not seem to have cared to have her as a "sister."

As an instance of the democratic spirit which, in spite of fraternities and clubs, is typical of our large state universities, I should like to quote the following instance. I, as secretary to the librarian in one of the largest of our state universities, meet many students—both men and women—who wish to find work in the library in order to eke out a scanty income. I am also a member of one of the sororities represented in this university. This year at the

height of the rushing season, the housemaid, probably overwhelmed by the extra work caused by the rushing season, left the girls of the sorority without warning. I suggested, in some trepidation, to a Miss A., who had asked for work in the library and having been given employment, had proven to be a most conscientious worker, that she go to the sorority house for an hour or two a day and help out. Miss A. went to the house for an hour or so a day, washed dishes and cleaned rooms, until a new maid could be secured. That is to say, a girl who had never been invited to join a sorority herself, went during rushing season to a sorority house to do "menial work." Nor did she lose anything in the minds of the sorority members, who were grateful for the help and thoroly admired the girl's pluck.

## NOT RUSSIAN JEWS

A weekly is held by its readers to higher standards of accuracy than a daily and quite rightly. But editorials written on the news of the day have to be based mostly on such information as the newspapers give at the time. In our editorial on "The Triumph of Wireless" we alluded to the passengers on the *Volturmo* as Russian Jews. Mr. W. Frank Parsons, director of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee, wishes to have it stated that "the number of Russian Jews and indeed Jews of any nationality constituted a very small minority of the passenger list."

## FOR SIXTY YEARS

We do not have room for the letters of congratulation we are nowadays receiving, but surely so old a reader of The Independent as the curator of the Oregon Historical Society must be given a bit of space:

Enclosed check for renewal—have known The Independent all the sixty years of my life on this coast. The recent change in the form is a great improvement. I congratulate you on the stand taken regarding public affairs. Conditions were never more serious than now. Yet, all in all, they are hopeful. One peril, I think, ought to be emphasized—the additions to the non-voting class. Personally, I am not at all disturbed by the vote cast by one who has the right to vote, so long as he votes of his own free will and accord; but the person who is a legal voter and habitually stays away from the polls I regard as a public enemy and he ought to be disfranchised, in my judgment.

GEORGE H. HIMES.

Portland, Oregon



# RABINDRA NATH TAGORE—NOBEL PRIZEMAN

BY RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE

*Mr. Rustomjee was, until the destruction of its plant by fire, editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Review" of Bombay, which has an influential circulation in Western India. He is now lecturing in the United States. The selections from Tagore's poetry and the portrait are reproduced by courtesy of The Macmillan Company.—THE EDITOR.*

THE news that Rabindra Nath Tagore, the great East India poet, will be honored with the Nobel Prize will be received with world-wide satisfaction, particularly by the millions of the people of Bengal, where his songs are sung and poems chanted in the highways and byways of the province. Of the magnetic power of Mr. Tagore's poems, and the influence they exert on the minds and hearts of the teeming masses of Bengal, no westerner can have any conception until he has learned Bengali and lived in Bengal. It is not only the much maligned Bengali Babus who are saturated with his lofty thoughts and sublime teachings, but also the humble toilers in the plains and on the mountains, and the illiterate women, who sing Tagore's poems as they go "home with their brown earthen pitchers full to the brim." But for Englishmen and Americans even, Tagore's poetry cannot surpass in interest its English prose translation, recently given to the world by the poet himself. It is indeed a memorable achievement for one whose native language is Bengali to attain, as the author has attained, an English style which combines at once, as has been so well said, "the feminine grace of poetry, with the virile power of prose. To find anything like it, one must go back to the authorized version of the Bible and the best of Elizabethan English."

Born in 1860, Rabindra Nath Tagore spent the first few years of childhood in Calcutta. His love for nature and spirituality of temperament early fluttered in his heart.

At the age of seventeen, Mr. Tagore was taken to Europe to complete his education, and to this training in England I venture to attrib-

ute the difference in the conception of God, man and nature he has formed from that of other Eastern mystics. In Mr. Tagore there is an entire absence of that brooding passivity, pessimism, that bent of inactivity, that love of other-worldliness, that passion for annihilation which characterize the life and teaching of Eastern *Rishis*. Action—thoughtful action, wholesome optimism, spirituality of humanity in contradiction the delusion of this world and everything therein of Eastern mysticism, are Mr. Tagore's mainspring of life and poetry.

After his return from Europe, Mr. Tagore devoted most of his time to writing for magazines, particularly his family magazine, entitled "The Bharati." Journalism has had a great fascination for Mr. Tagore, and no Indian has done more or worked harder to raise its tone and heighten its influence in his country than this world-renowned poet. His versatility is marvelous, his activity varied and all-embracing. He is a poet, an educator, a philosopher, a religious teacher and preacher. For a time, in his youth, he had fallen into the meshes of epicureanism. He fared sumptuously and dressed gorgeously. The romanticism of Byron

and Shelley marred, in a way, his early poems. Such was the sensualism of some of them that they shocked the modern puritanical Bengali conservatives, and a sort of a bar sinister was placed upon some of his youthful output. A struggle seems to have ensued between his higher innate spiritualism and acquired romanticism and sensualism. The former ultimately triumphed.

Since then a marked change is seen in his poetry, and he has grown in grace and in the knowledge of the good and the great. His poems are now chanted in chapels, and sung at spiritual gatherings.

It will be seen from his poems that Mr. Tagore's conception of the Deity is not that of the transcendental Absolute of the Eastern philosophers. It is the conception of the God Who is love, Who can be adored and worshipped. It is the higher pantheism of which Tennyson has sung so beautifully. The way our Bengali poet pictures his companionship with God is graphically given in several of the poems on the opposite page. The fourth, for example, refers not to earthly love, but to the love of God.

During the recent renaissance in Bengal a number of Bengali poets—some of a very high order—have composed patriotic poems, but they stir the hearts and fire the imagination of the Bengalis only. They are parochial in their sympathy and circumscribed in their influence and appeal. Not so are the national poems of Mr. Tagore. They appeal to the citizens of every country. They enthuse the people of every nation. True art breaks thru all physical and geographical limitations.

I shall conclude with just one quotation from one of Mr. Tagore's national poems:

"To thee, my motherland, I dedicate my body, for thee I consecrate my life, for thee my eyes will weep, and in thy praise my muse will sing.

"Tho my arms are helpless and powerless, still they will do the deeds that can only serve thy cause; and tho my sword is rusty with disgrace, still it shall sever thy chains of bondage, sweet mother of mine."



RABINDRA NATH TAGORE

Boston



# GITANJALI

## SELECTIONS FROM RABINDRA NATH TAGORE'S "SONG OFFERINGS"

When the heart is hard and parched up, come upon me with a shower of mercy.

When grace is lost from life, come with a burst of song.

When tumultuous work raises its din on all sides shutting me out from beyond, come to me, my lord of silence, with thy peace and rest.

When my beggarly heart sits crouched, shut up in a corner, break open the door, my king, and come with the ceremony of a king.

When desire blinds the mind with delusion and dust, O thou holy one, thou wakeful, come with thy light and thy thunder.

---

Early in the day it was whispered that we should sail in a boat, only thou and I, and never a soul in the world would know of this our pilgrimage to no country and to no end.

In that shoreless ocean, at thy silently listening smile my songs would swell in melodies, free as waves, free from all bondage of words.

Is the time not come yet? Are there works still to do? Lo, the evening has come down upon the shore and in the fading light the seabirds come flying to their nests.

Who knows when the chains will be off, and the boat, like the last glimmer of sunset, vanish into the night?

---

I thought I should ask of thee—but I dared not—the rose wreath thou hadst on thy neck. Thus I waited for the morning, when thou didst depart, to find a few fragments on the bed. And like a beggar I searched in the dawn only for a stray petal or two.

Ah me, what is it I find? What token left of thy love? It is no flower, no spices, no vase of perfumed water. It is thy mighty sword, flashing as a flame, heavy as a bolt of thunder. The young light of morning comes thru the window and spread itself upon thy bed. The morning bird twitters and asks, "Woman, what hast thou got?" No, it is no flower, nor spices, nor vase of perfumed water—it is thy dreadful sword.

I sit and muse in wonder, what gift is this of thine. I can find no place where to hide it. I am ashamed to wear it, frail as I am, and it hurts me when I press it to my bosom. Yet shall I bear in my heart this honor of the burden of pain, this gift of thine.

From now there shall be no fear left for me in this world, and thou shalt be victorious in all my strife. Thou hast left death for my companion and I shall crown him with my life. Thy sword is with me to cut asunder my bonds, and there shall be no fear left for me in the world.

From now I leave off all petty decorations. Lord of my heart, no more shall there be for me waiting and weeping in corners, no more coyness and sweetness of demeanor. Thou hast given me thy sword for adornment. No more doll's decorations for me!

---

I have ever loved thee in a hundred forms and times, Age after age, in birth following birth.  
The chain of songs that my fond heart did weave  
Thou graciously didst take round my neck,  
Age after age, in birth following birth.

When I listen to the tales of the primitive past,  
The love-pangs of the far distant times,  
The meetings and partings of the ancient ages—  
I see thy form gathering light  
Thru the dark dimness of Eternity  
And appearing as a star ever fixt in the memory of  
the All.

We two have come floating by the twin currents of love  
That well up from the inmost heart of the Beginningless.  
We two have played in the lives of myriad lovers  
In tearful solitude of sorrow;  
In tremulous shyness of sweet union,

In old, old love ever renewing its life.  
The onrolling flood of the love eternal  
Hath at last found its perfect final course.  
All the joys and sorrows and longings of the heart,  
All the memories of the moments of ecstasy,  
All the love lyrics of poets of all climes and times  
Have come from thee everywhere  
And gathered in one single love at thy feet.

---

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action—

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

---

Time is endless in thy hands, my lord. There is none to count thy minutes.

Days and nights pass and ages bloom and fade like flowers. Thou knowest how to wait.

Thy centuries follow each other perfecting a small wild flower.

We have no time to lose, and having no time we must scramble for our chances. We are too poor to be late.

And thus it is that time goes by while I give it to every querulous man who claims it, and thine altar is empty of all offerings to the last.

At the end of the day I hasten in fear lest thy gate be shut; but I find that yet there is time.

---

In one salutation to thee, my God, let all my senses spread out and touch this world at thy feet.

Like a rain cloud of July hung low with its burden of unshed showers let all my mind bend down at thy door in one salutation to thee.

Let all my songs gather together their diverse strains into a single current and flow to a sea of silence in one salutation to thee.

Like a flock of homesick cranes flying night and day back to their mountain nests let all my life take its voyage to its eternal home in one salutation to thee.



## NEW YORK'S RUSSIAN CHURCH CHOIR

THE performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last winter of the Russian Mousorgsky's bizarre opera, "Boris Godounoff," aroused more interest and more comment than any other musical novelty brought to the attention of this part of the world since the first American production of "Parsifal," ten years ago. And yet any sojourner in New York in search of musical treats may hear strains of melody quite as exotic and harmonies fully as impressive as the best in "Boris Godounoff" by visiting, any Sunday morning, the Russian Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas in Ninety-seventh street, half a block east from Fifth avenue. This is the leading church in America of the Eastern Orthodox faith, commonly called the Greek Church, and its large membership is ministered to by an archbishop, two bishops, a dean of the cathedral, three monks and three deacons.

To a greater extent even than in the Roman Catholic Church the ser-

vice of the Russian Church is musical, practically every part of it, except a short sermon, being chanted. So the Cathedral of St. Nicholas is fortunate indeed in having one of the finest Russian choirs in the world—thanks to the interest and generosity of Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago and New York, who became so deeply impressed by the church music he heard in the course of a prolonged residence in Russia that he determined to hear more of it after his return home. With the coöperation of the church fathers he induced one of Russia's most talented young choir leaders to come to New York. This is Mr. Ivan T. Gorokhoff, who was trained by A. D. Kastalsky, the director of the Synod Choir in Moscow, and who had made something of a name for himself in Russia before coming to America. Mr. Gorokhoff brought with him as a nucleus for his choir three tenors and three basses, one of the latter, Mr. Thomas Khromoff, being one of Russia's famed "double basses," who sings a low B-flat easily and even booms out the A below it when in good voice. Beside these men the choir is com-

posed of twenty-one boys, the sons of Russians living in or near New York. All but two of these boys were born in this country.

The church contains no organ. In fact, the law of the Greek Church forbids the use of instrumental music of any kind in the service. The choir—robed in black vestments, except Mr. Gorokhoff, the director, who wears a frock coat—occupies a gallery at the back of the great square auditorium, directly opposite the high altar. Its singing is as much an integral part of the service of worship as are the acts of the priests and the lighting of candles at the shrines by the communicants.

Mr. Gorokhoff does not beat time as most conductors do. To one watching his movements his gestures appear to be even more singularly individual than did those of Mr. Vasily Safonoff, the Cossack who led the New York Philharmonic Orchestra thru three seasons without a baton. But however puzzling the conductor's hand and finger talk may be to the onlooker, his singers understand it, and their unwavering attention to his demands is unmistakable. Their "attack" is made with praiseworthy precision, and the many and various modulations in tempo and in volume of sound required by the progression of the service are handled with noteworthy skill. Their singing in unison is wonderfully, richly sonorous. Now and again the amazing "double-bass" swells and rolls thru the edifice like the open diapason of a great organ, or the choral chant melts into the high treble of a boy's soprano almost weirdly penetrating and yet hauntingly sweet.

The music is churchly, impressively solemn for the most part. But it is all as different as may be imagined from the music ordinarily heard in our American churches. No description that could be written could convey any idea of how it sounds. To hear it is a decidedly novel musical experience. Americans are welcome at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas. The service begins at 10 o'clock, and it behooves the visitor to go early, for there are no seats in the church except a few for strangers in the choir gallery. The Russian worshippers stand thruout the two and a half hours of the lavishly ceremonial service.

## DETACHED DUTY FOR TEACHERS

THAT teachers who devote many years to work in a single city are entitled to special opportunities for further personal improvement for their work is a fact recognized by Dr. Chadsey, superintendent of the Detroit schools, and others, and it is thought that a practical plan to bring this about will soon be placed on trial in Detroit.

It is proposed to select each year a small number of teachers who have a good record of successful teaching in Detroit for seven or more years, and to assign them to "detached duty" on a salary of \$50 per month for twelve months. This would not send them to any definite school, but would allow them their own time to spend in study and travel, the \$50 paid to them monthly by the city being considered sufficient to provide for all ordinary expenses. At



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THE RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS  
In New York City, on Ninety-seventh street, half a block east of Fifth Avenue



the end of a year their names are still on the roll, and on their return they are assigned to regular duty, while a new group is sent out or detached service.

Dr. Chadsey believes that this plan will result in raising the average efficiency of the city teaching force, that teachers will be sufficiently improved in general knowledge and in the culture that comes from travel and observation to render better service and give the city full money value for the year's outlay.

### SWEETENING THE SOIL

**T**HERE is not another product of the soil, or rather any other form of soil now so much in demand as lime. This is a very recent demand, but our best agriculturists tell us that even in our limestone districts, like central New York, there are very few acres that will not be benefited by an application of lime twice a year. In the Southern states, where there are very few sections that bring lime to the surface, the soil is almost everywhere very acid. This is the ruin of some of our most important crops, and very derogative to good crops of any kind.

There are a few plants that adjust themselves to sour soil. The Irish potato requires far less than corn and wheat and most of our vegetables. The increased use of lime is fivefold in the Southern states. Common farmers buy it by the carload. This art of sweetening soil will hereafter constitute a prominent feature of farming. Save weeds to make soil; use lots of lime to sweeten soil; use brooks and gasoline engines to irrigate soil; and all the time keep in touch with your State Agricultural Experiment Station; this is the key of modern farming.

### THE STATE UNIVERSITY AS A LYCEUM BUREAU

**T**HIS winter the University of Wisconsin will supply over two hundred towns with lecture courses. About half of the programs given will be lectures, the rest entertainments either by university or professional "talent." This form of public service is being rapidly developed all over the country, as the general extension idea spreads. North Dakota and Minnesota are now coöperating with Wisconsin in the establishment of circuits similar to those used by the lyceum bureau. Besides exchanging the services of those members of their faculties who are best fitted to give popular lectures, they will bring



*Photograph by Paul Thompson*

#### THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN CHOIR OF THE MOSCOW SYNOD

Sent to Leipzig by the Czar to take part in the dedication of the Russian chapel, built in memory of the Russian soldiers killed at the Battle of Leipzig in 1813

into districts otherwise unable to support them such attractions as sixteen members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; a similar group from the Minneapolis Symphony; the Chicago Male Quartet, Lincoln Wirt, Arctic explorer and Territorial Superintendent of Instruction in Alaska; Benjamin Chafin, Lincoln impersonator, and numerous noted educators.

The value of this phase of university extension is obvious: it gives the best sort of entertainment at cost price. Doing away with the middleman and "routing" their attractions in the most economical way, by means of machinery already in existence, the universities are powerful rivals of the commercial lyceum bureaus. With 1250 programs given under her management, the University of Wisconsin did a larger business last year than all the bureaus put together; and twenty-four other states are following her example in a more or less limited way.

Why are the universities of the Middle West entering the field hitherto occupied by the lyceum bureau? Simply because that organization has been unable to supply the popular demand for authentic lectures and the best sort of entertainment at a low price. The National Lyceum, founded in 1826 by a group of Connecticut farmers for the "universal diffusion of knowledge," has fallen

far short of its mission, under the pressure of economic competition and the general lack of educational ideals. The inexperienced and poorly prepared graduate of some third rate school of oratory has appeared all too frequently on the village platform, thanks to the wiles of the advance lyceum agent with his seductive folder.

It is the aim of the state university to restore the old ideal. The popular taste is more cultured than the commercial bureaus have supposed, and the universities are booking lectures and concerts that those institutions would have regarded as sure failures. The University of Wisconsin, supplying only attractions of educational or cultural value, is continually gaining over the commercial bureau in the number of return engagements it secures. Thru correspondence, circular literature and the personal work of the extension division field staff, the lecture and entertainment resources of the state's greatest educational institution are being brought directly to the people of the most distant village. And the people are responding, just as those who believe in democracy expected them to respond—in favor of the best. It seems safe to predict that the commercial bureaus will have to adopt a higher standard of service if they are to compete with the state university in the popular entertainment field.





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#### TO STOP MOTOR SMUGGLERS

When an automobile crossing the Franco-Belgian boundary refuses to stop at the order of the customs officials the "porcupine" is called into play. Ingenious smugglers are in constant conflict with the authorities.

#### AMERICAN RADIUM

**T**HE public has been interested in the announcement that the pitchblende deposits in Colorado, whence radium is derived, have been purchased by Alfred I. du Pont, in order to ensure a home supply of that wonderful metal, the use of which promises to become so very beneficial. A far more important source of radium, however, is the mineral carnotite (named in 1889 after the late President of France), which occurs scantily in Turkestan and in Australia, but far more abundantly in the United States. It is now obtained in southwestern Colorado and in eastern Utah, most profusely in the canyon walls of Paradox Valley. The American Mining Congress at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, was told by Charles Parsons, chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, that this was the richest radium producing region in the world; and that at least four times as much radium was produced from American carnotite in 1912 alone as from all the Colorado pitchblende yet treated. Virtually all of it, however, was sent to Europe, and very inadequately paid for; but the miners have learned better now, and are also saving much waste in the reducing process, so that better returns are being received. The mines are far from a railroad and the expenses are very heavy; but even so, the United States is now furnishing three times as much radium annually as all the rest of the world together. The

carnotite is found in a deeply buried sandstone formation, and is scattered in "pockets," so that its discovery is largely a matter of chance. It occurs as lemon-yellow specks scattered thickly thru the rock for an irregular space, or encrusting cracks and hollows, or it may be more or less massive, and associated with darker vanadium ores. The Bureau of Mines has instructed prospectors that the best way to test these ores is to wrap, in the dark, a photographic plate in two thicknesses black paper. "On the paper lay a key, and then, just above the key, suspend two or three ounces of the ore, and place the whole in a light-tight box. Pressure of the ore on the key and plate should be avoided. After three or four days develop the plate in the ordinary way, and if the ore is appreciably radio-active, an image of the key will be found on the plate.

For several years after carnotite was discovered it was utilized solely for the uranium and vanadium it contained, and it was not until 1910 that the extraction of radium began. Altho until recently its manufacture has been carried on almost wholly in France and Germany, Mr. Parsons can see no reason why our American carnotite should not be treated at home, where its precious ingredient is much needed, and says that several companies are preparing to do so. The market price of radium has been holding steadily for some time at about \$120 a milligram (\$54,000,000 a pound).

#### CORRECTING THE COMPASS

**I**T is a most extraordinary fact that the steel hull of a vessel is rendered magnetic during construction by the hammering of the metal. It follows, therefore, that every steel vessel should have its compass corrected to counteract its own magnetic lines of force.

This magnetic influence is further complicated by the cargo carried by the vessel, if this cargo is magnetic or capable of being magnetized. The ore-carrying vessels of the Great Lakes experience great difficulties on this account, and, it is reported, the hydrographic authorities have been endeavoring to teach pilots and captains of these vessels how to check their course by using the pelorus.

This is an instrument similar in appearance to the sundial, being provided with a gnomon and a graduated arc on which a shadow of the gnomon is cast. The pelorus is set in a north and south direction, as indicated by the compass, and then, by noting the shadow on the graduated arc, it is possible to tell by comparison with tables just how far from the north and south position the gnomon really is, thus showing the compass error.

#### WIRELESS IN A COAL MINE

**W**HAT will probably be the greatest step toward safeguarding the lives of coal miners since Sir Humphrey Davy invented his safety lamp has recently been installed in a South Yorkshire colliery, in the form of a wireless telephone connecting the works in the levels of the mine with the fixt central station at the foot of the shaft.

This wireless telephone is the invention of a German, Reinecke, and is in use in some German collieries. Each instrument is connected by wires with a piece of metal buried in the ground, or with iron rails or water pipes. Conversation at two points a thousand yards apart, with the use of only twenty yards of wire, has been successfully carried on.

The system also admits of the use of portable instruments weighing about twenty pounds each, by means of which it is possible to communicate to fixt stations from any part of the mine where the men are working. All that is necessary is for the operator to attach the two wires of the instrument to any metallic substance at hand and embed it in the earth. It is evident that, in case of a cave-in on any of the levels, the men supplied with this instrument could keep in continuous touch with their rescuers.



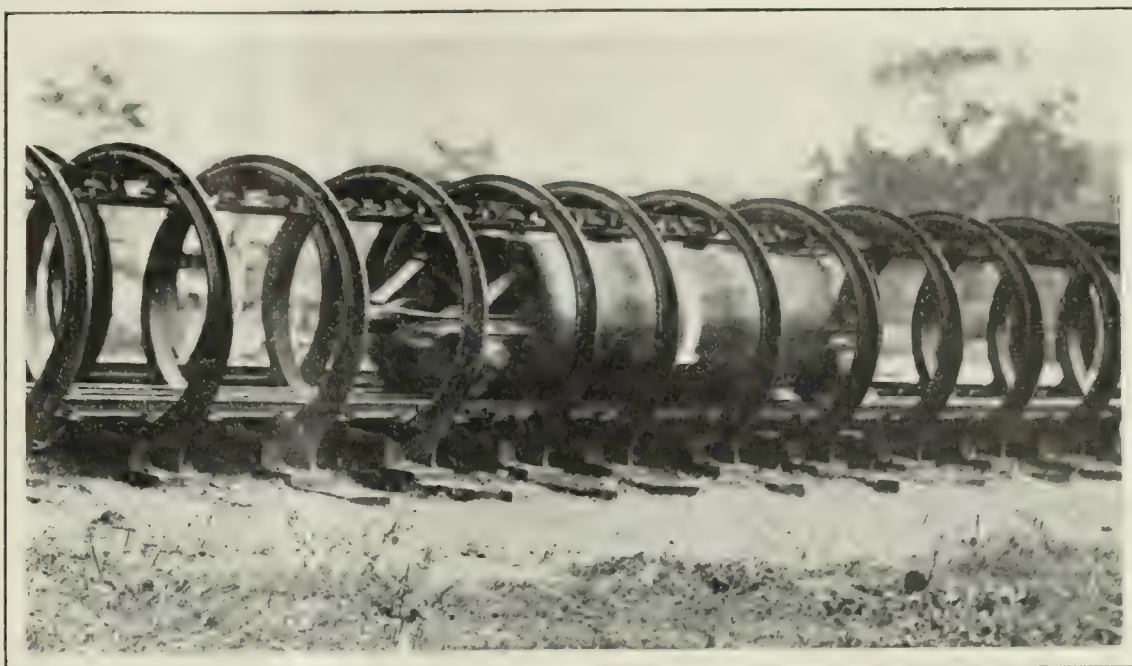
## A MOTORLESS ELECTRIC CARRIER

**A**N electric car, operating in a tube, which cannot collide with another car, which is run by electricity and yet contains no motor, and which may be derailed and practically wrecked without injury to the propelling member is in almost daily operation at an experimental plant in Paterson, New Jersey.

The car does not differ materially in the arrangement of trucks and wheels from many others that have been invented for the carrying of mail and package freight. Its main claim to distinction and originality lies in the fact that it is pulled along over its narrow gage track by magnetic force. There is no tractive effort whatever on the wheels, the car is carried along as by an invisible cable, the ball-bearing wheels eliminating a great amount of friction.

In the ordinary electric car, the electric current is changed into mechanical energy thru a motor geared to the wheels. This motor consists of a rotating armature and a set of stationary field coils, the armature being rotated by induced magnetism. The experimental car in New Jersey goes the ordinary car "one better" on the score of efficiency, and applies the same magnetic force that rotates the armature of the ordinary street car to pull the new car over a narrow gage track at a speed of from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour.

Between the rails of this experimental road is fastened the stationary element of an induction motor. It is as if the fields of several hundred motors were prest flat and bolted end to end and fastened to the roadbed. On the bottom of the car



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THE MOTORLESS CAR IN MOTION

and clearing the stationary element between the rails by only a fraction of an inch is a movable motor member corresponding to the armature of an induction motor. Power is supplied to this movable primary member by two live rails in constant contact with two trolleys on the car. The alternating current is thus applied to the movable member on the car. This induces a magnetic field and the car is propelled at a uniform rate of speed whether up grade or on a level.

In recent tests on the 1000-foot experimental tube at Paterson the car maintained the same speed whether empty, loaded with 1000 pounds, or carrying a trailer up a 20 per cent grade.

The system is of practical value, says the inventor, in carrying mail and express between railroad stations and express and post offices. It is intended as an improvement on the narrow limits of pneumatic tube service. Its advantages over many other types of cars are that the same

amount of electric power will send a car farther and faster when applied as a pulling force than when the same power is applied thru motors and gearing, and that the smallness and lightness of the movable motor member gives the car increased carrying capacity. Furthermore, the cars are controlled from the powerhouse, a reversal of the current in the primary motor member at the control board serving to change the pull urging the car forward to a push which quickly brings it to rest.

## ALCOHOL AS A DISINFECTANT

**T**HAT alcohol is death to protoplasm and therefore an effective disinfectant has long been known. According to recent experiments conducted by Alfred Beyer and reported in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene*, alcohol reaches its maximum value as a disinfectant at a concentration of 70 per cent. Below that concentration many bacteria survive, and absolute alcohol actually "preserves" the organism, altho the reason for this is not clear.

Beyer tried the effect of a number of other substances in combination with alcohol, such as chloroform, ether, acetone, carbon bisulfid, glycerine, benzol, etc.; but none of these improved the antiseptic properties of 70 per cent alcohol. Eau de Cologne, on the other hand, is considerably more effective than the alcohol. This is no doubt due to the volatile oils present in the cologne. This substance as a disinfectant is also reported to improve with age. A small addition of tincture of iodine also augments the antiseptic properties of alcohol. This fact has been known for some time, and the use of tincture of iodine for producing local asepsis, as in minor surgical operations, has increased greatly.



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A DEMONSTRATION OF THE CAR AT THE PATERSON WORKS





# THE NEW BOOKS



## A TRIUMPHANT FAILURE

THE story of Captain Scott has been told to the public in many ways; first, in startling and fragmentary cablegrams from the southernmost of New Zealand ports; then in magazine articles, lectures and moving pictures, now in more complete and permanent form in these handsome volumes of *Scott's Last Expedition*; later doubtless in the monographs of the specialists who are working over the scientific results of the expedition. Of all these rival ways of conveying ideas the newest art surpasses its older rivals of type, romantic enterprize with the same printed picture and even spoken word, and those who have seen in motion life-size upon the screen the seals playing upon the floe, the penguins tottering around like Chinese women, the "Terra Nova" crashing its way thru the ice, and the heroic explorers at their work and play, received a vivid impression of polar scenes, equaled only by actual participation.

But in whatever form the story is told, it has a fascinating interest and this will increase rather than diminish with the lapse of time. Future generations will in fact read of this romantic enterprize with the same wonder and admiration as we do of the Quest of the Grail or the Crusades. For the search for the poles which has attracted so many brave men of all nationalities in our time is as futile—and as splendid—as the struggle for an imaginary cup or an empty tomb.

It needs to be repeatedly stated that the point where all meridians meet has no more scientific interest than any other intersections of imaginary lines, such as, say, the crossing of the forty-first parallel and the seventy-fourth meridian, which is in New York.

The region immediately round about the poles has in fact less interest than any other unexplored land on the globe because it provides less material for study. Any square mile on the upper Amazon or in the Tibetan mountains is of vastly more scientific importance than the northernmost or southernmost square mile of the earth's surface.

So Captain Scott's narrative will doubtless be read with conflicting emotions. No reader can fail to be thrilled with the perilous adventure and the heroic endurance to the end

of those who took part in it, tho, on the other hand, some will be deprest with the futility of it. As the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science said years ago, the race for the pole is not scientific discovery, but a "sporting event." It is heroism and all heroism is inspiring, but it is wasted heroism and all waste is deplorable.

From the point of view of adding to the sum of human knowledge the Scott expedition was a failure, but that does not matter in the least, because it would not have made any difference if he had reached the pole or if nobody ever had. The South Pole was virtually discovered before Scott started, for Lieutenant Shackleton, in 1909, scaled the mountain barrier and attained the polar plateau. With a few rations more and good luck Shackleton might have made the hundred miles to the goal, but he wisely declined to take the risk, since there was nothing really to be gained by going further. Amundsen, who did succeed in passing over the intervening distance to this mathematical point, learned practically nothing that was not known before.

Since Scott's object was not merely to reach the pole, but to be the first to reach the pole, it must have been, as he says, "a terrible disappointment" when he found the cairn over which the Norwegian flag had been raised only a month before. They bore the blow with wonderful fortitude, but it might be a subject of speculation to a psychologist whether if on their return journey they had been elated with a sense of triumph rather than dispirited by a knowledge of failure they might not have pulled thru in spite of the blizzard, since they were only eleven miles from safety when they lay down in their tent to die. Here eight months later were found the bodies of the three of the five men who lived to reach this point—Dr. Wilson, Lieutenant Bowers and Captain Scott.

Here, too, was found the notebook which contributes an imperishable page to English literature, more valuable than any of the manuscripts of poetry and fiction treasured in the British Museum, for it reveals the very heart of a noble man, written in his dire extremity and defeat, yet courageous, patriotic, uncomplaining, unselfish, sincere. These final paragraphs of his "Message to the Public" cannot be quoted too often, for

they are the chief fruits of this high adventure:

I do not think human beings ever came thru such a month as we have come thru, and we should have got thru in spite of the weather but for the sickening of a second companion, Captain Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots for which I cannot account, and finally, but for the storm which has fallen on us within eleven miles of the depot at which we hoped to secure our final supplies. Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow.

We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton Camp with fuel for one last meal and food for two days.

For four days we have been unable to leave the tent—the gale howling about us. We are weak, writing is difficult, but for my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardships, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past.

We took risks; we knew we took them. Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last. But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprize, which is for the honor of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for.

Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely, surely, a great rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent on us are properly provided for.

R. SCOTT.

If he did "not regret this journey" why should we? Perhaps he was right. Perhaps there was need of such a demonstration of fortitude and unselfishness in these days when his own countrymen have grown pessimistic of themselves and talk of national decay, the decline of idealism and lack of enterprize. Certainly no country has a better right to be proud of her share in the polar exploration of this century; not Norway, tho Amundsen succeeded where Scott failed, but largely because he selected an easier route and was more favored by the elements; not America, for our rejoicing over our victory in the north was marred by two thoughts; first, that an American had put forward a fraudulent claim to the discovery, and second, that the American who did accomplish it refused to share the triumph with those who shared the hardships.

The first of the two large volumes consists of Scott's diary, and since he was an author as well as a soldier and explorer, the narrative is very readable in spite of its load of de-



tails and figures and gives one a sense of having lived thru these tedious and toilsome days. We share their meager pleasures and come to know the party personally. We learn that their favorite dish is seal soup and their favorite literature *The Red Magazine*, Browning and *The Autocrat* in this order. The second volume contains the narrative of the minor expeditions.

*Scott's Last Expedition*. Two volumes. Illustrated in color by E. A. Wilson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$10.

#### LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is one of those rarely fortunate authors who hit upon the clew to success and are wise enough to follow it up. The clew in her case lay in her intimate knowledge of both English and American life, which gave her an opportunity to contrast them by suddenly transporting a character from one environment to the other.

We remember vividly the first story of hers we read, *The Fair Barbarian*, which we happened upon in *Peterson's Magazine*, away back in the seventies. The picture of the Western girl, heiress to "several silver mines" and by their magic snatched up from Bloody Gulch and dropt into a conventional English circle, was so delightfully drawn that we were not surprized when *The Century* broke its rule of original matter only and reprinted it.

Her latest novel, *T. Tembarom*, has essentially the same theme, altho instead of a girl said to have been brought up "in a wampum" we have a New York newsboy. Mrs. Burnett often rewrites her old plots in this way. In *The Secret Garden*, for example, she borrows the plot of *Sara Crewe*. But we would not be understood as objecting to this practise of self-plagiarism. Quite the contrary, we like it, for it adds to the pleasure to discover old friends with these new faces.

Mrs. Burnett has the generous gift of hero worship as well as the art of story telling, and in her latest novel, *T. Tembarom*, she has created another lovable hero, without the Fauntleroy ringlets and lace collar, but with the same engaging ways, in both cases used for the subjugation of the English aristocracy. T. Tembarom himself is very like G. Seldon in *The Shuttle*, clean and keen of mind, with no taste for evil, altho trudging New York streets alone from the age of ten. He is thoroly likable. His speech is slang of the George Ade variety, and when he is suddenly discovered to be the heir of Temple Barholm and seventy thousand pounds a year, and is trans-

ported to his English estate, the incongruities are piquant enough to entertain even a duke dying of boredom. Tembarom wins the Duke of Stone, just as his prototype, little Lord Fauntleroy, won his grandfather. It is honest romance, with a tiny fairy godmother, a modern villain and a beautiful princess in disguise as Little Ann. The mellow beauty of the ancient house at Temple Barholm is touched with no more tender light than is the four-room Harlem flat, where fifteen dollars a week buys happiness for two. Romance does not demand a costly setting. Mrs. Burnett's charming story needs no adventitious praise for those who are so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of T. Tembarom, Knight of the Cheerful Councenance.

*T. Tembarom*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: The Century Co. \$1.40.

#### EARLY MEMORIES

Senator Lodge's *Early Memories* is a welcome book, genial, pleasant and entertaining, but not one likely to rank high in autobiographic literature, or in the field of social or political reminiscence. The honored place the author of this volume holds among our scholar politicians is, however, sufficiently assured him by works in the class to which belong his recently published study in historic interpretation, *One Hundred Years of Peace*. The first half of these reminiscences, dealing with the author's boyhood and youth, will probably not deeply engage the attention of readers beyond the group of his own kinsfolk and acquaintance, which amounts to saying—so much was the author, by birth, breeding and social experience a part of his early environment—beyond the pale of the "good society" of the Hub and of the social and literary circle round about it. But to old Bostonians these pages should have the charm of a fireside chat over old friends and old familiar faces.

It is the second half of the book that will have the more general appeal. Barring Hawthorne, Mr. Lodge knew personally, and in some cases intimately, the whole group of New England poets and men of letters whose work was closing when his own career opened, and his recollections of them make agreeable reading, without, however, adding any material traits to the full and speaking portraits which biography and literary history have already painted. Letters from these men—unhappily, however, of no great interest or charm—are scattered thru these chapters, which also present, it should be said, a group of Civil War

statesmen and notabilities of the succeeding generation.

Doubtless to many the chapter, "Retrospect and Contrast," will prove the most interesting of all. Among other things it contrasts the American society and life of the author's youth with our life and society as they appear to him in this year of grace. In his early days the old families, whose forbears had held high place in the colonies and in the new United States, bore sway, while now plutocratic *novi homines*, often without breeding or traditions, rule in their stead. Still more interesting is the senator's contrast of the living faith in free individualism, which was the creed of his youthful days, and the present socializing tendency, which to him has the aspect of a determination to take money by legislation from those who have made or inherited it, and to give it to those unwilling or unable to earn it. Clearly this tendency is repugnant to him, yet, if we have read rightly between the lines, and have rightly interpreted the author's refusal to pass judgment, we should say that the "socializers'" enthusiasm and logic had vigorously shaken his individualistic creed. Be this as it may, the reader's particular attention is invited to this chapter of retrospect and contrast, with its suggestive and illuminating comments on the changed tone, temper and convictions of our social and political life.

*Early Memories*, by Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

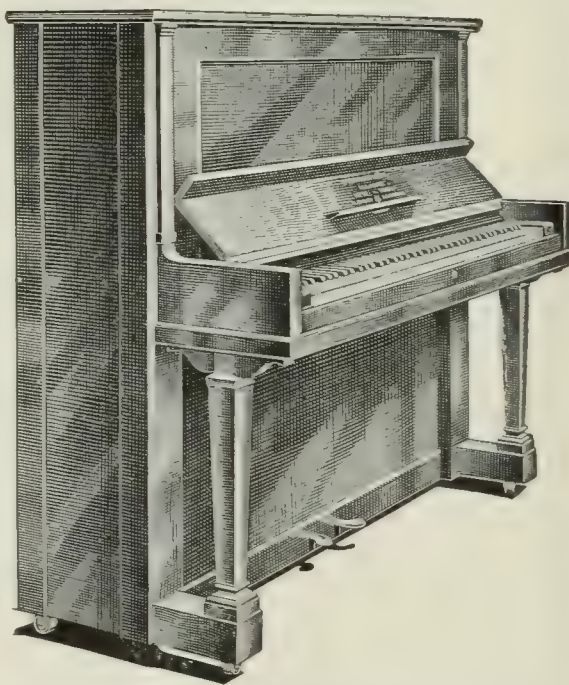
#### "ALL MEN ARE FOOLS"

The latest volume in the translations of Anatole France's works, edited by Frederic Chapman, puts into the hands of English readers an excellent introduction to this ultra-modern philosopher. *The Opinions of Jerome Coignard* is not his masterpiece, by any means, but it is a clear statement of his social, political, philosophical and religious theories, and it fortunately was written twenty years ago, before its author developed that bitterness of irony and sarcasm which often frightens away the readers who happen to approach him thru his later books. This story—if it may be called a story—pretends to be the recollections of the gentle Abbé Jerome Coignard, set down by his admiring pupil, Jacques Tournebroche. The Abbé believed in the extreme forms of personal liberty. He believed that all punishments are stupid and cruel; that all governments are bad; that all reform are likely to be worse than the evil they replace; that the love of God often leads us to do evil to our fellows, and that the scientific pursuit



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of truth is a great encourager of pedantry. That is to say, he believed that all men are fools, and he included himself in the generalization. In short, the Abbé is Anatole France, a delicious mixture, as he says, of Epicurus and St. Francis of Assisi. Readers who make his acquaintance for the first time must be prepared for an upsetting of their conventional ideas; they will understand why Anatole France is often described as the destroyer of modern society. They will also see anarchism in its most favorable aspect; for the Abbé makes his appeal to the emotions more than to the intellect, he is a most lovable character, and he embarrasses criticism by exhibiting most of the virtues that are supposed to spring only from a traditional acceptance of society and theology. The translation is, on the whole, very good.

*The Opinions of Jerome Coignard, by Anatole France. Translated by Mrs. Wilfred Jackson. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.75.*

## STATE MONOPOLY OF INSURANCE

State insurance is gaining headway. In Europe it is increasingly practised; in America it is increasingly approved. Mr. Gephart, realizing the drift, presents a sober, balanced, fair-minded argument. As to life insurance he concludes that state monopoly is practicable and desirable. The risks can be calculated with scientific precision, the need for absolute security for the insured is paramount; monopoly would be economic and the management is not complex. With fire insurance the case is not so clear. Risks, as the Superintendent of Insurance for New York agrees with our author, are not exactly calculable; risks should be distributed for safety over a wider area than a single state; the schedules of rates leaves room for wide differences of judgment and a disastrous conflagration might ruin a state monopoly. But an ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory. The City of Berlin, which Dr. Gephart does not mention, insures the buildings of the city and collects the premiums as it collects taxes, the balance at the end of the year, after paying for losses, being credited to the contributors. Of course, if all Berlin should burn up the owners would be ruined. But Berlin cannot burn up. The building regulations make that impossible. So the "impracticable" succeeds. However, it should be remembered that in Berlin regulations really regulate, and officials are not grafters.

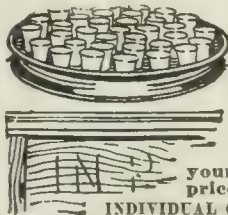
As to insurance against sickness, industrial accidents, old age and unemployment, Dr. Gephart's treatment

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is so sketchy that those who want guidance on these parts of the subject will seek it in one of the many volumes devoted exclusively to social insurance.

*Insurance and the State*, by W. F. Gephart. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

#### HOSPITAL GLIMPSES

There are people to whom anything savoring of hospitals is distasteful; they resent the veil being drawn aside, however gently, from the awful mystery of pain and death. But the hospital is one of our most humanizing institutions, and to the student of humanity there is much of interest in J. Johnston Abraham's book, *The Night Nurse*, with its vivid pictures of the incidents enacted in the modern hospital.

*The Night Nurse*, by J. Johnston Abraham. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.35.

#### MASKED PROPHECY

Who can grow weary of Romance, that wise man in a gay mantle who tells us the story of our lives quite as if he had other persons in mind the while he is speaking? Who can or who has, has missed one of life's precious secrets, and it were well for that man or that woman if he adopted a beggar child from the streets and learned of him.

To Gordon Arthur Smith, man named with happy augury, since in his titles he acknowledges brotherhood with the nobility and with the serf, much thanks are due for the gallant history of *Mascarose* and her troubadour, Aimar of Blye, which so skilfully tells of what is happening in the world today while keeping our imaginations delightedly roving thru the fields of medieval France. Without regret we listen to the tale of cruel injustice which the creed of "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost" brings in its train, and with fair hope we hear the prophecy that all will yet be well with the world, as the God which man has made for himself would have it be.

The story is of knights and ladies; bond and free; a jolly monk and a curious old follower of Euclid; of twenty loves that made one love rich and of one that caused the twenty, and the moral is left to the reader. Happy be that one who finds it to read, "Love thy neighbor and know that no man is not thy neighbor, and lo, the I. W. W., honest animal that he is, and Capital, frank slave driver that he is, will cease from seeking each the throat of the other and will strive in exchange to fill each the other's mouth with the good things of which the earth is so abundantly full.

*Mascarose*, by Gordon Arthur Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

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### FROM THE WORLD'S MINES

Man can go farther above the earth's surface than he can beneath it. The deepest borings have penetrated less than 1/3000 of the distance to the center of the earth.

A Cornish proverb perverted from Scripture says that "gold is where you find it." It is found most abundantly in South Africa, where the mines are yielding at the rate of nearly \$200,000,000 per year.

Gaseous and liquid fuel are commonly regarded as characteristic of the most advanced modern practise, yet the Chinese were using natural gas for evaporating salt brine when Marco Polo visited them centuries ago.

A little metal goes a long way sometimes, and altho tungsten lamps are becoming so common only 750 tons of that metal was produced in the United States in 1911, and much of that was used for fireproofing cloth and making tungsten steel.

Nature does not always provide things where they are needed. India and China are the countries which require the greatest amounts of silver, yet neither is an important producer of that metal, and both are obliged to import it from Mexico, the United States and Canada, thru London, which is the world's greatest silver market.

In the past quarter century the Transvaal has produced \$1,750,000,000 worth of gold and has paid \$440,000,000 of it out in dividends. Of the total output of gold about 20 per cent is paid to the laborers and an equal amount to the technical and clerical staff of the mines. The rest of the \$900,000,000 has been spent on equipment and supplies.

Iron is one of the mainstays of civilization and James J. Hill caused much alarm some years ago when he predicted the speedy exhaustion of the supplies of iron ore. Since then large deposits have been found in the Lake Superior region, in Brazil, Chile and China, so that instead of being near the end of our supply, we are now a comfortable distance from it.

Titanium is 50 per cent more abundant in nature than carbon, yet the world's consumption of coal is over one billion tons per year, while the consumption of titanium is so small that it is almost negligible. The only use for titanium is in treating steel with a few pounds per ton of steel, while carbon enters into almost every industry and is the mainstay of many.

Romantic tales of past centuries often center about galleons carrying silver, and the hoards of native princes which were filched by the invaders. As a matter of practical fact, it would be difficult for robbers to carry away enough silver to yield them much profit, or to convert it into coin without being detected. A recent shipment of silver from a Canadian mine, worth only \$84,000, weighed nearly five tons. Each bar weighed nearly seventy pounds; two of them would be all a man could carry and would not yield him much more than \$1000.



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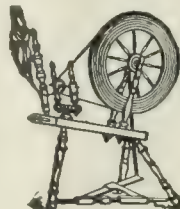
### For Children

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### FREIGHT RATES

The hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the application of forty-one Eastern railroad companies for permission to increase their freight rates by 5 per cent begins this week. These are the companies to whose conductors and trainmen was recently granted a wage increase of \$6,000,000 a year by a board of arbitration. This grant followed similar awards of \$2,000,000 to the engineers in November, 1912, and of \$3,000,000 to the firemen in April last. A general increase was gained about three years ago, and the attempt thereafter to increase freight charges was prevented by the Commission.

For several reasons the companies now asking for permission to add 5 per cent to their charges have been encouraged to expect a favorable response. First, there is the recent wage increase of \$6,000,000, granted in a long decision which included an argument by the arbitrators in support of a compensating addition to the freight rates. It is recalled also that the Commission a few weeks ago, to the surprise of many, approved certain advances of rates between Missouri points; that it has since approved and defended an advance affecting the transportation of certain commodities between Oklahoma and the Rocky Mountains; that the remarks of Chairman Clark in a recent public address warranted the inference that he was inclined to vote for increases needed for improvement expenditures; and that the Commission has published a statement showing that the decline of net earnings per mile on these Eastern roads (in comparison with last year's figures) has been nearly 14 per cent and much larger than the decline on roads in other parts of the country.

The advance will be opposed by organizations of shippers, and it is expected that the arguments of opposing counsel will be based in part on the assertion that interlocking directorates compel the companies to pay too much for their supplies.

### SWINDLING BY MAIL

Some of the swindlers who have robbed the people of this country of \$120,000,000 in the last two or three years are in jail, where the Post Office Department has placed them, but there are others who are free and at work. The mails are carrying their seductive circulars and skilfully written letters to all parts of the country, and additions to the lost \$120,000,000 are made every week. A majority of these letters are dated in New York, where the swindlers have offices, usually in the "Wall Street district."

The detection and prosecution of these scoundrels should not be left to the Post Office Department. For good reasons the work should be taken up

by the financial institutions of New York. These institutions have suffered in public estimation, and are still suffering, because of such thieves, many of whose victims ascribe their losses to "Wall Street" or the Stock Exchange.

If the New York Clearing House Association a few years ago had employed a detective agency to find the swindlers, drive them out of the city, or, if possible, drive them into jail, the money thus used would have been very profitably invested. These robbers have not only excited in remote parts of the country intense prejudice against New York banks and financial interests, but their swindles have promoted legislation hostile to those interests. A movement for the extermination of them should be made by the Clearing House Association, the Merchants' Association or the Chamber of Commerce.

### FRISCO OFFICERS' PROFITS

One cause of the bankruptcy of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was the company's construction of costly subsidiaries and its acquisition of other companies under conditions which imposed a heavy burden. We now learn, from the inquiry being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the company's officers and directors were very profitably interested in the acquisition of these additions to the company's property. Subsidiary lines were built by syndicates of which they were members, and sold to the company by these syndicates, at a profit, in some instances, of nearly 100 per cent. A prominent member of these groups was B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the Frisco board.

There were nine of the company's officers in a syndicate that sold the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico line to the company, making a profit of \$3,000,000 on an investment of \$3,891,000. The chairman of the board, Mr. Yoakum, was counted in for \$300,000, and his profit (paid out of his company's funds) was \$228,413. Director Bixby had a profit of \$81,700 on an investment of \$108,000. Director Campbell was even more fortunate. He put in \$334,000, and took out \$252,000 in addition to it. Treasurer Hamilton and Chief Engineer Hinkley had modest shares.

Citizens and towns in Texas donated land to aid in the construction of this road. Five men gained a profit of \$900,000 in handling this land. One of them was chairman B. F. Yoakum. Another was Thomas H. West, chairman of the board of a trust company in St. Louis, and now one of the bankrupt company's receivers. Mr. Yoakum had smaller profits in connection with several projects. On the witness stand he could not remember all of them. His gain on a syndicate investment of \$75,000 in the subsidiary known as the St. Louis & Gulf was \$38,000, or a little more than 50 per cent. Not all of the evidence has

been submitted, but the records already produced show that the syndicate profits made by the construction of lines and the sale of them to the company were \$7,038,000. Bankruptcy was inevitable for a company in the hands of such officers.

The story of the receivership was not a pleasing one. American railroads and their securities suffered in public estimation abroad on account of it. Now there has been added a disgraceful chapter which discloses these transactions in which the company's officers were so profitably involved.

The president of Wells, Fargo & Co. says in his annual report that in the past year the parcels post has reduced the gross earnings of his company by \$1,250,000.

Thomas E. Wilson, the new president of Morris & Co., the Chicago beef corporation, entered the service of the company at a salary of \$4 a week. His predecessor, Edward Morris, who died recently, left a fortune of \$20,000,000.

The Argentine Government has sent two special representatives, Albert and Charles Ibarra, to this country to buy 10,000 pigs, in order that the breed in their country may be improved. They have sought the advice of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

A lad of 11 years, Henry Granlund, has won the first prize, \$175 in gold, offered by the North Dakota Better Farming Association to boys for growing corn. His cornfield, cultivated in accordance with the association's teachings, yielded 106 bushels to the acre.

Last year the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company transferred its coal property and business to a separate corporation, the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company. This corporation, paying regularly 10 per cent, has now declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent, and another dividend of 25 per cent, payable either in stock or in cash.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio, following the recent similar action of the oil subsidiaries in Kansas and Indiana, has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 3 per cent. An extra dividend of 4 per cent has increased to 22 per cent the Pure Oil company's dividends for the present year. Last year's total was 12½ per cent. The Standard of Nebraska pays 5 per cent extra, in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, making 30 per cent for the year, besides a stock dividend of 25 per cent.

The following dividends are announced:

The J. G. White Management Corporation, preferred, quarterly (third quarter), 1¼ per cent, payable December 1.

Federal Mining and Smelting Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable December 15.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, common, quarterly, \$2.50 per share, payable January 2, 1914.



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\$17,569,880.77

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\$17,569,880.77

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## Remington Typewriters

are

Built UP to a Standard  
Not DOWN to a Price

THE fame of the Remington as the "Recognized Leader Among Typewriters" is an asset. It is also an obligation. The typewriter-using public expects more and

demands more of the Remington product than of any other. We are glad of it. This demand proves Remington leadership. The public merely demands what it has been educated to demand—educated by Remington standards.

Unswerving adherence to a standard is always the price of leadership. The Remington Typewriter maintains its leadership in the same way that it won its leadership; by recognizing only one standard—THE BEST.

The latest achievements of Remington leadership are the visible models 10 and 11 and the Adding and Subtracting Typewriter. Have you seen them? If not, call at the nearest Remington office, or send for illustrated booklet which will tell you the very last word in typewriter development.

### Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated)

325-331 Broadway, New York

Branches Everywhere

### The Merchants National Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Surplus Earnings - - - - - 902,114.16

M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

### EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

680 BROADWAY

CAPITAL ..... \$250,000.00  
SURPLUS AND PROFITS..... 65,332.49

VINCENT LOESER..... President  
FREDERIC T. HUME..... Vice-President  
GEORGE E. HOYER..... Cashier  
H. V. E. TERHUNE..... Assistant Cashier

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## A Postal Card

Addressed to W. W. Ferrin, Circulation manager of THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York, will set the machinery in motion which will send to any friend you may designate a copy of the current issue of the forward-looking, illustrated magazine—THE INDEPENDENT.

[Business Established 1853]

## Horace S. Ely & Company

Real Estate

Agents

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21 Liberty Street and  
27 West 30th Street  
New York City

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## The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

Coupons due December 1, 1913, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

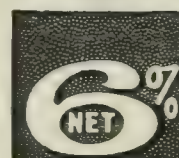
No. 18 from Fifty-Year Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds.

No. 13 from Ten-Year Five Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds.

No. 9 from Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds, issue of 1909.

No. 7 from Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds, issue of 1910.

C. K. COOPER,  
Assistant Treasurer.



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

#### IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

"Herr Schmidt is so fat that he can't get near enough to his counter to sell goods."

"Hm! sort of a corporation in restraint of trade."—Yale Record.





**WHITE HOUSE COFFEE AND TEA**

"NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE"

The White House Brand of Tea and Coffee represents the very best products of the Tea and Coffee World. Packed in the all-tin package, the valuable and pleasing properties of both these splendid Food products are preserved and protected to a remarkable degree. In buying Tea and Coffee in the tin package under the White House Brand, you are assured of the best quality always.

SOLD BY 34,000 DEALERS IN EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY, CANADIAN PROVINCES, MEXICO AND BERMUDA.

The White House Brand Tea and Coffee has the "ring" of the Orient. Don't miss it.

**DWINELL-WRIGHT CO.**  
Principal Coffee Roasters BOSTON-CHICAGO

First Grad—My wife's gone to the West Indies.

Second G.—Jamaica?

First G.—No—she wanted to go.—*The Orange Peel.*

"Don't you know, Emily, that it is not proper for you to turn around and look after a gentleman?"

"But, mama, I was only looking to see if he was looking to see if I was looking."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Love and a porous plaster, son,  
Are very much alike:

It's simple getting into one.

But getting out—goodnight!

—*The Sun Dial.*

"They're six fine sons you have, Casey," said Dennis Flaherty to his friend. "They are," said Casey. "Do ye have any trouble with them?"

"Trouble?" said Casey. "I've never had to raise my hand to one of them, except in self-defense."—*Life.*

## CAMPUS AND CLASSROOM

Springfield, Massachusetts, is offering German to high-stand children in the eighth grade of the grammar school.

Weekly lectures in cinematography, the science of the movies, are being given at the Polytechnic in London. The photographic school at Syracuse University is perhaps to have its own building, with a motion-picture studio suitably equipt.

Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are coöperating this year in a school for health officers. It is for graduates, and the work is designed to give a man the broader knowledge of medicine, engineering and law that the sanitary officer needs and the ordinary physician generally lacks.

What really is the relation of higher education to the social order? The Religious Education Association is going to try to get an answer at its annual convention in New Haven next March. The whole program will focus on this problem, and the reactions between the college and the community will be studied in detail.

The University of Wisconsin Press Bureau is not merely an agency for feeding university news to the newspapers. It undertakes to furnish information about anything in Wisconsin and to serve the state by various publicity campaigns. Just now it is offering weekly health articles to the country papers of the state.

Intercollegiate competition in literary composition is provided for by a joint offer of prizes of \$50 for a short story, a poem and a one-act play by the *Yale Courant*, the *Yale Literary Magazine*, the *Nassau Literary Magazine* of Princeton and the *Harvard Advocate*. Students of the three colleges are eligible to compete.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, declares that the new buildings of the American College for Girls in Constantinople are the best group ever designed for a woman's college, and one of the best ever designed for any college. Gould Hall he thought "the most successful piece of architecture erected in Constantinople within the last hundred years."

Princeton now offers juniors who have a good record the opportunity to work along the lines of their special interests in honor courses, reducing the number of studies and using the time thus gained in research. A somewhat similar system of separating the intellectual sheep from the goats, and giving them special pasture, has been in successful operation at Columbia for several years.

Under the spur of the Carnegie Foundation, the General Education Board and the national Bureau of Education, the low-grade, inefficient Southern college is being eliminated. In 1900 only three Southern colleges had standard entrance requirements; 160 have established them now. The A. B. is being made more significant by a decided increase in the number of schools requiring four full years of work.

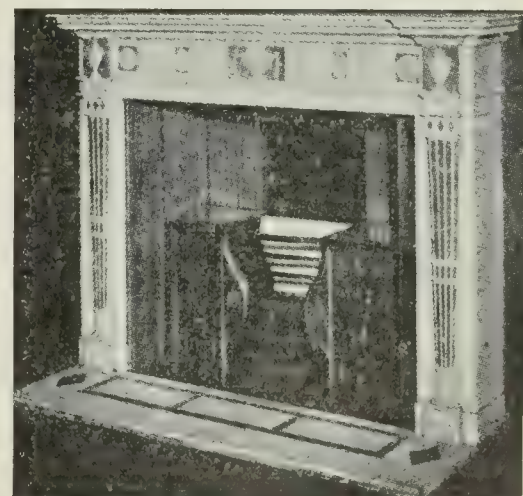


An Ideal Gift for  
MOTHER, WIFE, SISTER  
or FRIEND—a

**BISSELL'S**  
"Cyco" BALL BEARING  
**Carpet Sweeper**

Beautiful in design, elegant in finish, the greatest labor-saving article of the home. What could be more appropriate or acceptable as a Holiday Gift than a Bissell's sweeper? It will be a daily reminder of the giver for ten years or more, and will contribute more genuine comfort, convenience and satisfaction than any other gift at twice the cost. Having a second sweeper for upstairs is doubly convenient. Price \$2.75 to \$5.75 at all dealers. Booklet on request.


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Grand Rapids, Mich.  
**"WE SWEEP THE WORLD"**



**Wood, Stone and  
Marble Mantels,  
Andirons, Firesets  
Grates, Tiles**

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2 West 47th Street  
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203rd YEAR

Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 203rd Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Founded A. D. 1710.

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1912

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate in New York City.....	\$216,250	Reserve for Unearned Premiums....	\$2,917,937
Loan on Real Estate in New York City .....	25,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment .....	316,066
United States Government Bonds....	212,000	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities .....	145,984
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities.....	3,196,951	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,243,000
Cash in Banks.....	428,208		\$4,622,987
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection.....	474,721		
Other admitted items.....	69,857		
	\$4,622,987		

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq

IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

A FAIR PRICE REQUISITE TO SOLVENCY

In the course of an article contributed to the *Manufactures' News*, a prominent manufacturer says: "The insurance companies, to make sure they are not going to meet with loss, will be obliged to increase their rates to a point which, in their opinion, will make them absolutely safe against loss. If they did not do this, they would not be prudent business men, nor would the insurance be a safe and complete protection. A policy of any insurance company which does business at less than cost must eventually be worthless."

That is common sense. A man may wish to secure an article of merchandise at less than its actual value. Many of us do, at times. There are bargains offered periodically in all lines of trade. The buyers run no risks in thus securing goods. They have what they bought and there the matter ends.

But that is not true of any kind of insurance. To begin with, insurance is not a commodity. It is a contract. Nothing may ever occur under it during the term for which it is issued; on the other hand, events fraught with the gravest consequences may take place. If a loss does occur, it is plainly important that behind the piece of paper on which the contract is written is the actual money out of which that loss is to be made good. Reputable companies will have the money, dollar for dollar, to pay every loss incurred. They will have it because they will not issue their policies at bargain rates. There are no bargains in real insurance.

Underwriters know—and by the term underwriters we mean men who study and measure the business of undertaking the insurance of hazards, each in his particular line—what the premium should be. Those men are just as able, just as upright, just as good citizens, as are bankers, merchants, manufacturers and others, and are not any more inclined to overcharge their customers. They are moved by the same motives, have the same aspirations and ambitions. They strive to make their companies successful and, being men of affairs, they know that success, to be real, to be solid, must rest on fair dealing and good service.

Insurance has been the football of politics for many years. It has been relentlessly legislated against for a generation. It has been the prey of politicians. No other business in this country is so severely supervised. No other officials of the states exercise the arbitrary power wielded by insurance commissioners. Until overturned by the courts, their dictum is as binding on insurance companies as an act of legislature.

This attitude by the state makes for trouble. It multiplies expense and raises

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company

Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President

Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Resources, December 31, 1912.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate.....	\$143,023.18	Reinsurance Reserve.....	\$2,132,838.74
Loans on Real Estate, First Mortgage .....	187,900.00	Reserve for Unpaid Losses.....	155,379.80
Government, State, Municipal and R. R. Bonds and Stocks.....	4,706,499.90	All other Liabilities.....	40,000.00
Cash in Banks and Office.....	558,260.98	NET SURPLUS.....	3,267,465.52
	\$5,595,684.06		\$5,595,684.06

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent

55 John Street New York City

INCORPORATED 1852

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1st, 1913

LIABILITIES	
Cash Capital.....	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-insurance.....	2,701,091.59
Losses in Process of Adjustment .....	259,922.41
Reserve for Commissions and Other Claims .....	68,052.91
Reserve for taxes.....	45,000.00
Total Liabilities, including Capital	\$4,074,066.91
NET SURPLUS.....	911,592.08
	\$4,985,658.99

Surplus to Policyholders. \$1,911,592.08

R. EMORY WARFIELD, President.

JOSEPH McCORD, Vice-President and Secretary

WILLIAM MORRISON, Assistant Secretary

JAMES W. HOWIE, General Agent

ELMER E. CAIN, Mgr. Metropolitan District.

The real strength of an Insurance Company is in the conservatism of its management, and the management of the Hanover is an absolute assurance of the security of its Policy.

Home Office: Hanover Building, 34 and 36 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.

32 Broadway, New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

A dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has today been declared, payable December 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 21st, 1913.

FRANK SWEENEY, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.

43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (Third Quarter) of 1½% has been declared on the preferred stock of this corporation, payable December 1, 1913, to stockholders of record November 20, 1913.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of \$2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, December 1, 1913. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., November 19, 1913.

The Big Dipper, says a scientist, is to vanish in 200,000 years. We should sit up and wait.



the cost of insurance beyond the natural. In addition to this, it is taxed unreasonably. We believe we are well within the facts in estimating the taxation cost of insurance in this country at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. The buyers of insurance protection pay this. Those who bear this burden can, if they will, remedy this injustice. It is not suggested here that insurance should escape taxation; our sole contention is that it should contribute only its just share.

Returning to the main theme—a fair price: solvency of the insurer is all important to the buyers of insurance protection. A reputable company will charge what it knows to be a fair price for its policies; it will adjust and settle its losses promptly and in full. It will neither overcharge in the price nor scale the loss. It is therefore necessary for the security of the buyer that he pay the price and thus maintain the solvency of his insurer. As the manufacturer quoted in the beginning says: "A policy of any insurance company which does business at less than cost must eventually be worthless."

#### STATE RATE-MAKING LAWS

Recently a special committee, appointed during the summer by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners to consider various problems involved in the relations between fire insurance and state regulation, met at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, and among other subjects discussed rate making.

As our readers know, a few of the states have endeavored to perform this function, notably, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Kansas. The net effect of the laws in those states was to deprive the companies of the right to fix their own rates. After trying the experiment one year, Louisiana reversed her policy. Missouri went without fire insurance facilities from May 1 to September 1, the companies refusing to do business under the law there. Kansas and Texas have their difficulties, but persevere in what they evidently regard as a good work.

As a breeder of competition—the aim sought by such laws—the expedient is a failure. Such rates under the system as companies regard adequate they will accept; all others will be rejected and insurance refused. The remedy is ineffective because it cannot be applied. The state cannot compel an insurer to insure. The relations between a company and its clients are purely contractual—so much service for so much pay. Competition is not promoted; on the contrary, business is paralyzed. The conditions are made so uncertain for insurers that they refuse to venture.

The fundamental error of state rate-making laws consists in an attempt to deprive the seller of the right of naming the price he will take for his goods.

Last week the Chicago authorities convicted the sixth member of an arson gang that has been operating in that city for several years.

"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

# AETNA

## INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1912

Cash Capital,	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire)	8,031,562.83
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine)	437,384.65
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire)	599,559.59
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine)	111,584.00
Other Claims	633,047.79
Net Surplus,	8,238,392.50
Total Assets,	\$23,051,531.36
Surplus for Policy-Holders,	\$13,238,392.50

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-FOUR YEARS:  
**\$132,981,553.48**

WILLIAM B. CLARK, President

Vice-Presidents	
HENRY E. REES	A. N. WILLIAMS
E. J. SLOAN, Secretary	
Assistant Secretaries	
E. S. ALLEN	GUY E. BEARDSLEY
RALPH B. IVES	
W. F. WHITTELSEY, Marine Secretary	

WESTERN BRANCH, 175 W. Jackson Boul'd, Chicago, Ills.....	{ THOS. E. GALLAGHER, Gen'l Agent. L. O. KOHTZ, Ass't Gen'l Agent. L. O. KOHTZ, Marine Gen'l Agent.
PACIFIC BRANCH, 301 California St., San Francisco, Cal.....	{ W. H. BREEDING, General Agent. E. S. LIVINGSTON, Ass't Gen'l Agent.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.....	{ CHICAGO, Ills., 175 W. Jackson Boul'd. NEW YORK, 63-65 Beaver Street. BOSTON, 70 Kilby Street. PHILADELPHIA, 226 Walnut Street. SAN FRANCISCO, 301 California Street.

Agents in all the Principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the United States and Canada

#### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

#### Delicious Pecan Nuts

Fresh, Wild Grown, Full Meated, Exquisite Flavor

Our new crop of Wabash Valley Pecans is now ready—thin shelled—easily cracked—appetizing—healthful. We ship direct to consumer in 10, 15 and 20 lb. cartons at 25c per pound, express prepaid east of the Missouri River. Generous sample for 10c. We also have Wild Hickory Nuts and Walnuts. Best you ever ate. SEND TODAY.

**Southern Indiana Pecan Co.** 244 3rd Street Mt. Vernon, Ind.



## Unity of Interest

The owners, the board of directors and the executive officers of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company are one and the same group of men.

This means that the

## PIERCE-ARROW

organization is one of united individuality, hampered by no outside interference or syndicated control. It means that the Pierce-Arrow directors are free to utilize their full resources of capital, brains and energy to the attainment of their ideal—the successful building and marketing of the best possible motor trucks and pleasure cars.

Every individual directly interested in Pierce-Arrow financial success is a working unit in the Pierce-Arrow organization.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo, N. Y



# The Independent

Thursday, December 4, 1913

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

HAMILTON HOLT, EDITOR  
HAROLD J. HOWLAND, ASSOCIATE EDITOR  
WILLIAM HAYES WARD, HONORARY EDITOR

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We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Address all communications to  
THE INDEPENDENT  
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

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### JUST A WORD

A well illustrated article on the remarkable project of an automobile road from coast to coast, to be known as "The Lincoln Memorial Highway," will be a feature of an early issue of The Independent.

Irving Bacheller, who recently gave it as his opinion that two of the book themes for the novelist of today were "The Europeanization of America" and "The Thought Trust," will give in the December 11 issue a discussion of the subject, "The Book That Hits the Mark."

"The Administration and Mexico," an article by Prof. T. S. Woolsey, of Yale University, appearing in the December 11 issue of The Independent, will be of peculiar interest at this time as it advocates the recognition of Huerta, the vital issue in the most important public question of the time. Professor Woolsey is a forceful writer and his views on this question will be of great value.

Mr. George Haven Putnam, of the well known publishing firm G. P. Putnam Sons, in a letter in the December 11 issue of The Independent, will give his views of the present condition of the book-publishing world. Mr. Putnam is one of the foremost authorities in this field and any utterance from him on this subject is of peculiar value and interest.

## CALENDAR

The fourth annual meeting of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes will take place at Washington on the 4th, 5th and 6th of December.

An exhibition of American and foreign city planning will be on view until December 6, in New York City, under the direction of the Hights of Buildings Commission of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" ("The Knight of the Rose") will be sung for the first time in America on December 9 at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. It is characterized as a "comedy for music," and was first produced at Dresden in January, 1911.

The five Nobel prizes of \$40,000 each will be awarded on December 10, the anniversary of the founder's death, for the most important achievements in literature, physics, chemistry, physiology and peace.

The first International Exhibition of Safety and Sanitation in America will open on December 11 at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety.

The National Civic Federation will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on December 11 and 12. Workmen's compensation, pure food and drugs, conciliation and mediation laws, regulation of municipal utilities and of industrial corporations will be discust.

December 17 is the tenth anniversary of the first successful flight of a heavier-than-air machine. Orville and Wilbur Wright each made a flight on December 17, 1903, at Kittyhawk, North Carolina.

From December 20 to January 18 will be held the Annual Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

Dr. Maria Montessori, the Roman educator who has set American pedagogs agog, is lecturing in this country and will remain until about Christmas time.

The American Economic Association will meet in its twenty-sixth annual convention in Minneapolis, December 27-30.

From December 29 to January 3 the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

On December 30 and 31 the seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. A special subject for consideration will be the plans of the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

The annual Manila carnival, with a week of games and exhibitions, will be held in February, 1914.





## Cadillac again awarded the Dewar Trophy

Europe's highest Motor Tribunal pronounces 1914 Cadillac mechanical achievements to be the greatest of the year, demonstrating the advancement of the industry

In our first announcement of the 1914 Cadillac, and its two-speed direct drive axle, we said:—"The Cadillac is about to endow the motor car with A new element of efficiency, A new quality of luxury, A new source of economy."

After several thousand purchasers had received demonstrations of the truth of this prediction, we said in a later announcement:

"Motoring as you know it, and motoring as the owner of a 1914 Cadillac knows it, are two distinct and different things."

And we added, that the Cadillac owner was enjoying luxuries to which you must remain a stranger as long as you did not drive a Cadillac.

*But we did not dream when we wrote the words, that so distinguished an endorsement as the second award of the Dewar Trophy was close at hand.*

You will recall that the first award of the Dewar Trophy to the Cadillac pronounced it the most thoroughly standardized car in the world.

In the test, three Cadillac cars were entirely dismantled, all of the parts thoroughly mixed, and eighty-nine parts removed from the heap and substitute parts provided.

The three cars were then re-built into perfect running condition from the haphazard heap—wrenches and screw drivers being the only tools necessary.

Standardization was defined to mean in this test—as it always has meant—that every Cadillac part was exactly like every other part of its kind.

It did not mean nearly like it or almost like it, but absolutely like it, down to the one-thousandth part of an inch, where that degree of accuracy was essential.

In other words, that there was complete interchangeability, perfect alignment of parts and units, perfect harmony in their operating relations with each other, and a total absence of ill-fitting joints and bearings.

The Cadillac is the only car which has ever passed this tremendously significant test of what constitutes standardization; and the award to the Cadillac was the only one ever made upon such a test.

And that fact lends especial significance to this second award of the same trophy to the same car, but from a new angle of analysis.

It is one thing to feel sure that your manufacturing principles are sound and scientific.

It is another, and a more pleasant thing, to have that fact almost universally appreciated by your own countrymen.

But it is gratifying in the extreme to have the approval of your own nation reinforced by an international verdict.

You, as a Cadillac owner—present or prospective—can take just pride in this second award of the Dewar Trophy.

It is more than a Cadillac achievement—it is a tribute from high sources to American skill and to American engineering initiative.

The Royal Automobile Club, which conducts the contests for the Dewar Trophy, is the most conservative tribunal of its type in the world.

The Dewar Trophy is the motor classic.

It is awarded for the most distinguished achievement of the year, demonstrating the advancement of the industry.

It takes into account manufacturing principles as well as performances.

Sir Thomas Dewar, when he instituted the Trophy, had it in mind to seek out, each year, the car of super-excellence.

So the awards are as disinterested, and as scientific, as the awards of the Nobel Prize in a totally different field of endeavor.

We may all of us feel justly reinforced, therefore, in our good opinion of this splendid American car, the Cadillac.

We may feel that its virtues have not been overstated.

We may all feel that these announcements have not overdrawn the advantages of the latest Cadillac development, the Cadillac two-speed direct drive axle.

It was not merely the point-by-point performance of the car over give-and-take roads for a thousand miles.

It was not merely the certainty and the endurance of the electrical devices in self-cranking, lighting and ignition.

It was not merely the remarkable record of 17.17 miles per gallon of gasoline (notwithstanding repeated stops and starts in testing the electric cranking device).

It was not alone the astonishing record of more than 1,000 miles per gallon of lubricating oil.

It was not only that the two-speed direct drive axle was a material factor in making possible these results; and that it gave to the word "luxury" a new meaning as applied to motoring.

It was not only the perfect record in the shifting of the rear axle gears from high to low and vice versa 520 times, by means of the electric shifting device.

No, the Dewar Trophy was awarded to the Cadillac for the second time—and the Cadillac is the only American car which has ever received it, and the only car in the world to which it has ever been awarded twice—because the Cadillac is the Cadillac, because it is what it is, and because it does what it does.

Because the Cadillac proved itself to be the car of all-around super-excellence as a complete entity.

Because it proved its dominant characteristics to be those which make most for all-around constancy and serviceability.

Because, as we have said, no other car rides or drives like the Cadillac.

Because, in fact, it is the Standard of the World.



THE DEWAR TROPHY



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## CALL THE THIRD HAGUE CONFERENCE WITHOUT DELAY

**W**E have for six months been hearing rumors that the Third Hague Conference was not to be called in 1915.

This possibility has now been brought to public attention by the following utterances:

On November 8th a dispatch from St. Petersburg was printed in the *New York World* to the effect that the Russian Foreign Ministry states there will be no international peace conference at The Hague in 1915. "This decision has been taken as a consequence of conferences Foreign Minister Sazanoff had on his recent European tour."

On November 26th a cable from The Hague in the *New York Times* stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands had informed the Second Chamber that the premature convocation of the Third Peace Conference would seriously hinder the preparation of the program. "It will be impossible for the international conference to assemble before 1916 or 1917, at the earliest, instead of in 1915, as originally planned."

These significant statements show that unless the friends of peace thruout the world, both nations and individuals within the nations, rally in support of the Third Hague Conference, it is likely to be delayed or even indefinitely postponed. This is the greatest calamity that has ever threatened the peace movement.

The First Hague Conference left much unfinished business. While not definitely calling upon the nations to convoke its successor, it specifically suggested that "the questions of the rights and duties of neutrals may be inserted in the program of a conference of the near future," and that the question of inviolability of private property at sea "may be referred to a subsequent conference for consideration."

In this country—not to go afieid—the American Peace Society in 1903 presented a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for a stated international congress, and the Legislature, true to its traditions of 1837 and 1838, unanimously past a resolution calling upon Congress "to authorize the President of the United States to invite the governments of the world to join in establishing a regular international congress to meet at stated periods."

The next year the Interparliamentary Union held its annual session at St. Louis during the Louisiana Exposition. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, the president, drafted the following resolutions, which were unanimously past:

This conference requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering:

1. The questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague exprest a wish that a future conference be called.

2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

3. The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference.

Accordingly, on its way back from St. Louis, the Interparliamentary Union proceeded to Washington, where the delegates waited upon Mr. Roosevelt. After they had all been introduced to the President, Albert Gobat, Nobel Prizeman, on behalf of the Union, made the chief address, in which he said:

We look upon this institution (The Hague Conference) as the starting point of the most important evolution ever entered into by mankind. . . . The contemplated conferences must be periodical, and, if I may here express a personal idea, they must during the time intervening between the general assemblies, have an organ vested with certain supervising, directing and executive powers. This will prove to be the first stage of an international political organization similar to that which now exists in the United States and in my own country, Switzerland.

To this and the remarks of the other delegates Mr. Roosevelt made a cordial response, ending up with these words: "At an early date I shall issue the call for the conference, as you suggest."

He did call the conference. But when it became evident that Russia was a bit jealous of Mr. Roosevelt's initiative he magnanimously withdrew and the formal call for the conference was finally issued by Russia.

After the American delegation was appointed, Mr. Root instructed them to introduce a resolution for the holding of further conferences within fixt periods and arranging the machinery by which such conferences may be called and the terms of the program may be arranged, without awaiting any new and specific initiative on the part of the powers or any one of them.

How the American delegation carried out these instructions has been told by Mr. Choate in his illuminating little volume, *The Two Hague Conferences*. Said he:

Another important measure that we were instructed to press and did press with all our might was in respect to future conferences. We had hoped to see established some machinery by which automatic action should take place, and the conference be called without waiting for the action of any particular nation. We claimed that its organization and procedure should be in its own hands by means of an international executive committee, which should gather the views of the nations some two or three years beforehand, and form a tentative program for submission to the conference, and that thus the predominance and control of any particular nation should be avoided. That, in a modified form, was finally past, but with great difficulty and after infinite and detailed discussion, which involved almost every word of the resolution.

The exact words of the final act of the Second Hague Conference which have to do with the calling of this



preliminary committee of the Third Conference are as follows:

Finally, the conference recommends to the powers the assembly of a Third Peace Conference which might be held within a period corresponding to that which elapsed since the preceding conference at a date to be fixed by common agreement between the powers, and it calls their attention to the necessity of preparing the program of this Third Conference a sufficient time in advance to ensure its deliberations being conducted with the necessary authority and expedition.

In order to attain this object the conference considers that it would be very desirable that some two years before the probable date of the meeting, a preparatory committee should be charged by the governments with the task of collecting the various proposals to be submitted to the conference, of ascertaining what subjects are ripe for embodiment in an international regulation, and of preparing a program which the governments should decide upon in sufficient time to enable it to be carefully examined by the countries interested. This committee should be further instructed with the task of proposing a system of organization and procedure for the conference itself.

It will thus be seen that the international preliminary committee should be appointed this year, 1913, if the Third Conference is to be held in 1915—the centenary, by the way, of the battle of Waterloo.

Before he retired from office Mr. Taft appointed Joshua R. Clark, Solicitor of the Department of State; Brigadier-General E. R. Crowder, U. S. A., and Rear-Admiral R. Wainwright, U. S. N., members of a preliminary committee to study the program of the Third Hague Conference. But whether the new Administration proposes to keep them, or to add to their number, or to abolish them altogether, is not known. This American committee strikes us as being utterly inadequate. In our opinion it should be strengthened or abolished.

But what do Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan propose to do? It is evidently too late this year for the international preliminary committee to organize and get to work. Certainly the Third Conference should not be called until the preliminary committee has arranged its procedure and program.

It seems to us the President should either call upon Russia or some other nation to issue the call for the immediate creation of the preliminary committee or else issue the call himself. There is yet time before 1915 if action is quick. We are well aware how, only at the last moment and almost under compulsion, the Second Conference recognized Mr. Roosevelt's initiative in its creation. The phrase which we have italicized in the following passage would never have been put in the final act of the conference save for the prompt and patriotic action of James Brown Scott, of the American delegation:

*The Second International Peace Congress, proposed in the first instance by the President of the United States of America, having been convoked, on the invitation of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russians, by Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands, assembled on the 15th of June, 1907, at The Hague, etc., etc.*

But Mr. Roosevelt did call the Second Hague Conference, and the Second Hague Conference did take the Third Conference out of the hands of Russia or any other power, and put it in the hands of the international preliminary committee, and if Russia does not now call it into existence, Mr. Wilson or any other head of a nation can, as Mr. Roosevelt did in 1904.

We are aware that M. Beldiman, the Rumanian representative, declared, in accepting the proposition in regard to the creation of the Third Hague Conference, that it was defective in not defining the manner of

convoking the Third Conference, and that he was of the opinion that, by "initiating the First and Second Conferences," the Emperor of Russia "had acquired the right" to convoke the Third. Altho this claim went without challenge from the delegates present we think there is no basis for it in international law or morals, and Mr. Wilson should not consider it for a moment. Indeed, the President of the United States, together with the sovereigns of other nations, is clearly charged with the duty of "seeing that this international Duma does not share in any of the dangers to which the Russian Duma is subject," as was said in *The Independent*, November 14, 1907.

We have heard of only five reasons why Europe is now so apathetic to the Third Hague Conference.

First—The tangle of eastern European politics. The nations are still so concerned with the aftermath of the late war that they have no time to give their attention to constructive peace proposals.

Yet the First and Second Hague Conferences might have been "called off" on precisely similar grounds. Indeed, the Treaty of Portsmouth did not take place until a year after President Roosevelt agreed to call the Second Conference and the Spanish-American war was hardly concluded when the First Conference was called.

Second—The various Balkan nations may lay their grievances before The Hague. If they did so they would raise some most inopportune issues.

But there is not the slightest danger of the conference hearing them. The Young Turk party was refused a hearing at the Conference of 1899, and Korea in 1907. Even the Monroe Doctrine was not permitted to be discussed when it was pointed out it was not a question of international law, but of domestic policy.

Third—Certain powers, headed by Germany, have memorialized Russia that England has refused to ratify the Declaration of London.

But negotiations are still under way on this subject. England will probably ratify it, but even if not, that will not prove she is acting in bad faith.

Fourth—The groups of men who rule Europe do not want to be superseded. They are getting frightened at all this talk of the Hague conferences being the Parliament of Man.

But the Hague conferences are the promise of the Parliament of Man, just as the Hague Court is the prophecy of the judicial branch of the "United Nations." It never does harm to work in the open for good causes. Indeed, in an era of universal democracy, it is the only way to progress. The history of all reforms shows this. Only those with a bad issue should keep still.

Fifth—There is the widespread fear that with the one-nation-one-vote rule at the conference, England and the United States will form a sort of Anglo-Saxon hegemony, and with the support of the twenty Latin-American republics, rule the conference and make continental Europe take a "back seat."

In the first place, there were only forty-six nations invited to the Second Conference, of which forty-four accepted, and one was admitted toward the end. If Latin America voted solidly with the United States and England against the rest of the world, the vote would be only a minority of 22 to 24. But a most conspicuous fact of the Second Conference was that Latin America consistently and persistently voted against the United



States, and seemed to be anything but anxious to do our bidding, despite the fact that we championed most of their causes, and one of our delegates was appointed for the sole purpose of looking after their interests and coöperating with them.

For these and other reasons we urge President Wilson and Mr. Bryan forthwith to initiate the movement that will create the International Preliminary Committee, to the end that the Third Conference can meet in 1915 on schedule time. And then let that conference provide for automatic periodic future conferences, so that this troublous question may never arise again.

The Hague conferences are the greatest milestones so far in man's evolution from the reign of war to the reign of law. In their sessions for the first time in the annals of history all the nations of the world have come together to discuss affairs common to all. They must continue. The duty of all right-minded people is to see that they grow in scope and power until the monster of war is dethroned and law is enthroned in the councils of men. Let the United States take the lead in this sacred cause. If any nation in Europe refuses to coöperate let it stay out.



### ON LEADING CIVILIZATION

WE sympathize with the confederated German-speaking societies and the Robert Emmet Society, of Portland, Oregon. The loyal American citizens assembled in these organizations have protested against a reported sociological indiscretion of the Hon. Walter H. Page, Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, and they have laid their protest before the Senate. Mr. Page, if the newspapers have correctly quoted him, said in a speech at London that his native land is "English led and English ruled," and that "the obligations of government and civilization rest with the people who speak the language of Shakespeare."

As an accomplished editor and publisher Mr. Page should have known that the language of Shakespeare is no longer spoken by such as bear the obligations of civilization and of government. It is not even spoken at the Court of St. James's, or at Stratford-on-Avon. The language now spoken in statecraft and diplomacy is that of the Great Commoner of Lincoln, Nebraska.

This tongue, like Shakespeare's, is imaginative, but the metaphors are different. It is more sonorous than Shakespeare's, and it conveys a suggestion of amplitude which the mental bigness of the days of Great Elizabeth, large as it was, could by no means match.

In particular, Mr. Page, as the founder and editor of *The World's Work*, should have discriminated what is, from what he or the rest of us may admire or prefer. Civilization is not ruled today by anybody, English, Irish, German, or Progressive. It is not even led. It is headless and amorphous. It has no plan. It is an iridescent sheen on the face of Mankind, and Mankind, without form, largely void, but with an appetite, is intently busy appropriating, devouring, and partly assimilating continents, nationalities, political constitutions, common and preferred stocks, woman suffrage, Oriental religions, moving pictures, and the Gaby glide.

Perhaps the English might have led civilization or have ruled it. They had a good start, at one time. But

the best of us make mistakes, or we find that the tasks that we have undertaken are beyond our powers. That variants of the English tongue are now spoken in every part of the world by populations aggregating possibly a hundred and fifty million souls is a fact that tells of a mighty influence. But in extending their influence the English have lost and have acquired many traits. They have mixed their blood with other stocks, and their institutions have not extended without change across the American continent, or in South Africa, or in Australia.

As for this country, the United States, which Mr. Page now represents in England, it already is a new thing under the sun. The English phase of its history, which was real for a time, was of short duration, and a majority of Americans today are probably unconscious that it was a factor in making them what they now are. Even in New England and in the North Central states, which were settled largely by New England folk, the English blood and the English ways have become minor elements. They may be submerged and lost beneath the tide of the newer immigration. The Society of Mayflower Descendants announces that one half of the men who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower Company have no living posterity in the male line now.

The leadership of civilization is a vacated office. If the confederated German-speaking societies of Portland, or the Robert Emmet Society, or any other worthy organization, have candidates to put forward, a glorious opportunity awaits them.



### OF THE HEROES

IT does not follow because the daily papers print ten stories of rascality to one of self-sacrifice that such is the ratio in fact. The facts would rather count the other way, ten of virtue to one of vice, if statistics were kept by a census bureau of ethics, but it is only some sensational case of goodness that demands headlines. Crime has to be punished publicly, while goodness calls for no award by the courts.

The other day a Columbia University student offered and gave a pint of his blood for a sick girl with whom he was no more than acquainted. It got into the papers. It was a noble act. But several others who knew the need made the offer, and a hundred others could have been quickly found to do the same. It was fine, but such generosity is by no means unique; what healthy man would not do as much?

A more sensational case was reported the past week. When William Carr, engineer, was running an express train of seven coaches at fifty miles an hour, the steam-chest exploded, and he was instantly blinded by the out-rush of scalding steam and boiling water. Did he fall or think of himself? No; he stuck to his post of duty, threw on the emergency brakes, saved the passengers, and when the train was stopped and the passengers hastened to see what was the matter, they found him unconscious and dying. He had done his instant duty; a thousand other engineers would have done the same, nothing less.

He had done his duty—that was all. But that *all* is everything, everything that is worth while for life or death, everything that man honors and God blesses. William Carr, hero, will stand the pattern for the thousands of other potential and willing heroes.



## THE EXPENSIVENESS OF LIVING

WHATEVER may be surmised as the reason for rise in prices, whether it be that there is too much gold in the world or too little of other things, whether men are too lazy or too industrious, whether the cities are too extravagant or the farmer too avaricious, whether the population is increasing too fast or the birth rate is becoming too slow; whatever be the cause, it must be worldwide, for all civilized nations suffer from the same malady in some degree. Australia and New Zealand are as far from the United States as any places can well be and remain on this planet, yet recent official investigations in all three countries tell substantially the same story.

According to a report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics retail prices of the principal articles of food in forty important cities had increased on the average 66 per cent in the fourteen years 1899-1913. The prices on August 15, 1913, compared with the average for the ten-year period 1890-1899 showed an advance ranging from 139 per cent in the case of bacon to 38.8 per cent in the case of milk. Round steak had risen 108 per cent, eggs 66 per cent and butter 41 per cent. Only one thing has fallen in price, sugar, which is 2.3 per cent cheaper.

Now for our antipodes. Mr. Tregear, the chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the subject in New Zealand, reported in *The Independent* of July 24 last that there had been a rise of 20 per cent in the cost of foodstuffs between the years 1895 and 1911 and that 15 per cent of this increase had taken place since 1901. The only foods that had cheapened were sugar, rice and currants. In Australia conditions are even worse, for a report of the statistician of the Commonwealth just published shows that the cost of the stable commodities has risen on the average 25.1 per cent since 1901.

The rise in the rate of wages during the same period averages 23.9 per cent for the whole Commonwealth. These figures are very interesting, for they show that in spite of the energetic efforts of the Australian governments to curb trusts and to raise the minimum wage it has not been found possible to prevent the income of the workingman from falling behind his living expenses in their common advance.

## WAGER OF BATTLE

DID the Bulgars commit atrocities upon Turkish prisoners and non-combatants in Thrace? This is a question that has been hotly debated ever since the war. On the negative, for example, we have the testimony of the Presbyterian missionary in charge of the Bulgarian relief fund at Adrianople, who says that the Turks were treated with all possible kindness. On the affirmative we have the statements of the French author, Pierre Loti, who made an automobile trip thru the country some time after the war and reported cases of shocking brutality. Should we then take the word of the preacher or of the romancer? Should we attempt to decide the question upon other evidence quite as conflicting? Or should we suspend judgment until we get the opinion of authority neither pro-Bulgar nor pro-Turk, like the Carnegie Commission?

But this is too slow for some and they have resorted

to a more ancient method of settling a dispute, the ordeal of battle. The question has been tried in Paris before this court of honor and the verdict was against the Bulgars. Georges Breittmeyer stuck his sword into the breast of Lieutenant Torboff and this proves that Pierre Loti is not a liar and that the Bulgars were bloodthirsty.

The connection is not obvious. The chain of evidence seems to us to lack some links. We should say that it proved, if anything, that Breittmeyer is a good fencer. But this was known beforehand. Breittmeyer did not know anything about the alleged atrocities. It is questionable if Pierre Loti did either. Breittmeyer did not know anything about Pierre Loti's veracity, yet he took up the glove thrown down by the Bulgarian lieutenant and risked his life to vindicate the honor of that distinguished author. Now the only way that the honor of Pierre Loti could be vindicated was by proving that he told the truth, and this, in our opinion, is something that can never be proved by the sword.

Our opinion, however, is one that lacks the authority of antiquity and is by no means generally accepted. The wager of battle as an established method of judicial procedure was not abolished in England until 1818. In Germany army officers are in some cases required to fight duels, and in France and other European countries a resort to arms in vindication of veracity is almost compulsory in certain circles.

Our readers will think this is a silly subject for discussion—and so it is. But there are those who see the absurdity of the idea of the ordeal of battle as applied to individuals but whose minds are not quite freed from the superstition when it concerns groups of individuals such as political parties, armies and nations. Yet an appeal to strength never decides anything except which is the stronger, and not always that. The question, which is stronger, is in itself an important one and it may in some cases be necessary to have it decided in the only ultimate way. But it should always be borne in mind that the wager of battle decides this question and none other. It does not in any way determine which party is right.

Congressman Johnson, of the State of Washington, has introduced a bill into Congress asking the President to open negotiations with Great Britain and Canada to build a railroad to Alaska. An admirable proposition, and there are many good reasons for it; but Mr. Johnson has chosen the worst, namely, that in case of war Japan could land 100,000 soldiers in Alaska before we could do the same. Why present that reason when commerce offers vastly better ones? Even by water Mr. Johnson's state is as near to Alaska as is Japan.

We have such an admiration for the excellent work the Anti-Saloon League has done that we regret to see it make a mistake. At its recent convention it endorsed Congressman Hobson for Senator as against Congressman Underwood. The public does not know Mr. Underwood as a friend of the saloon, but it does know Mr. Hobson as a wild prophet of war with Japan, and slanderer of a friendly nation. The fact that he seeks support as a foe to the saloon does not justify endorsement of him. The urgency of the convention for a prohibition amendment to the Constitution introduces an impracticable and misleading issue.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## The Situation in Mexico

After Villa's capture of Juarez, Federal reinforcements moved northward to attack him. There was a fierce battle fourteen miles south of the boundary, and Huerta's soldiers were routed. In this engagement 900 were killed or wounded. The prisoners taken by Villa were shot. Two or three days later Villa prepared to attack the Federal garrison at the city of Chihuahua, moving from Juarez with more than 10,000 men. Other rebel successes followed. On November 28 the revolutionists captured Mazatlan, Mexico's most important port on the west coast, and thus obtained possession of the entire State of Sinaloa. In the South, Zapata and his followers became active once more and menaced the capital. For several weeks there had been no news about them. They seemed to have disappeared. But now they exhibit large new supplies of arms and ammunition, and are a force to be reckoned with in four states surrounding the capital city.

Rebel activity in the vicinity of the ports of Tuxpan and Tampico attracted much attention because of the great oil interests there of Lord Cowdray, who had asked our Government to protect them. Mr. Lind went up from Vera Cruz on a battleship, and it was reported that he had been authorized to decide whether marines should be landed. Aguilar, the rebel commander, at first threatened to destroy the oil properties, but afterward promised that they should be preserved. He insisted, however, that oil should be withheld from the railway companies. At the end of the week it was expected that both Tuxpan and Tampico would soon fall into the rebels' hands. The oil interests in and near those cities represent an investment of \$50,000,000, partly American money. Two prominent banks at the national capital closed their branches in Tuxpan and Tampico. The attitude of our naval forces there was regarded as indicating an agreement with Great Britain as to policy.

Huerta was greatly in need of money, and he could get none in Europe. Taxes were doubled, and the Government even undertook the manufacture and sale of certain patent medicines. Congress was considering a concession sought by Belgians. This would grant almost a monopoly of railroad construction in the country; and it was thought that Huerta

intended to raise money by means of it. Of the 110 deputies or members of Congress arrested and confined by him, 100 remained in prison, and their friends feared he would put them to death because of rumors that a new plot against him and his associates had been discovered. Six relatives of the late President Madero sought and found refuge with the American consul at Vera Cruz. They had been released from prison, but they feared a second arrest. One of Huerta's Generals asked the consul to surrender them. This he declined to do. Escorted by Mr. Lind, they went to an American battleship, and, two or three days later, were carried to Cuba. Several of the European ambassadors at the capital have urged their resident fellow countrymen to organize for defense. They appear to foresee the fall of Huerta.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

### GENERAL PANCHO VILLA

The Constitutionalist commander whose troops routed Huerta's forces in a hot fight outside of Juarez. He is moving southward with more than 10,000 men.

## Colombian Oil Grant Abandoned

The broad concession for petroleum exploitation in Colombia, which was granted in April last by Colombia's President and Cabinet to the well-known English firm or company of S. Pearson & Son (whose head is Lord Cowdray), was surrendered last week by the applicants. Their title would have depended upon the action of Colombia's Congress, to which the concession was to have been submitted. The preliminary grant was obtained by Lord Murray of Elibank, acting as agent for the Pearson interests in South America, and at the same time a similar concession was procured by him in Ecuador. The latter concession has been approved by Ecuador's House, and a favorable report concerning it is pending in the Senate.

By the terms of the Colombian concession, the Pearson company was empowered to search for oil, and to construct railroads, telegraph lines, pipe lines, refineries, etc., in connection with the oil industry. It could also make piers and otherwise improve harbors. Many expected that the harbor selected would be near the Panama Canal, and it was believed that the great company had virtually been empowered to construct an interoceanic canal on the Atrato River route. It owns extensive petroleum properties in Mexico, and it has a contract with the British Government to supply oil fuel for the navy. Its relation to that Government was pointed out by those who opposed the concession. It was held by many that the Monroe Doctrine was involved. Lord Cowdray (formerly known as Sir Weetman Pearson) insisted that the grant was not monopolistic, but some who studied the terms of it held that competition would be excluded and that the owners of the concession would be able to exercise great influence with respect to the Government of Colombia. The Pearson firm has been engaged in constructing public works in many parts of the world. These projects include the railroad across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, other railroads in Mexico, and the improvement of Vera Cruz harbor.

Lord Cowdray says that the application in Colombia was withdrawn because it had been used to excite hostility to the Pearson interests elsewhere. It is believed, however, that the grant was disapproved by our Government, and it may be re-





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## REBELS ADVANCING TO FIGHT

Cavalry division of General Villa's Constitutionalist troops leaving Juarez, which is seen in the background, to engage the Federal army. The battle lines extended over eighteen miles.

called that Lord Cowdray has recently asked our Government to protect his oil properties in and near Tuxpan and Tampico. They have been menaced by the Mexican revolutionists. Naturally, he would desire to win the approbation of a Government to which he was applying for such aid. Moreover, it is understood that Colombia has recently submitted to our Government a new proposition for the settlement of the Panama controversy.

A few days before the Pearson company surrendered its grant, Robert Ancizar arrived in Washington from Bogota, to become connected with the Colombian Legation. He said to the press that Colombia's Congress would reject the grant; that his Government would make no monopolistic concessions, and that it would welcome the investment of American capital. It is reported that Colombia asks the United States to repudiate its recognition of the Panama Republic and to permit Colombia to reclaim Panama, as a province, by force.

**Washington's Thanksgiving Mass** On Thanksgiving Day, President Wilson attended the annual Pan-American Thanksgiving mass at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Bryan, five other members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice White, Speaker Clark, Admiral Dewey, and many Senators and Representatives. His attendance had been opposed by a local association of Protestant clergymen. Brooklyn's Christian Endeavor Union, which has 4000 members, had sent him a telegram, asking him not to attend, "on account of the publicity given to this act of former Presidents by the Catholic Church, evidently to show Adminis-

tration approval." In New York, on the same day, at a union service of five Presbyterian churches, the Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay characterized the President's action as "an outrage." Mr. Wilson, he added, should have gone to his own church, and he had needlessly caused grief to many who had been proud of his steadfast loyalty to convictions. At a meeting of Methodist ministers in Asbury Park, N. J., a day or two earlier, the Rev. Dr. James W. Marshall criticized the reported purpose of the President to attend the Catholic services. He also said that the President had been "so tardy in taking action" concerning Mexico because Mexico was a Catholic country, and that 80 per cent of the men appointed by him to office were Catholics.

The church in Washington was decorated with American flags and the flags of the nations included in the Pan-American union.

Bishop Currier, in his sermon, denounced war and argued for the preservation of peace. At the luncheon which followed the church services brief addresses in favor of peace and amity were made by Secretary Bryan, Cardinal Gibbons, Ambassador Da Gama, John Barrett and others.

#### Currency Debate in the Senate

Three forms of the Currency bill are now before the Senate—the House bill, the bill of Chairman Owen and five of his Democratic associates in the Senate Committee, and the bill of the five Republican members with whom Senator Hitchcock stands. Each half of the committee submitted a report. On the 24th Mr. Owen opened the debate. The parts of his speech which excited the most comment were those in which he characterized the New York Stock Exchange as "the most

gigantic gambling establishment in the world" and asserted that "a few men brought on the panic of 1907 to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation and to administer a rebuke to the Administration then in power." He was seeking to withdraw the national bank reserves from "gambling enterprizes on the Stock Exchange." On the following day Mr. Hitchcock explained and defended the amendments proposed by his half of the committee, warmly commending the President for exerting his influence to procure the passage of a bill, but saying he had frankly opposed Mr. Wilson when the latter urged hasty and dangerous action.

A conference or caucus of the Democrats was called, and it decided by unanimous vote that the Senate, beginning on December 1, should be in session every day from 10 a. m. until 11 p. m., with a recess from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. These are to be the hours until the bill is past. There is to be no holiday recess, Christmas day excepted, unless the bill is past before that day. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, declines to enter the caucus or to be bound by it. His attitude leaves a very small margin for the Owen version of the bill. A count before his views were known indicated a vote of 49 to 46. The caucus is in session daily, voting upon amendments and directing the course of procedure.

#### The High Cost of Food

Attorney General McReynolds has directed the agents of the Department of Justice and the representatives of the Department thruout the country to make an inquiry as to the cold storage warehouses and the effect of their methods upon the prices of eggs, butter and other articles of food. If evi-



dence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade is obtained, there will be prosecutions under the Anti-Trust law. Several bills relating to cold storage have been introduced in Congress. Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, proposes a prohibition of the interstate transportation of articles of food that have been in cold storage for more than ninety days.

This movement by Democrats for an investigation as to the causes of prevailing high prices has led Republicans to offer resolutions of a partizan character on the same subject. Mr. Austin, a Republican from Tennessee, has introduced one in which, after quoting that part of the Democratic national platform which asserted that the high cost of living was due largely to the Republican tariff, he asks for the appointment of a special committee "to investigate the reasons for the palpable failure of the Underwood-Wilson tariff law to fulfil the promises of the Democratic party and reduce the cost of living." Another Republican, Mr. Britten, of Illinois, asks the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the recent purchase of Argentine or Australian beef for the navy, at prices below the bids of American packers. The people should know, he



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#### THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING PARTY

In the back row stand Benjamin B. Burton, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Gilbert Horrax, ushers; President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson; the groom; Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, best man; the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, brother of the groom, who assisted, and Dr. Scovill Clark, an usher. To the left of the bride are Miss Mary White and Miss Adelaide Scott, bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Wilson, maid of honor; to the right are Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss Marjorie Brown, bridesmaids.

says, why there is this difference in prices after beef has been put on the free list, and whether the Beef Trust is responsible for it.

A report published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that on August 15 the retail prices of the

principal articles of food in forty industrial cities were higher than they had been at any other time in twenty-three years; that, when considered with respect to average consumption in workingmen's families, they were 66 per cent above the average for the decade 1890-99; and that the advance had been 8 per cent in the last year, and nearly 15 per cent since August two years ago.



From the Chicago Record-Herald

BEGINNING TO FEEL THE EFFECTS

#### Four Millions and Over

Wednesday evening—the night before Thanksgiving—the campaign for the building fund of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations in New York City was brought to a close. Altho a day late in its completion the large excess of the fund over the sum attempted offset this disappointment and caused great rejoicing among the thousand untiring workers, who for the last three weeks have given most of their time and energy to the work. The total sum raised was \$4,055,501.

That most of the burden of the campaign was borne by women—the members of the Women's Committee which was divided into ten teams of workers—is accounted for by the fact that by far the larger part of the fund is to be used for the Women's Association, to which something over \$3,000,000 has been assigned for six new buildings and other purposes.

#### Lord Haldane on the Monroe Doctrine

It is curious to notice that now when the Monroe Doctrine is being questioned by some in our own country and even called "an obsolete shibboleth," it is





VISCOUNT HALDANE

Lord High Chancellor of England, whose comments on the Monroe Doctrine at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society in London express England's approval of the policy.

receiving more tacit recognition and formal approval than before from foreign countries. Notwithstanding that American commercial interests in Mexico, Colombia and elsewhere are often opposed to those of other nationalities, the European powers have shown themselves quite willing to allow the United States to assume all the responsibility it is willing to assume in regard to Latin American affairs. We quoted, November 20, the statement made by Premier Asquith to the effect that Great Britain had no intention of opposing our policy, and we add to this now another statement, almost as authoritative, expressing approval of the Monroe Doctrine in its present developments. The speaker was Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, who made a brief visit to this country last August, and the occasion was the Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society in London. Lord Haldane, in proposing the toast to the President of the United States, said in part:

It is, I think, about ninety years since President Monroe sent his famous mes-

sage to Congress, containing what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine remains to be completed, and it seems to me—looking on as tho to divine the true inwardness of what was in the mind of the President of the United States in the declarations which he has recently made—that, just as his Government in the days of Monroe assumed a great responsibility for the protection of the nations south of the United States on the great American continent, so today the United States feel that the responsibility must be extended to securing good government and fair treatment for all those who live and trade in those countries.

My interpretation is that the United States is ready to accept responsibility, not merely for insuring good government and good treatment in the interest of her own subjects, but in the interests of the world at large, so that all who live and trade on the great American continent may feel that she has set before her a high ideal, to secure for them equally with her own subjects that justice and righteousness of which President Wilson has spoken.

I am not sure that anybody ought to speculate from the outside on the interpretation of this policy, but I have been deeply impressed with what has past recently, and I think myself at liberty to speak to you of the interpretation which I put upon it; for, if it be true, then indeed a high spirit and aim has been brought into the policy of the United States Government in its dealings with adjacent countries.

It is because the present President seems to me to have taken this step—a step which one cannot but admire, whatever its consequence may be—that I give the toast, "A health, not merely to Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, but to Mr. Woodrow Wilson the man."

#### The Dismemberment of China

The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty relieved the Chinese banner of its dragon. As the emblem of the new regime was chosen a flag of five stripes, crimson, yellow, white, blue and black, symbolizing the five races composing the republic, Mongols, Chinese, Manchus, Mohammedans and Tibetans. Judging by recent events this new insignia is soon likely to prove as inappropriate as the old, for China is in danger of losing, in large part, her possessions in Mongolia, Tibet, Manchuria and Turkestan. The loss is more nominal than real, for with the exception of Manchuria these outlying territories were titular possessions, altho they might have been made integral parts of the republic if China had been allowed to carry out her plans of colonization and railroad building.

The opportunity for this has now apparently gone by forever. The convention just concluded between Emperor Nicholas II and President Yuan Shih-kai virtually concedes to Russia the whole of Outer Mongolia and Great Britain will naturally demand compensation by an increased control over Tibet. According to the Anglo-Russian agreement Tibet was

to remain a neutral state, but now the extension of the Russian sphere of influence over Mongolia brings it to the northern boundary of Tibet. The Russian journals say that Tibet also comes within the range of Russian ambitions, but doubtless the negotiations now going on at Simla between the representatives of the Chinese and British Governments will check this and prevent the Russians from gaining a foothold in the mountains overlooking India.

The negotiations with Russia in regard to Mongolia were begun last January and would have been concluded months ago if it had not been for the southern republicans who opposed President Yuan both in parliament and the field. One of the chief charges brought against President Yuan by Sun Yat-sen and his party was his willingness to yield Mongolia to Russia. But as soon as Yuan had crushed the rebellion and abolished parliament he was free to do as he pleased, or rather, to do him justice, we should say, as he was compelled to do.

Mongolia, it appears, was not relinquished without a struggle. If we may believe the official statement of the Chinese War Department, the Chinese troops in October defeated a force of 7000 Mongolians in a battle lasting six days and slew 2000 of them. But later, it is said, the Chinese were defeated with a loss of 700 men by a Mongolian army of 20,000 reinforced by 600 Russian soldiers and six guns. Further resistance might have involved the loss of more territory, for the Russians were already pressing into Inner Mongolia.

According to the treaty concluded about the first of November Russia recognizes the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, while China recognizes the autonomy of Outer Mongolia and the special interests of Russia in that region. Thus Russia acquires control of a territory a third as large as the United States, a million square miles or more stretching from Manchuria westward to Kobdo and Kashgar, a distance of over two thousand miles. The eastern half of this region includes the great Khanates of Tsetsen, Tushetu, Sinyinnoyen and Dzassaktu. The value of Russia's acquisition is impossible to estimate. The vast area is largely desert and it is not known to possess any great mineral wealth. But it affords unlimited pastoral facilities and arid agriculture has been demonstrated to be capable of unprecedented development. The Russian Government has already begun the colonization of the new territory and has promised to pay 80 rubles to every Russian family settling in Mongolia.



### Chinese Railroad Concessions

By the *coup d'état* of November 5, when Yuan Shih-kai expelled from parliament the 300 members of the Opposition, the president became virtually dictator, and there is an indefinite suspension of representative government and of the framing of a constitution. It is said to be the intention of Yuan to substitute for parliament a Central Administrative Council composed of eight presidential secretaries, one member of each ministry, four representatives from Tibet, four from Mongolia and two from each of the provinces. This plan certainly avoids the possibility of the opposition which so annoyed Yuan, for all of the members of the council will be appointed by himself, directly or indirectly; even the provincial representatives for the governors of the provinces who nominate them are appointees of the president.

Having, then, everything in his own hands, President Yuan is getting such loans as he likes—\$30,000,000 this month from the French—and granting concessions to Germans, Russians and Japanese. It is understood that Russia, in addition to getting control of Mongolia, has insisted upon extensive railroad rights in northern Manchuria. The new lines will be built with Russian money and by Russian engineers and will connect Aigun and other towns on the Amur River with the Russian Manchurian railroad.

The Japanese have obtained equivalent concessions in the southern part of Manchuria, which by the Treaty of Portsmouth became their sphere of influence. The new concessions are understood to be part of the price which China had to pay for insults to the Japanese flag after the capture of Nanking. They comprize a system of five railroads which will serve to connect on the east the Japanese Manchurian railroad with the coast by means of the Chosen (Korean) lines and on the west with the Chinese lines running northward from Peking. This extends Japanese influence beyond the western boundary of Manchuria and opens up a rich and promising agricultural region. One of the western terminals, Taonanfu, has recently been made by Chinese emigrants the most important commercial center of Inner Mongolia and the other, Jehol, is the ancestral home of the Manchu emperors. The Chinese Government in 1907 granted to a British syndicate the right to construct a railroad in this direction, but the Japanese insisted upon the cancellation of the concession on the ground that it interfered with the business of their south Manchurian railroad. The five new

railroads, which will require some eight hundred miles of track, will be built with a Japanese loan for which interest at the rate of 5.3 per cent will be paid. The chief engineer will be Japanese and the materials will come from Japan. The Chinese Government reserves the right to buy back the railroads in thirty years.

### A New Trans-Atlantic Route

In the effort to reduce the "round the world" trip to the shortest time routes are being pushed as far as possible to the north where the meridians crowd together. The latest step in this direction is the establishment of a line of steamers running from the extreme northwest of Ireland to Halifax and Boston. A new port will be opened for this purpose on Blacksod Bay, in County Mayo. Contracts for the harbor works were signed in London on November 26. Piers will be provided for the largest vessels afloat and the harbor is so deep that there will be no difficulty getting 40 feet at low water. The harbor is closely enclosed

by mountains rising steep from the water.

The place which this project will convert into a terminal of an international route is one of the most remote and backward ports of all Europe, best known to the reader as the scene of Synge's drama, *The Playboy of the Western World*. About the bay there live a few fisherfolk in much the same style as they did 300 years ago. The nearest railroad station is fifty-six miles away. A railroad will be at once constructed from Blacksod to Collooney near Sligo on the north coast and thence trains will run to Dublin or Belfast, where they will be ferried across to England. As the Irish and English railroads have different gages it will be necessary to transfer the cars from one truck to another by means of hydraulic lifts. It is expected that the time between Blacksod and London may be reduced to fourteen hours. The steamers will be designed chiefly for passenger service, making freight a secondary consideration.



From the New York Sun

THE BAGMAN—NO MYTH



THE STORY OF THE FASTEST JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD

BY JOHN HENRY MEARS

Mr. Mears, a theatrical manager formerly associated with Mr. John Drew, broke the round-the-world record last summer under the auspices of the New York "Evening Sun." He left New York on July 2 and arrived at Park Row again just 35 days, 21 hours and 35 minutes later, cutting 3 days, 22 hours and 8 minutes from the record made by André Jager-Schmidt in 1911.—THE EDITOR.

THE question that is continually asked me is, "You went around the world in thirty-five days, twenty-one hours and thirty-five minutes, and succeeded in lowering the record for circling the globe by nearly four days; but did you see anything?"

A man's eyes can only see that which is within his line of vision at a given moment. If he keeps his eyes open he is bound to see all he can see. That is what I saw. Except six hours out of the twenty-four, in which I took necessary sleep, I kept my eyes open all the time, and as I went thru nine countries and crost

two oceans at the average rate of 24½ miles per hour, I naturally saw a good deal.

On the "Mauretania" I was indeed fortunate in having many celebrated and interesting people for my traveling companions. First and foremost was a man more celebrated as a globe circler than Phileas Fogg, Nellie Bly and all the others. I refer to a man whose wonderful invention is the marvel of the age, Guglielmo Marconi. It was my good fortune to have many talks with Mr. Marconi, and I found him full of the charm and simplicity that is the natural attribute of greatness. He was accompanied by his charming wife and Miss Inez Milholland, the well-known suffraget.

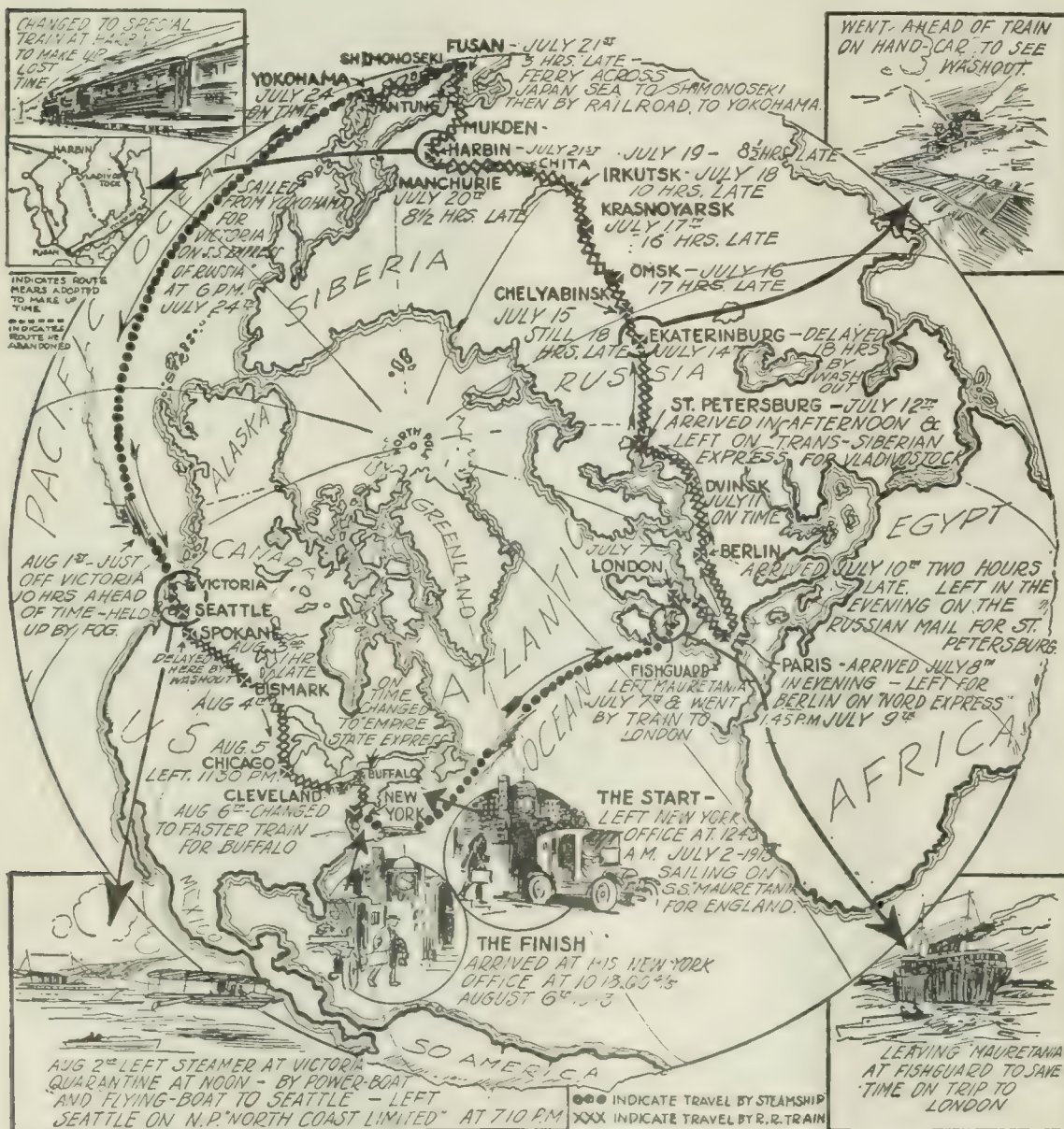
Another of my fellow passengers was instrumental in the success of my venture, Judge Gary, president of the Steel Trust. If it had not been for his steel rails I should hardly have broken any records.

Our trip over was very smooth, but we were delayed by fog. I received several offers by wireless from enterprising aeroplane manu-

facturers to take me from Fishguard to London at a pound a mile, something like a thousand dollars for the trip. I declined. We did not reach Fishguard harbor until 6 o'clock Monday evening. We were safely transferred to the tender, where I found Mr. Fred Grundy, the London *Sun* correspondent, awaiting me.

I arrived in London at 2 a. m. Tuesday. I was up the same morning at 7. I breakfasted at the Savoy, an English gentleman sharing my table. We past some casual remarks and he asked me when I arrived and how long I was going to stay. When he found I was going to dash thru London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Siberia with hardly a moment's stop his manner suddenly changed. He froze up, finished his breakfast and left the table. After paying my check I went into the lobby and found my Englishman talking to a clerk. Mr. Grundy was standing along side, and when he saw me came over all smiles. "I say, that's a good joke on you," he said. "That man over there was just telling the clerk that he was sure you were one of those absconding American bank cashiers."

We then started out to do London, and I don't think any one ever met so many notables and saw so much of London in so short a time. I first called on Ambassador Page at the American Embassy. Then I visited the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor of London, Sir David Burnett, greeted me cordially and invited me to have lunch with him. I pleaded a previous engagement. He laughingly said if I could go around the world in thirty-five days, I ought to be able to manage two luncheons in one day. I accepted and met at his hospitable table the Lady Mayress and a number of distinguished guests. At 2 o'clock Grundy and I made our hurried farewells and dashed over to the houses of Parliament, where we were met by the Hon. Norton Griffiths, whose guest I was for luncheon No. 2. After luncheon I was introduced to several members. Among them were H. Pike Pease, sergeant-at-arms; John Redmond, the great Irish leader, who declared "I wish I were going with you"; Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition; J. Pease, Minister of Education; Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Kier Hardie, labor leader, and Prime Minister Asquith. We found that Sir Edward Grey had just left the building, so we rushed out and saw him



*By courtesy of Popular Mechanics*

THE ROUTE OF THE FASTEST JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD





ON THE "MAURETANIA"

Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, the English dancer, was a fellow-passenger of Mr. Mears.

on the other side of the courtyard. "Want to make a run for it?" said Griffiths. "Sure thing!" said I. So he sprinted across, his coat tails flying, and I after him—and he was some sprinter. I received a hearty greeting from Sir Edward, whose first words were, "Out of breath already?"

After rapid calls at the National Gallery, Nelson's Monument, St. Martin's Church, Marlborough House, Buckingham Palace, Queen Victoria's Memorial, Westminster Abbey, Scotland Yard, Temple Church, The Cheshire Cheese, St. Paul's, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, the Tower of London and Southwark Cathedral, I left for Paris.

On my arrival at Paris I was met by Henry Jager-Schmidt, the man whose record I was trying to break. He gave me a most hearty welcome and escorted me to the office of the *Excelsior*, his paper, where I was given a delightful supper.

The next morning after breakfast I drove to the American Embassy, where I had an engagement with Ambassador Herrick at 10. I was heartily greeted by that charming gentleman, who remarked whimsically on entering the room, "I hope you didn't forget to turn off the gas before leaving." President Lowell, of Harvard University, who was visiting Mr. Herrick, soon joined us. He seemed interested in my trip. I next visited the Elysées Palace, where I was informed that President Poincaré was out, but had left word that

he would return and grant me an interview at 3. As my train left at 1.45, I could not keep the appointment. I am sure he must have been greatly disappointed—I know I was. I left cards for his Excellency. I next visited the Louvre, where I explained my mission to a guide and told him I had just thirty-five minutes to take in the vast treasure house of art. He was politely horror-stricken, and exclaimed that I might be able to go around the world in thirty-five days, but I couldn't see the Louvre in thirty-five minutes. We compromised by my seeing the Venus de Milo, the crown jewels and the J. Pierpont Morgan gifts. A panoramic glimpse was then caught from a taxicab of the Eiffel Tower, Napoleon's Tomb and the Champs Elysées, with a dash thru the Latin quarter, where a short visit was paid to the Luxembourg museums and gardens.

On boarding the Nord express for Berlin, I found that my compartment number was 13, but as I am not superstitious I did not mind. At Erquelines we stopped for fifteen minutes. As I was stretching my legs on the platform I heard some one say, "Hello! You took our picture." I turned to find two little girls whose picture I had taken on the steamer to Calais. A gentleman stepped forward and said: "Aren't you Mr. Mears? I read about you in today's *London Mail* and recalled having seen you yesterday on the boat, recognizing you by your picture." He was Lord Aberconway, the builder of the "Mauretania" and the "Lusitania," and he told me that probably no more ships as fast as these would ever be built, as it cost so much to run them, and that only an extra heavy subsidy from the

Government would make their duplication possible. Thus I added another gentleman to my acquaintance thru whose efforts I was able to accomplish my purpose.

I reached Berlin the next morning at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock I drove to the American Embassy, where Ambassador Leishman greeted me most kindly. He asked to see my passport, and then requested Willing Spencer, the second secretary, to take me over to the Russian Embassy, where I received a special passport. A wire was sent to Wirballen, the frontier town, to make sure that my entrance into Russia would be made easy. The afternoon was spent in sightseeing.

I arrived at the Russian frontier the next morning and approached it in fear and trembling. I had heard that it was as hard to get into Russia as it was to pass a camel thru the eye of a needle. A tall man with a long black beard who spoke English fluently examined my passport, took a quick look at my baggage, a ten-ruble note slipped from my pocket into his, and I slipped into Russia as easy as could be.

I arrived at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 12th and found the city flooded with brilliant sunshine and celebrating the Petropavlushk, a great national holiday. It is the feast of the Twin Saints, Peter and Paul, whose names are given to the fortress of the capital and to the church where all the Romanoffs lie buried. The six crowded hours of my stay here I spent in the hands of Mr. Rennet, the *Sun* correspondent, and an *isvoschik*, or cabman. I first visited the United States Embassy, where I was informed that they had been unable to obtain a photographic permit for me from the Russian Government, altho every effort had



"AND HE WAS SOME SPRINTER"

Mr. Mears running to meet Sir Edward Grey. The gentleman in the lead is the Hon. Norton Griffiths, host of the globe-trotter at the Houses of Parliament.



been made. The State Department at Washington had cabled a request for this several weeks before I left New York. "What about taking photographs along the Trans-Siberian?" I asked. "I wouldn't advise you to try it," he answered, "as you will surely get into trouble. The use of a camera is absolutely forbidden by the Russian Government, and the road is guarded by many soldiers at every station."



AT NAPOLEON'S TOMB IN PARIS  
Mr. Mears was the last of the day's visitors to leave. The caretaker had already hung out the *fermé* sign.

One of the funniest sights that I saw was that of a real Russian coachman. He was the fattest coachman I had ever seen, but the effect of corpulence was produced by a heavily padded coat, for it is a tradition in Russia that a man of rank and wealth must have a fat coachman. So the higher the rank the fatter the coachman. After driving down the Palace Quay on the left bank of the Neva, past the Palace Gardens, Imperial Summer Gardens, Hermitage Museum, the monument of Peter the Great and St. Isaac's Cathedral, I went to the station where I was to begin the longest continuous train journey on the face of the earth. As I past thru the streets of St. Petersburg I realized that I was indeed in a foreign land, for the Russian alphabet, like the Russian policemen and the Russian whiskers, was everywhere in evidence. Some one whose eyes and mind had been thrown out of focus by these exasperating Slavic characters dubbed the Russian alphabet "the A B C in spasms."

"A needless Alexandrian ends the song that like a wounded snake drags its slow length along." Pope's well known lines hummed thru my head

from St. Petersburg to Harbin, with this difference, that I changed the word needless to heedless. There are four men on the Russian State Railway to do the work that one man does on an American line. And they do it four times as badly. However do they manage it?

Siberia as a rule is blazing hot in summer and therefore I had a whole compartment to myself. Those who can arrange it go otherways at this time of year, but in the other seasons you have to book your berths weeks ahead, simply because the officials at St. Petersburg will not get equipment. The mere thought of a special train would paralyze the whole system. My compartment, or cabin, as they are called, was quite large, having a small table with a reading lamp. The dining car was equipt with electric fans, a bookcase and a piano. The cooking was very palatable after I got used to it. At first it looked rather messy.

The next morning I met on the train an American mining engineer named John Hutchins. He has lived in Russia several years, represents a large English syndicate, and is also consulting engineer to the mines of the Czar. He gave much valuable advice, and told me to go ahead and take a chance with my camera. He said the soldiers were very stupid, and if I were not able to outwit them he would be ashamed of me as an American.

The third day we arrived at Ekaterinburg, the largest city in the Ural Mountains. The Urals! I nearly missed them, thinking they were mountains; whereas they are what we call hills. Hutchins was getting off here where we had a wait of twenty minutes. He said, "Come on with your camera." With vivid mental pictures of being cast into a Siberian dungeon I grabbed my camera and followed him to the platform, where we took several pictures of the crowd at the station. Hutchins was just bidding me goodbye when the *chef de train* came up and said "We stop here, there is a washout ahead and it may take twelve hours to repair it." My heart sank! He told us all to go uptown and report back that evening; we might possibly leave then.

Armed with my camera we started for the town. Hutchins had an immense amount of luggage. He loaded it on a karabok and I climbed on top. A karabok is something like our buckboard, only it does not buck. The town is nearly two miles from the station and I was nearly shaken to pieces over the bumpy road. I asked why the station was so far from the town; their answer was

"Graft." That sounded very much like home. The Trans-Siberian is run by the Government, as is nearly everything in Russia and Siberia. When the road was being built, all the towns along the line had to give up to the Government officials, or they did not get the railroad. This was done everywhere, and the officials had so much power that when Tomsk, the capital of Siberia, refused to give up, they ran the road forty-eight miles south, with the result that the capital instead of being an important city is merely a place with little else than Government buildings. Another instance of colossal graft.

Ekaterinburg is a town of 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a small lake. There is no sewerage nor water system. Water carts drive out into the lake and the water is ladled up from alongside the horse standing body deep. It is then distributed thruout the town to be used for drinking and bathing.

I spent the day with Hutchins seeing the town. And the thing that struck me most was the dull, stupid look in the faces of the natives. You find this everywhere, caused partly by the large quantity of vodka these natives drink and partly by lack of education. The population of Russia and Siberia is 165,000,000. Eighty-five per cent of these people are unable to read or write. They drink vodka to keep warm during the severe winters. The manufacture of vodka is a Government monopoly worth \$3,000,000 a year, I was told.



MR. MEARS AND AMBASSADOR LEISHMAN  
In the gardens of the American Embassy in Berlin





IN A ST. PETERSBURG DROSHKY

This is driven by an ordinary *isvoschik*, or cabman. The coachmen of the wealthy are bundled into many coats to give them a traditional sort of dignity.



A CHEF DE TRAIN ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN

A Russian priest is with him. The *chef de train* threatened to have Mr. Mears arrested for bribing the engineer to make up lost time by unauthorized and reckless speed.

That night I witnessed an unforgettable incident. In the fourth-class waiting room were several hundred peasants waiting for trains delayed. As night came on they lay down to sleep on the bare stone floor, not a pillow to their heads, packed like sardines and filling the room with odors that could be paralleled only in the Chicago Stock Yards.

The next morning at six we pulled out, eighteen hours late. The *chef de train* assured me we would make most of it up. About noon we past the washout. An American railroad gang would have repaired it in three hours. A little later we past across the border into Siberia. A stone cross marked the line. The exiles call this the "weeping stone," for it is where they get their last view of Russia, their home.

We past several of the emigrant trains that are taking thousands from overcrowded Russia to unpopulated Siberia. This emigration costs the Russian Government \$25,000,000 per year, and I was told that 65 per cent of these colonists return to Russia, unable to withstand the severe hardships of the Siberian winters. These emigrant trains are simply cattle cars with this difference; by nailing planks across them forty human beings are packed into a car instead of sixteen cattle, same amount of room for vermin. There is no Russian emigrant family so poor that they do not carry with them a great big brass samovar for brewing tea. They are drinking tea all the time and live on that and black rye bread.

In the all-day run to Omsk we made up just one hour, so I decided to take matters into my own hands. Thru a Russian gentleman on the train I secretly promised the head engine driver twenty rubles if he



ON THE STREETS OF EKATERINBURG

A Siberian peasant woman sitting in the muddy road

made up an hour between Omsk and Tatarskara. The driver forced his engine so hard to win the money that the train threatened to jump the tracks. The *chef de train* thought he had gone crazy and rushed thru the cars uttering voluble remarks in his long, black beard. We made up half an hour and I gave the driver ten rubles. I continued to gain lost time at the rate of ten rubles to a half hour and the prospect of my getting to Yokohama in time to catch the "Empress of Russia" looked rosy.

We reached Tchita nine hours late, having gained eight hours at a cost of 80 rubles (a ruble is 50 cents). Then Mr. Chef de Train got wind of my scheme and threatened to have me arrested if I did not stop it. I stopt and we stopt gaining any more lost time. I now realized that my getting to Vladivostok in time to catch the O. S. K. steamer for

Japan was impossible. This meant that I would not arrive in Yokohama in time, and I saw my chances of breaking the record vanishing. I then thought of Mr. S. Mikami, general passenger agent of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, with whom I had had some correspondence. As the O. S. K. was a Japanese line I cabled asking his assistance. He answered me at Krasnoyarsk that the O. S. K. was a mail steamer and could not be held, but that if I would leave the train at Harbin and come to Japan via Korea he would use his influence with the South Manchuria and Chosen railways (both Japanese lines) and do all he could on his own road when I reached Japan. I cabled him that I would place myself in his hands and my hopes rose again.

Krasnoyarsk is on the Yenisei River and is the breaking off point for political exiles in Siberia. For two thousand miles along the banks of this great river their sad settlements are scattered. You see barges on the river floating down, covered with sheet iron and carrying the doomed, whom they drop from time to time at their allotted destinations. The exiles come to Krasnoyarsk by railroad now, but they used to tramp it, winter or summer, four or six deep, in companies of twenty rows, guarded closely by Cossacks and followed by the families of those who elected to go into exile with the condemned. A miserable life they lead in their exile colonies. They have their plots of land, but they are mostly city folks, students and agitators, ill fitted to withstand the Siberian hardships.

At Irkutsk, two-thirds across to the Pacific, the line is run apparently not by the railway but by the army. Soldiers here, there and everywhere; guardhouses every few hundred feet.





HANDLING FREIGHT AT HARBIN, MANCHURIA

Barbed-wire entanglements like those used at the siege of Port Arthur surround the approaches to every bridge. The near horizon and the far horizon were dotted with camps; evidently some one preparing for war with some one else and evidently some one going to be ready this time. Look out, my Japanese friend, there is something coming.

Lake Baikal is a welcome break. What interested me was not the scenery, but the people; the strange mixture of races, growing gradually more oriental every day. Little children come to the platform with flowers or wild strawberries to sell to the passengers, and all with the same grim, sullen, silent faces. I do not think I ever saw a child smile. I saw one boy with a concertina and asked him to play me a tune. He pointed to a soldier-policeman, who said no. Therefore no tune. We reached Harbin at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, July 21, just nine hours late. I left the Trans-Siberian train here and took the Chinese Eastern Railway. As I stepped off the train at Chang Chung, where the South Manchuria Railway starts, several Japanese came forward inquiring for Mr. Mears. They greeted me with most profound bows and assured me that the whole South Manchuria Railway was at my disposal and that I was to be their guest as far as Antung. They had held the Fusan Express for me eight hours.

At Antung, where the Chosen Railway starts, I was met by Mr. Myranyama, who had been sent by the president of the road to escort me to Fusan. He assured me they were going to try to get me to Fusan in time to catch the steamer for Shimonoseki. I became the guest of the road; the tracks were cleared and one of the quickest journeys ever made thru Korea began. We made as high as

sixty miles an hour at times. At every stop the stations were policed with Japanese soldiers. All the employees along the road were Japanese.

There is a certain pathos in visiting a country like Korea and finding it in a state of coma and decay. Korea enjoyed a high degree of civilization as far back as the fifth century, and was the repository from which the half-savage tribes of Japan drew their first impetus toward culture. It is a strange swing of time's pendulum that finds Japan at work on the reawakening of Korea, the pupil instructing its teacher. The Japanese are doing wonderful work here, building schools and hospitals and instituting many reforms. We reached Fusan at 10 p. m., July 22, only three hours late. I found the steamer for Shimonoseki had been

held for me. I was rushed on board, and after a good night's sleep arrived in Japan at 8:30 the following morning. I found a royal reception awaiting me. The Imperial Government Railway had attached to the Tokyo Express a private car that is used for royal and distinguished visitors only!

No doubt a double-quick traveler, such as I, must miss much of the real characteristics of the country he speeds thru, but the beauty and artistic significance of even every-day life in Japan is immediately apparent. The delicate shades that are familiar to us all upon the exquisite porcelain, manufactured in the land of the rising sun, are true reproductions of the soft natural loveliness that seems to enfold one as with a silken kimono. I should need the language of an idyllic poet to describe properly the fascinating sights, scents and sounds that enchanted me while I sojourned in the Mikado's strange and ethereal land. We left Shimonoseki at 9:50 a. m., passing many rice and barley fields during the day, and seeing many quaint natives at the stations.

We reached Tokyo at 1:50 p. m. I found a large crowd waiting to greet me. We jumped into a large touring car, and after visiting the general offices of the railroad, where I was received by the Hon. Mr. Takonami, president of the road, I was shown the principal places of interest in Tokyo. The private car was again placed at my disposal and I arrived at Yokohama at 3:40 p. m. After having my first rickshaw ride and doing some shopping, I went aboard the "Empress of Russia." Promptly at 6 o'clock I started on my nine-day



A CROWD WAITING AT THE STATION IN SEOUL, KOREA





IN THE FLOWERY LAND OF JAPAN

trip across the Pacific. I was glad to be off on account of the record I was after, but I left the flowery land of Japan with many regrets. For courtesy and kindness the Japanese stand first in my experience. I take this opportunity of thanking them and wishing their country good luck and prosperity.

We made a record trip, and on August 1 were only 250 miles from Victoria. This meant we should reach Quarantine at 4 o'clock the next morning, and I New York twelve hours ahead of my schedule. Alas! Phileas Fogg was the first globe-trotter, and his spirit seemed to descend upon us. The fog was so thick that night that the engines had to be stopped and we drifted until morning. What a night it was for me! I spent it in the wireless operator's room sending and receiving messages from my friend, J. Pelletier, of Seattle, who was cruising off William Head in his yacht "Maude F." waiting to pick me up. About 10 o'clock the next morning the fog lifted and at 1 o'clock we reached Quarantine, where I was greeted by Pelletier as I stepped on board the "Maude F." We immediately headed for Seattle. About twenty miles from Seattle a hydroaeroplane came in sight and circled over the yacht. Christopherson, the pilot, dropt a message

on the deck. It was an invitation from the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* to make the final part of my journey to Seattle by air. The yacht's engines were stopped, the aeroplane alighted on the water and after some delicate maneuvering got alongside. With all the crew holding the great wings so that they would not be damaged against the boat, I climbed in thru a network of wires. There was not a regular passenger seat, only a cushion fastened to the framework. We started off, skimming along the top of the water. "Do you want to go up?" Christopherson yelled. "You bet," I yelled back. On account of the noise of the motor and the roar of the propeller it was almost impossible to hear him. He tilted the rising planes, we bumped along the water and up we went.

I shall never forget the sensation as we flew over the many boats on the Sound. We headed for Seattle at sixty miles an hour and alighting on the water drew up alongside of pier No. 2. A great crowd was assembled to meet me. Many hands reached forward to lift me on the dock and the most exciting part of my trip was safely over. After being interviewed and photographed and handshaken and congratulated, some one told me that the last man who went up with Christopherson fell out and was still in Puget Sound. The "Maude F." by this time had arrived with my baggage and I was whisked to the station, where I took the

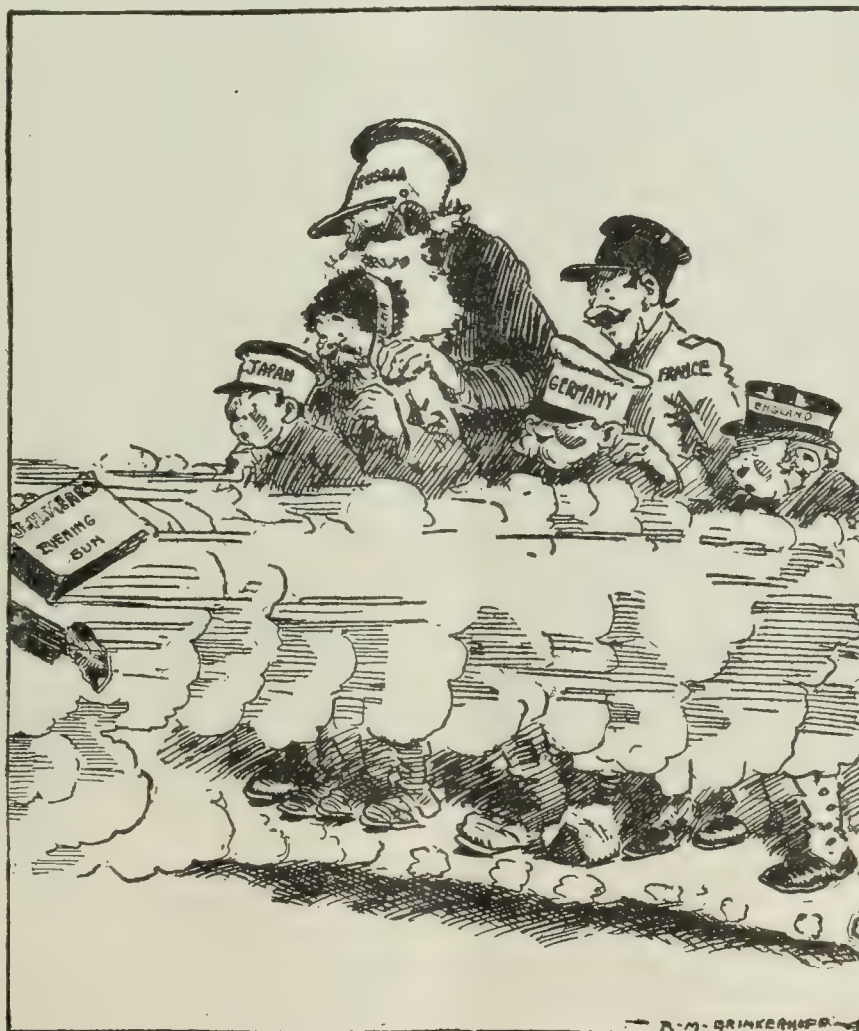


FROM THE PACIFIC TO CHICAGO

Once Mr. Mears had landed in Seattle everything was over but the shouting and speech-making.

North Coast Limited east. I arrived at Chicago on time to the minute. After a two hours' wait I took the New York Central train for New York. I arrived at the Grand Central Station at 10.10 the night of August 6. Despite a heavy rainstorm there was a large crowd to meet me. I was given a rousing reception as I ran thru the station to a waiting automobile. Captain Walsh, in a police automobile, led the procession of a dozen cars, I riding in the second. We went thru Forty-second street to Broadway and down Broadway to the *Evening Sun* office in four minutes. I had won my race and reached the starting point just thirty-five days, twenty-one hours and thirty-five minutes from the time I left it. I found another large crowd waiting to greet me, among them a delegation of the Circumnavigators Club, who informed me that I had been elected an honorary member. Many telegrams of congratulation awaited me, among them one from President Wilson.

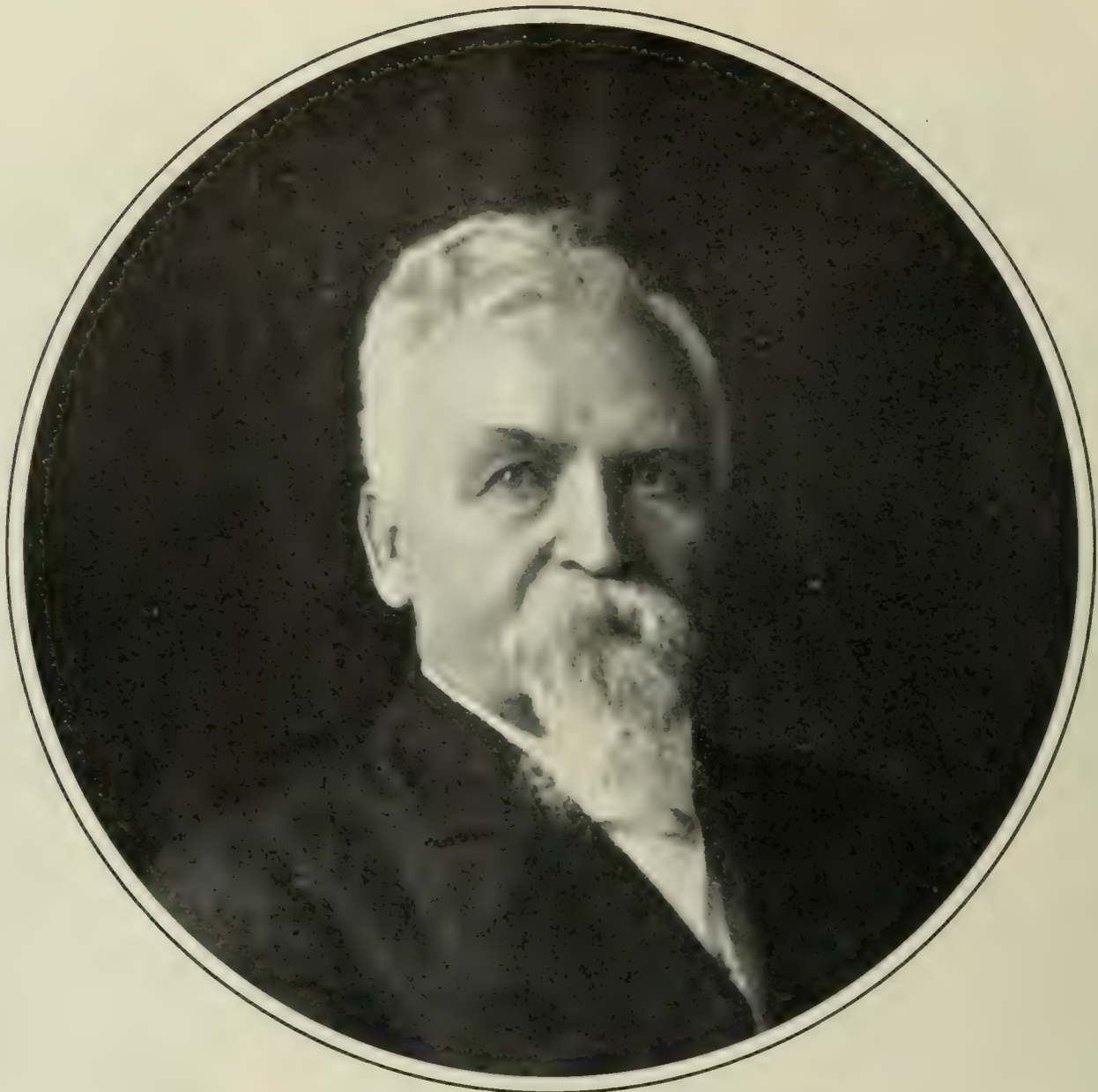
My total mileage was 21,066, average 587 miles per day. The cost of the trip was \$836.41, divided as follows: Round the World Ticket, \$662.28; meals on trains, \$46.38; tips, \$101.75; incidentals, \$26.



From the New York Evening Sun

ZIP!





HON. WILLIAM HODGES MANN, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

### FORWARD STEPS TOWARD THE CELEBRATION OF A CENTURY OF GROWING AMITY AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

**T**HE same force of public opinion which directed the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814, has maintained peace between the United States and Great Britain for ninety-nine years. The idea of celebrating the conclusion of the Hundred Years in adequate fashion was first definitely suggested by Mr. John A. Stewart in a conference at the White House with President Roosevelt, and the movement in this country, as well as in other English-speaking countries, now seems certain to result in a most distinguished and impressive international celebration.

At Richmond, Virginia, on December 3d and 4th, will be held an important meeting of the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English-Speaking Peoples, to work out a comprehensive scheme of state and city celebrations thruout the Union.

The Governor of Virginia, Hon. William Hodges Mann, will preside at this conference, and will deliver an address of welcome to the visiting

delegates. An endeavor to convince the state legislatures, as well as the National Government, of the necessity of appropriations to enable the state committees to complete their effort to erect memorials in each of the state capitols, and the national committee to provide adequately for the general celebration, will be an important feature of the program before the conference.

Simultaneous with the call for the Richmond conference comes the news from the British committee that Sulgrave Manor, the English home of the Washingtons, has been purchased, and negotiations are proceeding for the early taking over of the ancient manor house. A committee of management has been appointed to look after the future maintenance of the manor. The American Ambassador to Great Britain is made its chairman ex-officio, and it includes three prominent members of the American committee. The purpose of the British committee in purchasing Sulgrave Manor is to dedicate it, as a fitting memorial of one hundred years of peace, to the use of

pilgrims of both the great English-speaking nations, where they may go and have visual evidence of the good faith, good will, and harmonious friendship existing between these two nations. In connection with the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, it is an interesting fact that the largest contribution thus far comes from an American lady, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, whose estate includes the Manor House Club in Worcestershire, where preliminary steps toward organizing the British committee were taken.

In the initiation of the idea, and in all the various movements in this country toward the adequate celebration of the important event, Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee, while seldom in the public view, has been the inspiring and vital force, and it is chiefly thru his zeal and untiring energy that the outlook for a successful culmination to the celebration is so promising. In his quiet and unobtrusive way, he has inspired and guided the various committees and overcome the constantly recurring difficulties.





*Photograph by Clineinst*

**JOHN A. STEWART**

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples. To Mr. Stewart's initiative and energy, more than to any other single force, is due the completeness of the plans for the celebration which are rapidly being perfected.





The ancestral home of the Washington family, in Northamptonshire, England, has been purchased by the British  
permanent public memorial of Anglo-American amity. Over the doorway of the ma  
*From a painting by Harold Vivian in the possession of*

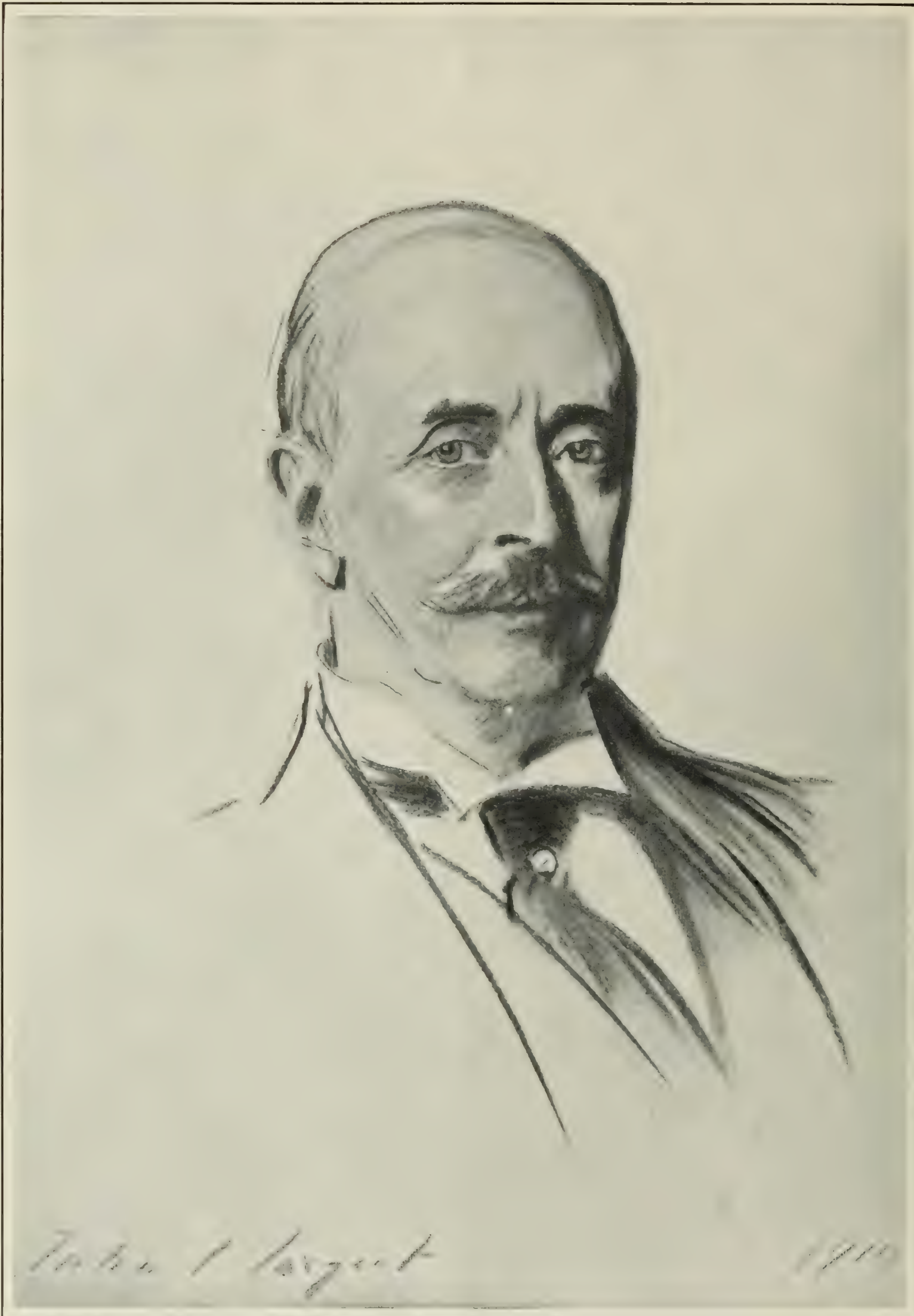




MANOR

for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples, to be preserved as a  
the Washington coat of arms bearing the first suggestion of the Stars and Stripes.  
James M. Wilson, thru whose courtesy it is here reproduced.





THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL GREY, G. C. B.  
Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada, is the President of the British Committee for Celebrating the  
One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples.



# THE HEART OF NEW YORK

BY JACOB A. RIIS

AUTHOR OF "HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES," "THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN"

WE were at our wits' end in Henry street and it was all on account of Mrs. Sweeney. The dispensary doctor had said that she must positively have the air every day, she and the baby, or he would not answer for the consequences. What with attending night and day upon the twins, who could not walk yet and had the whooping cough, she was all worn out; but how could she leave them with the cough racking their bodies fit to choke them every ten minutes? Mr. Sweeney was away from sunrise till dark peddling greens. The neighbors all had their little ones, and even if there had been a nursery in the block she would not have been much better off. Whooping cough is not popular in the tenements of the poor.

"And so I put the appeal in the papers yesterday, as a last resort, asking for a baby carriage big enough for twins. If she had that, she might carry the baby and they would all get the air. But who do you suppose has such a baby carriage to give away?" and our head-worker drummed moodily upon the pane with her pencil.

Even as she said it, the pencil paused abruptly on its way and she looked down the street with a fixed stare in which amazed wonder grew and grew. Following her look, I saw turning into our street from the direction of Chatham Square a procession of baby carriages propelled by men and messenger boys who scanned the numbers of the houses as they went. Three were in sight, and as we looked four more turned the corner and made straight for our door. As they came nearer we saw that it was not a traveling baby show; all the carriages were empty and all of them were of double girth—seven twin perambulators, all labeled and consigned to number 48. It was New York's reply to our appeal. The Mrs. Sweeney of all days were provided for. It is a long time since, but unless I am mistaken, there is yet one of those baby carriages in our house awaiting its tenants.

It was not long after that that Mrs. McCutcheon and I undertook the treatment of Mrs. Ben Wah. She was a full-blood Indian who, from her Canadian forests, had strayed down to the great city by the Hudson, how we never found out, nor much else about her. We came upon her in a downtown attic and stood by her till she went to join her peo-

ple in the happy hunting grounds. Mrs. McCutcheon was the charity visitor. At the time I have in mind Mrs. Ben Wah had made up her mind to die. Her attic had palled upon her; the potato vine that grew in a soap box on the fire escape had lost its appeal. It was time to die, and Mrs. Ben Wah covered her head and sat in the shadow waiting for the summons.

There remained to her but a single wish in life—that she might see once again the wondrous bird she remembered from her youth, all green and gorgeous with a red tuft. At the recollection of this splendid creature the old lady forgot about dying and became tremulous with excitement. Green and red, and it could talk! "Parrot," said Mrs. McCutcheon, and it was settled that Mrs. Ben Wah was to have one; nothing else would cure her.

So I put it in my paper, about Mrs. Ben Wah and her lonely old age and her great wish, and my morning mail brought checks by the score to gratify it, and, better than all, a big, splendid green parrot with a red tuft that could talk, and that soothed the old woman's last years, for they were fast friends and companions till she went home in the year of the "big snow," to wit, the blizzard. There was a moment when we thought the joy and the surprise would kill her, but she recovered herself quickly and when I explained to her that the parrot was New York's gift to her she said gently in the appealing dialect of the habitant:

"Heem, New York, he haf one beeg heart."

Forty years of living very close to it has given me the key to New York's heart and I know that Mrs. Ben Wah was right. I cannot call the parrot as my witness, for since their parting it has gone to live in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Boston pride may have warped its judgment. But there is no need. I saw little Mary Ellen carried into the court, a mass of bruises and sores, to have the law of the vagrant cur of the street invoked against her persecutor, since there was none made to protect the human child, and I saw men weep at the sight and a mighty force stir my city, the ripples of which were felt to the farthest shores. For in that court room was written the first bill of childhood's rights for all the world. Last New Year's Eve I watched eighty thousand men and women pack Madison Square to hail the dawning year with

the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" in rebuke of the hideous revelry that had made New York a byword among the unthinking for half a generation, and on Christmas Eve I had seen the people, high and low, rich and poor, gather around the Christmas tree in the same spot to join in the children's delight, had listened to the glad old carols we have missed so long, and in their uplifted voices I heard the heart of my city beat once more.

It beats within your hearing wherever you go, if you will but listen. There are those who insist on believing that the Great White Way, the garish show in the midnight hour, the theater parade, are New York. They do not know my city. There are others who seek it in the houses of wealth and fashion, the smart set; who see New York in the maddened crowds that fight the police to get thru the church doors at the wedding of a duke and an heiress, crawl thru coal holes, hide under pews to be in at the show. They know it even less. There are still others who think to find it in the haunts of crime, the dark side of the great city where gunmen are for hire. All these things are in New York, but they are not New York. And yet even there I have heard its heart beat. The old Mulberry Bend shielded a murderer by instinct; murder was its trade. But I have seen it rise as one man and spurn the assassin who shot his boyhood's friend to death at his child's christening because of an evil woman's hate. To the end of its lurid life the Bend remembered it as the murder accursed of God.

Men say that the Tenderloin is heartless, yet its outcasts have been known to die together, when one was taken, rather than live alone a life which their friendship alone made endurable. The rich one deemed so careless give their millions toward the neighbor's needs; the poor sometimes give their all. A poor scrub-woman whose child was buried in the Potter's Field saved penny by penny to raise the twelve dollars that is the cost of a grave in consecrated soil and three times within the year of grace during which she could have recovered her dead did she get the money together, only to lose it: each time some one in the tenement who was "poorer than she" claimed her hoard. The Gemilath Chasodim, an orthodox Jewish charity, lends money to Christian, Jew and pagan, asking neither pledge nor interest; it is



enough that he is a neighbor and in need. What is it but the human heart that beats there?

Because of its towering barracks, with their millions of toiling tenants, New York has been sometimes called the homeless city. Well for us all that it is not so. Uptown and downtown, in mansion and tenement, there are thousands of happy homes in which the law of God and man is revered, where the hope of better days lives. In them lives the real New York. The rest you shall find if you seek it, the white lights and the shadows; but they are not New York. A city lives in its homes; there its real heart beats. From them came my baby carriages and Mrs. Ben Wah's parrot. From them comes the support for every good cause that makes its appeal to the metropolis, from them the

assurance that some day yet, and that speedily, we shall wrestle with the fiend that has our politics by the throat, for the sturdy citizenship we must build on is there. I would tell you the story of one, and tho I shall have to take you into the poor tenements of the East Side, it is typical enough to stand for many. It is the story of little Jette who was lost.

Child of poor Jews, she was swallowed up one day in the maelstrom of the city streets and was seen no more. Night after night her parents camped on the steps of police headquarters, hoping that she would be brought in, but no news came of her. There I found them and tried to help them, but all our efforts were fruitless. The years past and Jette was forgotten by all except her own. Dur-

ing all that time her empty chair stood by her mother's in their Forsyth street tenement, waiting for the little wanderer. Night after night, when I found the poor peddler and his family at their evening meal, its mute appeal went to my heart. In his Sabbath eve prayer the lost one was ever included as if she were just gone on a visit and was coming home. And their faith was not put to shame. Jette was found in the overturning of an orphans' home two years after. She had been within a dozen blocks of her home all the time, but, being too young to tell her name, had been accepted as a chip of driftwood and enrolled upon the roster of the home without much questioning. And so one poor family was reunited and made happy.

*New York City*

## THE CITY

BY HARRY KEMP

I love to quaff the wine of multitudes  
And drink deep of the City's fierce unrest;  
More than the country and its sunny fields  
The rush and whirl of people is to me:  
The Subway and its ever-roaring trains,  
The Elevated coiling overhead,  
The clanging street car filled to full with folk  
Touch all my soul to singing. I achieve,  
Here 'mongst my fellow men, heights unattained  
In the calm-rustling wood, or by the stream  
That ripples oceanward thru bending reeds.

I know it is the mode to curse the Town,  
To cry out on its lust for gold and power,  
To swear it errs from Nature and her ways—  
Yet, as the bee erects her teeming hive,  
The ant, his rounded hill, so Man rears huge  
His cities; there is nothing more sublime  
Than New York basking in the morning sun  
All her great, sky-backed length, while breasting tugs  
Bear surge ahead, and all the river's full  
Of whistling craft, and sea-gulls wheel and dip. . . .

I love to quaff the wine of multitudes  
And drink deep of the City's fierce unrest.



## PUMPKIN PIE

BY E. P. POWELL

THERE are some things in Nature just right, if in the right spot; and one of these is pumpkin pie. You should know all about the pumpkin just as much as you should be well acquainted with Indian corn. They have grown together so long that one of them alone seems lonesome; but when the corn is all cut, and the stooks are crispy in the wind, and farmer boys are sitting around them to strip the golden ears, what would one do without pumpkins to sit on? It is the pie, however, that we are after, and how in the world can such a delicious affair be made out of a gourd?—for the pumpkin is nothing in the world but a gourd—glorified. Every sort of plant has a special fitness above all others. It is so with folks also; and as for companionship what could be finer than this of our two gifts from the Indians?

But you must find the right woman to mix and cook it—that is, the pie. It is like ginger cookies; not too much ginger; not too little; and the same with the sugar; and after that if you stir the mixture just once too many times you spoil the cookies. Nobody can tell why, only it is so. But the pumpkin pie must have a bracing charge of ginger, and sugar enough to be really sweet in the raw; and as for the milk! our word for it, don't try condensed milk; and one more thing, don't try making just one pie. We have never known stinginess to work well with pumpkins.

It is not easy to be patient with those who have a washing day every week, but not a cooking day. If you wash on Monday, on Saturday you should make pies—with doughnuts, cookies and bread; all of these; and to begin with, there should be a pan full of the cookies when you get thru, and a pan full of pie mixture when you begin. If there are boys in the family they should be permitted to taste with entire freedom of the marvelous mixture, and there should be a big spoon thoughtfully laid by the pan on the table.

After the pies are baked, set them in a row, always on the second shelf in the pantry, and let them ripen. Nothing is perfect when green, least of all a pumpkin pie. They are best on the second day, and not much different on the third, and are still good on the fourth; only let one pie, as soon as out of the oven, be set on the big, broad shelf by the window, and on it a suggestive knife, of silver, and ask no questions. If it is not there on the morrow, why those on the second shelf remain; and is not gratitude

from a whole family as good as a pumpkin pie, any time?

We have heard a good deal of growling about the world, from time to time, and from folk who ought to know better; yet it is no wonder when all the domestic arts are lost arts, and when there is no Wendell Phillips left to rehearse their golden days. But all this is nonsense, when one may easily have a big cornfield, with the corn all husked and in the bin, and yet the field covered with two thousand pumpkins, the color of red gold, and everyone of them crying out Take me, take me! Enough? Yes it is one of the few things of which Nature creates a surplus; enough to use up four quarts of Jersey milk, altho it is the pumpkin itself that has made the Jersey milk so golden; enough also for boys to make jack-o-lanterns on Halloween; enough more for seats when the husking bees gather the farmers; and then enough for pies for every day as long as the snow quilts lie on the meadows, and enough for the uncles and aunts in town.

Goodness! But what can one think more beautiful than a big farm wagon, piled high with this golden fruit? We have also seen great loads of melons, in July, fifty pounds each, and every one as full of joy as—melons. Only you cannot trust a melon by sight, but a pumpkin is more like a Stark's improved Elberta peach; as honest a fruit as goes. Yet we confess that there is art in the selection; let the pie be made of a pumpkin that is smooth, almost round, only a little deprest at the end, and of a darkish hue. Have you ever seen a woman going all over a pumpkin field to get one worthy of her skill? Well, she will not go far before she has picked out a dozen.

Pumpkin pudding is not to be overlooked in this association. It is the best for delicate stomachs. It has no crust to confound the digestion. Make it a little less gingery, and as for raisins, if used at all, let them be mellow. Why should one spoil a high bred pudding or pie with seedful things, that disturb the whole process of the delicious program of eating? Sprinkle lightly with cinnamon; just enough ginger to give warmth; and let the milk be from the home cow. Those who take milk out of tin cans, with forty flavors stewed in, will never know pumpkin pie. But we said pudding; and it is all the same. Dear folk! why will you live in the cities?—for eggs are always old, and milk is patented before it gets to you, and pumpkins are only little gourds that

come from the grocer's; they came from the farmer's barnyard pile, after feeding Bossy. Bless us! find a little spot in the country somewhere where you can have a garden, and a small corn lot, and a potato field, every potato warranted to crack open when boiled, and plenty of pumpkin pie. Yes, Yes, why not?

Sorrento, Florida

## QUEEN WILHELMINA'S MESSAGE ON MISSIONS

TRANSMITTED TO THE INDEPENDENT  
BY HENRY VAN DYKE.

United States Minister to The Netherlands

*The Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference on Missions is meeting now at The Hague. At the first session the Queen of The Netherlands sent a personal message of welcome to the committee. It is so thoughtful and earnest as an expression of interest in the true progress of religion, and so strong and simple in its desire for Christian unity and fellowship that it is worthy to be known and remembered. That is why I have translated the message and send it to The Independent.*

HENRY VAN DYKE

I COUNT myself happy to bid you a hearty welcome to my country. In doing so I wish to declare that I share with all my heart the principles which inspire your committee in its sacred work, and that I feel myself in sympathy with those who are endeavoring to carry forward the lofty work begun at Edinburgh.

"We also, in The Netherlands, are striving for unity and coöperation in the missionary field; and we are trying to understand other peoples whose circumstances are unlike our own, in the spirit of love, as true disciples of Him who came to serve mankind. I regard your coming here and your presence in The Netherlands Missionary Conference as a joyful token that those of my countrymen who are in the service of missions will persevere in these principles.

"It is my earnest desire that the unity of all Christ's followers, members of His invisible fellowship, may be ever more and more deeply felt, and that our Saviour may stir our hearts to more and more fervent united prayer.

"May our zeal be roused and hallowed, and may all the laborers in God's vineyard be fitted for the task to which they are personally called. May the truth which is in Christ enlighten the darkness of human misery, and may the unsearchable riches of His Divine Love awaken joy and gladness in the hearts of all God's creatures."



## MOTORING TO THE AID OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH

A CROWD of men—just laymen—in automobiles have done great good among the country churches in a section of Western Pennsylvania.

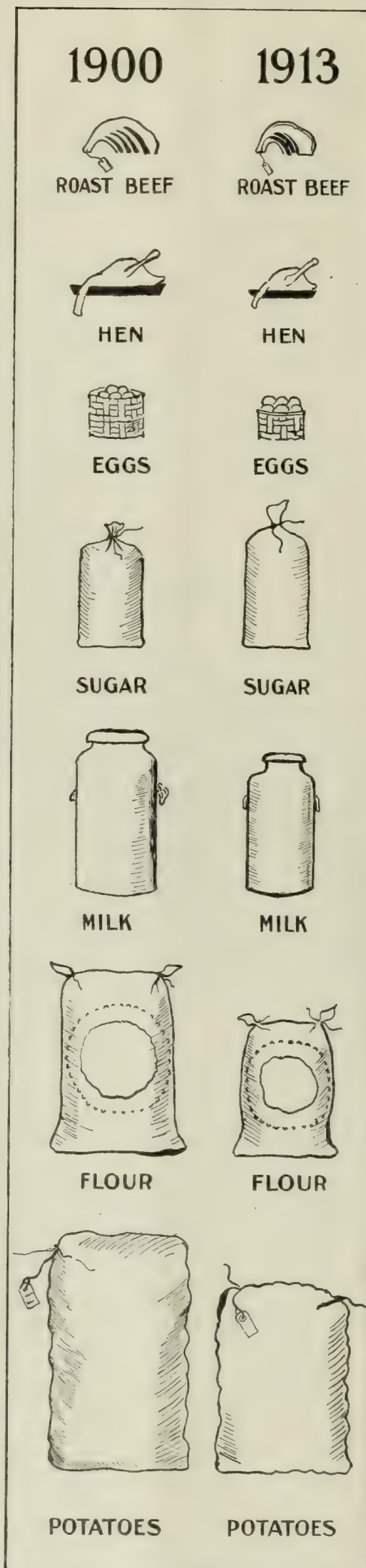
The Erie Conference Sustentation Society was formed in September, 1912. Its primary object was to assist by whatever means possible in insuring the preachers in charge of the country circuits a salary of at least \$800 per annum. The committee at once found out that no less than seventy-six ministers in the Erie Conference alone were receiving less than \$800 as a yearly salary. Nearly half of this number have already been brought up to the minimum salary allowance thru the activities of the committee.

Important as this was, the "country church campaign" of the society was even more significant. In studying the situation the committee saw the apathetic condition of the rural church. They devised the plan of injecting inspiration and enthusiasm in the country churches by asking competent, aggressive laymen to suspend their own church activities and to go and worship with their country brothers. The plan included a visit to the different rural churches each Sunday of the four in the month of July by a team of eight or ten men.

A call for volunteers brought out from the cities of Meadville, Greenville, DuBois, Mercer, Oil City, and Warren, in northwestern Pennsylvania, and Westfield and Jamestown, in southwestern New York, some three hundred men and nearly a hundred automobiles. As a rule, two automobiles were detailed to each charge under the leadership of a captain. Some of the party sang solos, others emphasized the work of the Sunday school, adult Bible classes, work for boys like the Boy Scout movement, etc. In all nearly two hundred charges were visited and over 21,000 people were reached.

The churches as a rule were well filled, and in most cases had two or three times the regular attendance to greet the visitors. The fact that laymen were volunteering to take such active part in the work made a deep impression. Some charges that were not able to obtain visitors in July are still asking for them. Practical results of this campaign included the organization of adult classes and the addition of new members to the church rolls, as well as a general stimulus to the congregation and the pastor himself.

The campaign made it clear that the country church really supplies a



LESS FOOD FOR THE DOLLAR  
Buying power in 1900 and 1913 measured in staples

majority of the membership to the city church. The teams invariably found that seven out of eight of the workers were from the country and were really giving back what they received a generation or more ago. For its own sake the city church must investigate and do its best to improve the source of so many of its accessions.

## WHAT A DOLLAR BUYS

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, YALE UNIVERSITY

IN the diagram is shown the comparative quantity of seven articles of common consumption to be purchased for a dollar in 1900 and 1913. Measured by weight, roast beef was evidently the most expensive of these articles and potatoes the cheapest. In 1913 the quantity of sugar and milk which can be purchased for a dollar in our large cities is not far apart, while in 1900 nearly twice as many pounds of milk as of sugar could be purchased for the same amount.

If the ten-year period 1890-1899 is taken as standard, we find that on June 15, 1913, most articles of food had shown a very considerable increase.

### PER CENT INCREASE

Rib roast.....	75.0	per cent
Bacon .....	128.5	" "
Hens .....	76.8	" "
Wheat flour .....	28.6	" "
Strictly fresh eggs.....	40.8	" "
Creamery butter.....	41.3	" "
Irish potatoes.....	44.4	" "
Fresh milk.....	38.4	" "

The only article to show a decrease was granulated sugar, which, on June 15, 1913, was 8 per cent lower than during the ten-year period 1890-1899.

To a considerable share of our population changes in the cost of living are considered to refer only to changes in the retail prices of articles of food. This is because food is the prime necessity and because for the average workingman's family food is by far the largest item of expense. In the average family of wageearners in this country about 40 per cent of the total expenditure is for food. During the past five years the retail price of coal has increased about 5 per cent, while in most cities the price of gas has remained unchanged or been reduced during the past five years. It is therefore evident that as far as heat and light are concerned there has been very little change in price during the past few years. As far as food is concerned, the increase in the retail price during the past fifteen years has amounted to about 50 per cent.



## A PISTOL THAT AIMS ITSELF

**D**ON'T shoot; but if you must shoot, shoot straight. That is the sound principle that guides the police of Paris as well as of many other cities. It is a good rule for civilians as well. Charles Pechard, a police official of Paris, is one of many who realize the difficulty of using a pistol effectively in the dark: he went further, however, and invented an attachment that enables one to shoot more accurately in the dark than in broad daylight.

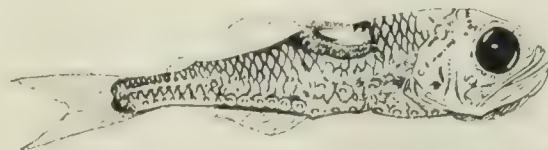
This attachment consists of a metallic tube with a lens at one end and a tiny electric lamp at the other. By means of mirrors the light is directed out thru the lens as a slender cone, and is sufficiently strong at a distance of some four rods for all practical purposes. In the middle of the illuminated field there is a small dark spot which coincides with the line of the bullet's flight. This enables the inexperienced shooter to hit a selected portion of the burglar's anatomy with more certainty than he could display in ordinary target practice.

The electric current is supplied by a small dry battery or a storage battery, which the officer can carry in his pocket, or which the defender of the home can place under his pillow. The light-tube can be attached to any ordinary pistol, and it may be used as a flash with peaceful intent, or merely as a show of force.

## GRASSES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

**A**MONG the new plants introduced by the Department of Agriculture recently, none are more radically revolutionary than some of the fodder plants from South Africa. We have most needed in our Gulf states, particularly in Florida, plants productive of a good hay, and capable of taking the place of alfalfa farther north. There are now three or four of these, a quartet of the very highest value. For the high pine lands, the South African Natal grass is a wonder. It gives us four to five crops in a year, it endures the severest droughts, while its blossoms are fully equal in beauty to crimson clover. A close rival is Rhodes grass, only it is better suited for low land and moist soil. It has a

creeping habit and grips the soil at every joint. Both of these grasses will give us five or six tons of hay a year to the acre on ordinary soil. Add kudzu for a third, and you have something for orchard sowing, or rather planting, for these grasses are introduced more easily by planting roots



THE FISH WITH THE DOUBLE PARASITES  
*Scopelus glacialis*, host for the parasitic copepod, which carries the hydroid.

than by sowing seed. Kudzu is a legume and fattens the soil, while yielding heavy crops. Now add for a fourth that wonderful plant, the velvet bean. This bean is hardly suitable for hay, simply because it grows so rapidly that it can scarcely be mowed, except for fodder. It is the great pasture plant of the South and is suitable for planting as far north as the middle states. If left to grow for the whole summer in Florida it will make a mass of foliage 6 feet high, while individual vines are 75 feet in length. It can be mowed for soiling cattle, or better yet, a field of velvet bean makes such a pasture as never was known before.

## AN OVERBURDENED FISH

**A**CURIOUS case of double parasitism has been found by a Dutch naturalist in connection with a small Atlantic fish of the family Scopelidae, which contains many deep-sea forms remarkable for their light-giving organs and other strange peculiarities. These little fishes are plagued by a small crustacean of the copepod class, the females of which attach themselves to their bodies. The pest must be a peculiarly irritating one, and is continued from generation to generation. When the larval copepod

is born from the egg carried by its parasitic mother it creeps about the body of the fish, hanging on by its nipper-like antennae. Passing into the pupa stage it glues itself by a secretion to the scales of its host; and when an adult female emerges from this pupa, and has become fertilized, she develops a long spine-like abdominal appendage with which she pierces the body of the fish, finally penetrating to its intestines. Meanwhile the parent dies and drops off, having done its work.

Now in most cases there settles upon the back of the copepod a parasite of its own in the shape of a colony of minute hydroid polyps, or jelly-fish, which spread over the surface of the crustacean, and flourish there as long as it lives. Such an attachment of "messmate" polyps to a living creature is not uncommon, and usually the benefit seems mainly that of being carried about; but in this case the polyps have no tentacles fit for capturing prey, so that apparently they derive their food in some unknown way from the fish, which is thus doubly imposed upon.

## THE MOTOR PULLMAN

**W**ITH some bedding and a portable framework, recently invented, the motorist can make a sleeping car out of his automobile in short order. The mattress is formed of seat cushions, and a device for setting them at the proper level is provided. This is adjusted, not built into the car. An extension over the front seat makes a foot rest, and a heavy black cloth covers the cushions and extension alike. Five minutes' work puts the berth in readiness for use, and a more comfortable night may be spent in the open than in a stuffy bedroom of a wayside inn. It saves money, too, for the motorist usually has to pay first-class prices for fourth-rate accommodations when touring.

With a lunch basket, an alcohol stove or other heater and a folding berth tucked away behind, the auto-tourist is independent of hotels. In case of a road accident that puts his machine out of commission far from town, a berth in the car would make the motorist quite comfortable over night until he could secure help. This inexpensive and portable device was invented by a motorist in Oakland, California, and installed in his own car with complete success.



SLEEPING QUARTERS EN ROUTE



## CENTRAL'S EYE STRAIN

THE average person who uses the telephone and abuses the operator whose faulty service offers an outlet for his irritability, knows very little of the "Central" switchboard with its long-continued nervous strain. One of the principal reasons for this strain, which shows itself in headache, dullness and other ills which do not make for efficiency, is the eye fatigue resulting from the light signal system.

In front of the operator is a switchboard on which are the numbers—each number having its particular signal light. The raising of a receiver by a person about to make a call causes a light to flash on the switchboard, which continues to burn until the number is "plugged" and the call received. When the number called for is plugged, its light burns until the call is answered. Then when both receivers have been hung up, both their lights burn until the operator disconnects them—making, in all, four light flashes to every call. As the average number of calls is 140 an hour (which means over 200 during the rush hours) the operator's eyes are exposed to from 500 to 1000 flashes of light per hour.

Despite the arrangements provided by the Bell system for well ventilated surroundings, with plenty of light and opportunities for rest for the operators; yet so severe is the work that the average length of service even for young and healthy girls is not more than three years. Eye-strain is undoubtedly responsible.

## TEMPERAMENTS ON FILE

BY G. C. DAVENPORT  
CARNEGIE LABORATORY FOR EXPERIMENTAL  
EVOLUTION

WITH the growth of appreciation of the important rôle that heredity plays in human affairs the value to an individual of records of his ancestors in the two parental branches becomes clear. We can understand ourselves and our capacities and limitations only as we know the potentialities of our two ancestral germ plasms. And we can know our infant children's capacities and limitations and make use of this knowledge in training them only if we know the traits that their paternal and maternal germ plasms have produced in parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts, and first cousins on both sides of the house.

Yet how many persons can give for their children a full account of the hereditary potentialities of the two germ plasms that have united to produce them?

The importance of personal records has led enlightened states to

require of all persons the date and place of birth, names of parents; the date of marriage, with names of parents of the pair; the date, place and cause of death. These facts are good as far as they go, but they give a wholly inadequate picture of hereditary traits. Likewise genealogies that contain only lists of births, marriages and deaths are of little eugenic importance. Biographical works which confine themselves chiefly to the performances of persons also give insufficient eugenic information. What is required, what should be recorded, is a list of the principal physical and mental traits, including especially those that have a social significance. Tendencies to disease, special abilities and capacities, limitations in keenness of any of the sense organs, temperament, mood, reactions, likes and dislikes are such socially important traits.

The day is coming when intelligent people will recognize it as a duty to society to make a record for themselves and their ancestry, back as far as they can go and collaterally, and to leave it for their descendants. When this ideal is established, and not before, eugenic ideals as to marriage matings may be satisfactorily realized. To meet the coming needs and to guide the recorder various blank schedules are available, of

which the most convenient is sent free of charge by the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, to any one who will agree to deposit a copy of the record, when filled out, at that office.

## A CABLEWAY TO KASHMIR

IN the beautiful "Vale of Kashmir," bounded on the north by the backbone of the western Himalaya range and on the south by the Bir Punjal mountains, there lies a community which at present is practically cut off from transport communication with the rest of India. The formation of the mountains on the south, with their loose conglomerate soil, has put the construction of a railroad out of the question, so that the expense and time now required for transportation make impossible the development of the resources of the Kashmir State.

For many years the Government of Kashmir has been struggling with this problem. It was thought at one time that Brennan's monorail system might be tried effectively, but the experiment was given up because of the necessarily sharp angle and the great danger from slips and the falling of enormous boulders which nearly always follows an unusually heavy rainfall. In 1887 a remarkable roadway over the mountains, 200 miles long, was completed after four years of continuous labor, during which fifty-four men were killed by boulders and twenty by snake bite. This road, the only means at present of transportation out of the state, costs the Kashmir government \$500 per mile per year to maintain.

After these years of difficulty the plan of Col. A. J. de Lotbiniere to construct an aerial cableway into the valley is welcomed by the people of Kashmir as a veritable Godsend. Colonel de Lotbiniere is a Canadian engineer whose services have been lent to the Kashmir Government. An investigation immediately followed his suggestion, a preliminary survey was held and an arrangement made to organize a company for the undertaking of this work at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

The details of construction are well described in the *American Consular Reports*:

The cableway will be constructed in big spans of about 800 yards each with fixed cables upheld by iron pillars or towers of latticework, some of which will have to be 100 feet high. From these cables steel cars will be suspended and conveyed, about thirty to every mile, and holding 335 to 450 pounds each of freight. These cars will be carried over great gorges and precipitous hills, and in some instances there will be a sheer drop underneath them of 1200 feet. The cableway will follow the gorge of the Jhelum River most of the



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood  
HATS TRIMMED WITH BABIES  
The style affected by the Baralongs of  
Zululand



way, which it will frequently cross and recross, accordingly as the spans can be most conveniently constructed, and the towers be located where there can be safety against slipping and dangers from falling boulders. It will extend from the city of Baramula, at the entrance to the floor of the Valley of Kashmir, to Abbottabad, seventy-five miles away, situated in the Orash Valley, which town is shortly to be connected with the Northwestern Railway System operating in the Punjab, at Hasan Abdal, about forty-four miles away. From Baramula the cableway will be connected with Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, by an electric railway, a distance of about thirty-eight miles. Baramula, the Kashmir terminus of the cableway, is 5150 feet above sea level, and Abbottabad, the terminus at the other side, is 4200 feet above sea level.

It is planned to use the cableway only for freight at first, until its safety has been conclusively proved. If, within a year or two, no accidents have occurred, it will doubtless be equipt with passenger cars, and such passengers as are willing to try it will be afforded quick transportation together with most of the sensations of aeroplaning.

## LIGHT AND FLOWERS

**F**LOWERS change their color in response to light and temperature variations, Weiss found. He observed a nasturtium plant which showed three types of flowers—yellow, yellow with red markings, and claret-colored. Sometimes one type predominated and sometimes another. In the offspring of this plant he noticed that the parti-colored and red flowers occurred only during fine hot weather in the second week of August, while during the cold, wet periods of July, September and October all the flowers were yellow. By self-fertilizing the flowers of different colors he found that in the second generation the color of the parental flower had no determining effect, and he therefore concluded that temperature and light were the governing influences.

## WHY COAL-DUST IS SO EXPLOSIVE

**T**HE extreme inflammability of lycopodium powder, used in flashlights in the theater and elsewhere, is well known. This powder consists of the spores (or fruits) of a kind of club-moss. Now the vegetation of the period in which the coal-beds were laid down consisted in the main of club-mosses and similar plants, which then grew of great size, forming dense jungles. Microscopic examination of various coals—a matter which has only lately been accomplished—shows that coal consists to a very large extent of these spores, which have lost little or none of their



Photograph by A. E. Swoyer

### A "PINHOLE" ENLARGEMENT

The softness and diffusion of the pinhole negative can be obtained in any class of work by enlargements from ordinary negatives.

explosive inflammability in their long entombment. This explains the dangerously explosive character of coal-dust under certain conditions, and accounts for some dreadful calamities. It also shows that a microscopic examination of specimens of coal might inform us whether it was rich or poor in these spores, and consequently more or less adapted to certain uses, as steam making, for instance, or was especially likely to be dangerous from its dust.

## ENLARGING WITH THE PINHOLE CAMERA

**A** MINUTE hole made by a cambric needle in a thin sheet of brass, which works as effectively as a lens in some kinds of photography and more effectively in others—this and the rest of the "pinhole camera" are nothing new in the amateur photographer's equipment. But those who have experimented with it find its uses multiplying. For example, it is an admirable enlarging camera.

Exposures with the pinhole are necessarily slow because of the small quantity of light admitted; they need not be so long as is generally considered necessary unless an extremely long camera extension is used, and this lack of speed is often an advantage in that no shutter is necessary, a withdrawal and reinsertion of the plateholder serving instead. This fact

may be taken advantage of in stereoscopic photography with the pinhole, altho in this case a special "camera" must be made.

While seldom more than one minute in duration if the view is taken outdoors and the extension not unduly long, the length of exposure is far too great to permit of the photography of moving objects—but if you desire the softness and diffusion of the pinhole negative it can be obtained in any class of work. Make the exposure with the ordinary lens and camera, and then make an enlargement from the resulting negative with a pinhole substituted for the enlarging lens. This may be accomplished with any standard form of enlarger except those designed to work with artificial light, in which the exposure would be unduly prolonged; or a special box may be built with a holder for the negative at one end and for the paper at the other, with a sliding partition to carry the pinhole in between.

An advantage of this form of enlarger is that it cannot be set out of focus; moreover, it is superior to the cheap models on the market in that any degree of enlargement may be secured and with almost any degree of sharpness or of diffusion desired. The degree of enlargement depends upon the relation between the distance from paper to pinhole and from pinhole to negative; if the former is twice the latter, a two times enlargement will result, and so on. The sharpness, however, depends alone upon the distance between the negative and the pinhole, so that by corresponding changes you can produce results varying from the fuzziness of a landscape painted by a member of the impressionist school to a sharpness which may well be mistaken for the work of an uncorrected lens.

To make this plainer, let us consider a specific example. The enlargement of "Gran'pa" was made with the pinhole six inches from the negative and twelve inches from the paper, resulting in a two-times enlargement; if the first-named distance had been increased to twelve inches and the latter to twenty-four inches there would have been a considerable gain in sharpness, altho the degree of enlargement would have remained constant. Obviously, this would be true thruout an infinity of pairs of values. It is this flexibility, or the power to vary image, size and sharpness—bearing in mind that such diffusion as exists differs radically from the fuzziness obtained with a lens thrown out of focus—which gives us a control impossible with any other method of enlarging.





# THE NEW BOOKS



## AN UNTIRING MASTER

It is seldom that one meets with a book so thoroly healthful and happy as this life of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Tho to artists it must hold an especial interest, yet it is so broadly human that its charm is quite as great for those outside the gild. When one realizes how difficult is the preparation of a biography that shall combine vividness of story with accuracy of statement and of detail, and how hard is it to trace the line between matters of value to the public and those belonging essentially to private life, one sees how finely Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens has succeeded in filling in and arranging the reminiscences left unfinished by his father. He has caught precisely, one writer says, his father's attitude toward life. The description of the early days in New York, of the stiff apprenticeship in cameo cutting, of the years of poverty in Paris and in Rome, are treated at once frankly and with an entire absence either of self-pity at the deprivations, or self-satisfaction at their conquest. The good, to Mr. Saint-Gaudens' recollection, outweighed the evil, and the account gives a sense of success and enjoyment that makes one forget that the success began in hardship, continued in struggle and closed in long years of bravely fought suffering. With not the faintest attempt at posing as an example or pointing a moral, the story of the sculptor's life is an inspiration in its picture of unyielding perseverance, an unswerving devotion to his ideals.

When the boy of thirteen was at seven in the morning cutting cameos under his hard taskmaster Avet, and a little later attending at night the Cooper Union Art School, art in America was at a low ebb. Chapter by chapter one notes the growth, from the meagerness of all such activity in the forties to the genius and enthusiasm of which the marvelous Masque of Cornish, in 1910, is indicative. The share the sculptor bore in this change is plain and wholly delightful always were his relations with his confrères, from Ward of the older generation to those men and women of recent achievement whose beginnings alone he lived to see.

The immense patience that he brought to his tasks is a revelation to those who suppose that the master workman achieves his results with ease. This master was never

satisfied. He remodeled and altered and worked again till all save the artist himself were exhausted. For the eagle on the United States coins he made seventy models, often setting twenty-five up in his studio for criticism. The Logan monument was practically remade, because when nearly completed he decided that another action for the horse and a greater hight for the figure would be improvements. He had four models of the Sherman Victory, on which to arrange and rearrange and compare the drapery till its folds fell to suit him. He tore down and remade, with no thought of money or time or labor, but only of perfection in the result.

The essential greatness in the thoroly human character portrayed in these pages is nowhere better shown than in the manly letter to Mr. La Farge, in reply to his strictures upon the work done for St. Thomas' Church. And nothing better shows the charm of Saint-Gaudens' intercourse with his friends than the delightful series of letters between him and Mr. Hay and Mr. Adams, written with all the spontaneity and playfulness of youth, tho illness had already aged the frame of the indomitable worker. The pages hold a fund of anecdote and the spirit is wholly one of kindliness and modesty.

A word should be said for the excellent bookmaking. Tho large, the volumes are light and easily held; the paper is most pleasant to the touch, and the types give a clear and open page that invites the reader. The illustrations from Mr. Saint-Gaudens' work are many and what one would desire, and the series portraits of the sculptor are most welcome.

*Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens*, 2 vols. New York: Century Co. \$7.

## MAKING OUR TREATIES VALID

A treaty is a solemn agreement between two sovereign Powers. It may establish, modify or terminate obligations. The United States is a sovereign nation, and any treaty entered into by the President and ratified by the Senate is binding. From the point of view of the other contracting nation it is of no consequence whether the United States is a federation or a confederacy. The United States, however, because it is a federation of sovereign states, and in international affairs acts for these

states, is in honor bound to incur only such obligations by treaty as it can unquestionably meet. It is this domestic problem which *National Supremacy; Treaty Power vs. State Power* attempts to solve.

The doctrine urged by Mr. Corwin in his essay is "that the police powers, which beyond all controversy belong to the states, can in no wise limit the scope of the national treaty power." If this doctrine were unquestioned everywhere in the United States, a book of over 300 pages need not have been written in its support. All readers of newspapers and magazines, however, know that the Pacific Slope takes quite the opposite view. In 1906, the action of the Board of Education of San Francisco, segregating Chinese, Japanese and Korean children in an Oriental public school brought a protest from Japan, claiming that the treaty of 1894 had been violated. The fundamental constitutional question involved in this controversy was, "Had the United States power to make a treaty extending to alien residents within the states the privilege of attending the public schools of such states?" The whole complicated question is discussed with wisdom, and the conclusion reached that "the discrimination in question was imposed by state law and removed by the treaty." The treaty of 1894 has been superseded by the treaty of 1911, under which Japan now asserts that the rights of her citizens resident in California have been violated by discriminating land laws. It is a disappointment not to find this topic discussed more at length by Mr. Corwin; but he was writing in May, 1913, and does not venture far in prophesying developments. The whole book is, however, a well considered statement of fundamental principles supported by the authority of the courts. In this treatment, two phases of the subject necessarily have prominence, first, the development of the conception of police power; and second, the clause in the Constitution proclaiming that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

After reading *National Supremacy* it is interesting to turn again to Franklin Pierce's book entitled *Federal Usurpation*, published in 1908. One would expect the exercise of the treaty power to show to Mr. Pierce instances of Federal usurpation. His chapter on "Treaty Power and State



Rights" is, however, in complete accord with Mr. Corwin's book. For balancing one's judgment on the question of centralized and decentralized government Mr. Pierce may well be read, however, as a foil to Mr. Corwin.

*National Supremacy; Treaty Power vs. State Power*, by Edward S. Corwin. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

#### THE WAY HOME

It is a skilful pen that can write a forceful story with little that is unique either in setting or characters. But thru the power and insight of his study of the motive forces of human life in relation to one man, Basil King, author of *The Wild Olive* and *The Inner Shrine*, has done just that in his new novel, *The Way Home*. Embittered by the mockery of a Church that shows no mercy or charity, Charlie Grace, the son of a minister, relentlessly sacrifices all who stand in the way of his success. Only with the facing of death comes the realization of sin and failure, but out of the struggle between the material and the spiritual is born a new faith that gives him strength and courage to face the unknown.

*The Way Home*, by Basil King. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.35.

#### CORYSTON

It is long since Mrs. Ward has given us so good a story as *Coryston*. The atmosphere is political, but not oppressively so, and she gives us some religious types which she has made almost her own. In all of Mrs. Ward's novels, one feels the perspective of history, the rich background formed by past beliefs and passions fought to a bitter end, or modified into the compromises of today. Not only is this shown in her grandiose pictures of great English houses, drawn with a brush full of color, but still more in the ripeness and complexity of her men and women. There is no sign of decadence in these virile people, tho abundant testimony that the old order passeth away. Certain ecclesiastical questions, such as the absolute condemnation of divorce, still seem vital in England which with us seem academic, and it gives an effect of curious parochial narrowness. The Church Establishment is responsible for this; the background of past Catholicism and the religious revolution are responsible, also, for a depth and variety of religious experience and discord lacking in a society where there is no creed discrimination. Tho we may not personally know Mrs. Ward's religious types, we feel them to be true. The crux of the book is the masterful character of Lady Coryston. After having molded her husband and marred her eldest son's

career by trying to mold him, her youngest son also revolts against this feminine tyranny. Mrs. Ward, of course, intends her novel as an anti-suffrage argument, but it is difficult to see the force of it. Presumably Mrs. Ward's point is, that if a woman could do so much mischief in politics without the vote, how much more could she do with it. But Lady Coryston achieved her ends by sheer commanding personality. The strongest nature in a group always gets its way in one fashion or another, and probably always will; by sheer force or by subtlety or by adroitness. Votes only change women by making them understand team-work and show them how to play their game directly, instead of following the old time-worn tortuous methods. *Their* game, not *the* game—is what women are fighting for a chance to play. Lady Coryston does mischief, but so do the admirable religious bigots at Hodden Grey (delightful symbolic name) who have political as well as economic power.

*The Coryston Family*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.35.

#### STANDARD DICTIONARY

It is less than twenty years since the Standard Dictionary appeared in its first edition, and this is the third, entirely remade from new plates. The first edition had 2318 pages; this has 2916, and yet is in one volume instead of two. Even the thin paper copies with limp binding are big and heavy, but that can't be helped, and it should lie on a shelf or on a stand. Every one knows the old Standard Dictionary, and there is none better; so all we need to do is to compare it with the old.

The page is of the same size and type, but there are 600 more pages. This means the addition of an immense number of new word forms. The rapid enlargement of science and increase in the arts, discovery, sports, etc., keeps the language fluid, and a good dictionary needs to be recast every ten years. It has required nearly four hundred specialists to cover so large a field, and even so there will be omissions.

A new and remarkable peculiarity of this edition is that proper names are not in a separate vocabulary, but are run in with all other words. Thus William E. Gladstone, and his son, Lord Gladstone, come next to the gladstone satchel, and Julius Cæsar close by Cæsarea and the operation named after him. This is likely to be a real improvement, and is certainly one of the "original plans." A number of other appendices in the old edition have equally been incorporated, so that only four are left. One of these is the list of disputed spell-

ings and pronunciations, and another the foreign phrases, which are very large in number, altho one may be surprized that so few are from the German. On the page that includes those beginning with P we find a number from Greek and Italian and Spanish, besides the scores from Latin and French, but not one from the German.

The two other appendices are new. One is an alphabetical list of countries, towns and cities, with their population according to the latest censuses. It is wonderfully complete and compact, seven columns to the page, and the owner of the book is almost sure to find his native town included, even if it has but a thousand inhabitants. The remaining appendix is after another of the new plans, and covers the year, day by day, telling us what thing of note happened on that day, who was born on that date, who died, what were the battles and political and other events. Thus November 13 is the feast day of four different saints, while Augustine and Pelagius were born on that date in 354, and Sam Patch was killed, and South Carolina ratified the thirteenth amendment, and President Taft proclaimed the Canal toll rates; in all sixty separate items, certainly both curious and interesting.

This dictionary has the merit that it gives the shortened spellings that have begun to come into use as well as the old bad ones that tease our children. It thus carries on the grand work of Noah Webster and somewhat anticipates the future, while not rejecting the past. It is a dictionary to be heartily commended, and if not as full as the Oxford Dictionary in the history of words and their derivatives, it has the advantage over it of being complete, while that will not be completed for a long while. The illustrations are many and fully illustrative, and the quotations from authors old and new are sufficient. It is well printed and bound, and can be heartily recommended for the use of schools or for the private library.

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"I told you that I left my home town to seek my fortune," he said hoarsely.

"That is not true. I had to flee it. One day, about six o'clock it was—well I remember the time!—a fellow townsman past me with his little boy. Suddenly the child slipped, tumbled, fell to the street.

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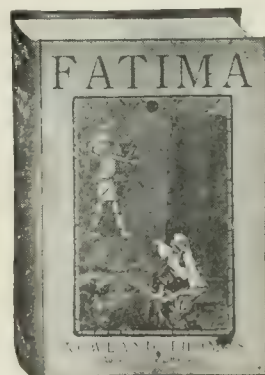
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class political action and of the value and absolute necessity of a union based on industrial instead of craft lines, with a revolutionary purpose.

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At this convention the anarchist slum element showed itself off to perfection. Pursuant to their declaration that "questions of right and wrong do not concern us," and "direct action gets the goods," the slummists, by arbitrary seating of delegates friendly to anarchy and unseating of delegates friendly to political action and Socialism, and by intimidation and all-around disorderliness, "stole" the convention, mutilated the preamble to the constitution and raped the organization.

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The Haywood union would dispossess the capitalist class by physical force alone—economic action—it places itself outside the pale of the law; indeed, of civilization. Its methods are those of barbarism. It represents reaction in its worst form, if reaction has a worst form, and the press of the country is aiding that reaction by holding the anarchist Chicago "I. W. W." up to the public as the bona fide organization, and maintaining what is fast becoming a disreputable silence in regard to the original I. W. W., which has headquarters in Detroit, and which is endorsed by the Socialist Labor party, the oldest and most orthodox Marxian Socialist organization in this country.

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(Continued on page 464.)

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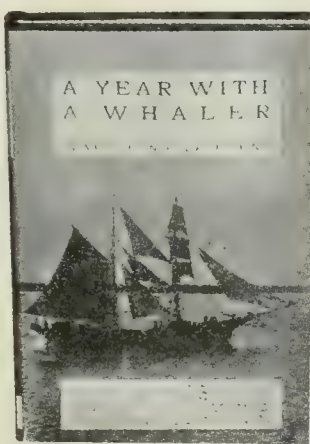
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### A CHINESE-AMERICAN MARRIAGE

We have received from a correspondent in China a sad account of the outcome of an inconsiderate marriage.

There died recently in Tientsin, China, Dorothy Dorr Kwan, an American girl, whose life was made very miserable by her marriage, by Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, on Christmas Day, 1909, in Hartford, Connecticut, to Julian Kwan, a Chinese and a student in the Yale Law School. Her home had been in Meriden and New Haven. The girl was then but sixteen years of age.

The couple went to China soon after the ceremony when Mrs. Kwan learned for the first time that her husband had been previously married to a Chinese woman. The father of the young man is a Chinese business man of prominence in Shanghai. A suit for bigamy was instituted by the first wife—the first suit of the kind in those parts—and Julian Kwan was sentenced to eighty days' imprisonment, which he is now serving. Meanwhile the American wife, great as was the shock and humiliation, played her part bravely. A child had been born to her and died. She determined to wait until Kwan's term of imprisonment expired and then to give him a stated period in which to "show himself a man" before marrying him again. But death intervened. A long letter from her, written shortly before her death, is sad reading. Extracts follow:

"Perhaps you do not know that I was only sixteen years old when I came to China, I had not a single friend here and when I learned that my husband had a wife the shock was very great. . . . When we came to Shanghai we lived in a miserable way the couple of months before I left. We had not even ricksha money to go to parks where we might get some fresh air as our home faced west and was like an oven all day. . . . I have never been happy one single day of my life in China and my lot has been made doubly hard by my mother's attitude. In the last year I have received only three letters from her. No one else at home knew of my disgrace as mother did and wished to make it public. . . . I have always kept as much to myself as possible and my best friends are the missionaries. The \$500 I received from his (her husband's) father went toward making a home in 1911 and mostly in gambling. We have never been happy together—how could we? I am not yet twenty and I have passed through such ages of misery since coming to China that I have aged considerably and at times I really think my mind wanders."

It would seem as if intelligent Americans should by this time understand that Chinese young men of eighteen or more years of age are almost always married. When a Chinese boy reaches maturity, the family and kinsmen make it urgent business to get him married, usually a wife having long before been designated. The custom is giving way before the impact of modern ideas, especially in Christian homes, but at the present time the rule admits of but few exceptions. Moreover, Chinese youth in the United States not yet married usually are "engaged"; the families concerned have pledged themselves, and the American girl who comes to China as a "proper wife" in such a case will find prejudice, bitterness and complications awaiting her that must wreck her happiness. The American girl who



insists on marrying a Chinese youth should be persuaded, if possible, to visit China and investigate the family conditions before proceeding in the very uncertain business.

Especially should clergymen who desire the respect of their fellows refrain from opening the door to misery and a lonely death in a foreign land by refusing to perform the marriage ceremony between strange Chinese men and unknown American girls of sixteen.


A FRIEND OF THE CHINESE.

#### SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES

In a letter to his father in Boise, a soldier from the Islands thus speaks of the civic conditions there as he saw them:

Those opposed to Philippine independence include the Americans who took advantage of the early days of unrest after our acquisition of the Islands and invested their money there. Some of these I know; one I recall to mind particularly, George C—, once of the United States Volunteers, discharged in Manila, started a candy store and is now one of the leading business men of that city. He owns one of the largest confectionery stores in that part of the world. And, too, a \$1,500,000 hotel has recently been built by American capital on the site of the historic waterworks where so many fierce skirmishes took place a dozen years ago. It is just recently that franchises issued by the Spanish Government and recognized and protected by our own have expired and allowed American capital to come in; and so on almost without end. That is to say nothing about the pioneers who have pushed on down south among the fierce Moros, Igorrotes, etc., and have established large rubber, hemp, sugar, coconut and other plantations, all under the protection of Uncle Sam's soldiers. They are the ones to whom the credit is due for the real advancement of the Islands. These and thousands of others in various lines of enterprise would lose the profits of years of toil and hardship by having the government pass from white hands to brown.

The other side of the situation is represented by the more cultured of the Filipinos, the self-styled *gente ilustrada*, truly an illustrious gentry; a great body of foxy folk to whom the continuance of American supremacy means the freedom of the slaves. I mean slaves literally bought and sold, on the block secretly of course, but just as surely as they were when Mr. Lincoln made his great vow to strike hard. These *gente ilustrada* are holding as slaves people who are their equals; whose antecedents are the same or better; whose minds are just as receptive and capable as the best of these self-styled gentry, but who for a regrettable lack of training and light are subject to the cruelties and the hard will of their "highly enlightened" brothers, and who, should the Islands see independence soon, would surely stir up the grandest little rebellion these insular regions ever witnessed. Then, when the savage, ravaging, pirate Mohammedans from the south would come north looking for blood and religious vindication, there would be a condition worth noticing. To restore order and the state of affairs that now exists would take another Philippine war and another score of years.



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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### EFFECT OF TARIFF REDUCTION

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has been talking in a pessimistic vein about the effect of the recent revision of the tariff. On account of the reduced rates, he says, the country faces "the most serious depression it has ever known." Low wages abroad in the steel industry, with low cost of ocean transportation, he asserts, will cause disastrous competition.

Thus far there is in the condition of prominent industries and the reports of trade authorities at home and abroad no support for his assertions, or for the prediction of the president of the Home Market Club that importers here and foreign manufacturers are about to make great profits in our market, "taking millions of dollars that should be paid here for wages." It is true that the industry in which Mr. Schwab is directly and largely interested is now suffering from depression, but its condition is not due to tariff reductions or imports, and no representative of that industry says that the depression has been so caused. It is due mainly to a halt in domestic buying, and especially to the failure of the railroads to buy. And the railroads are restrained by the evidence of their declining net earnings, by difficulties encountered in financing at reasonable rates, and by uncertainty as to their ability to make any increase of freight rates to compensate for higher wages, higher taxes and additional cost of operation due to such state legislation as the full-crew laws.

There has been no rush of iron and steel imports under the new tariff, and our exports of manufactures increased in October. Trade journals say that the margin of profit, if any, on imports of certain standard steel products from England, Germany or Belgium is so small that it does not warrant shipments. If any competition is to be feared, it is that of Germany. A prominent German journal recently asked for the opinions of leading producers of steel. The replies have been published. They indicated no confidence that German exports to this country would be increased. One manufacturer said that if sales should be made they would be exceptional, due to special freight conditions affecting some locality. Another explained that our manufacturers had "never made full use of the tariff rates that have now been reduced"; in other words, that the part taken off had not been used in fixing prices. It is also pointed out that the American manufacturer's interests are now served by free raw materials. No gain for Germany was seen in the machinery trade, or only a slight increase in certain specialties.

Representatives of the chemical, rubber, leather and porcelain industries made similar reports. In this country

a representative of the window-glass makers has issued a statement in which he says he sees no reason for dreading the future. Manufacturers, he adds, held mistaken views about possible imports when the tariff bill was being discussed in Congress. A few weak factories, some think, may suffer because the new rates prevent a raising of prices in times of unusual demand or unexpected scarcity, their profits having been made out of prices raised under such conditions. Current reports from other industries make no complaint about the competition of foreign imports. In some of them the manufacturers have been waiting for the appearance of such competition, and they may be surprised because it has not been shown. In a majority of cases the explanation is that the shipment of some products would yield no profit, and that the margin for other products is too small to invite transactions. And therefore, as we have said, there is no support, up to the present time, for Mr. Schwab's gloomy views.

### TELEPHONE PROGRESS

The report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year 1912 shows that the gross revenue of the Bell system was \$199,200,000, an increase of 11 per cent over that of 1911, and of 22 per cent over the revenue in 1910. There are now 7,456,074 telephone stations in the system, or 823,449 more than there were at the end of 1911, and the average daily number of telephone conversations has risen to 26,310,000. Of the 50,297 stockholders a majority are women, and there are 31,953 each of whom holds not more than twenty-five shares.

### BUYING WITHOUT ADVICE

Eight men were indicted in Kansas City last week for a fraudulent use of the mails in selling Florida water for Florida land. The Florida Fruit Lands Company was organized four years ago, and nearly all of its shares are owned by a resident of Jacksonville. It controls about 500,000 acres in the Everglades district, and it has sold 180,000 acres to 12,000 persons, a large majority of them being residents of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Nebraska. These buyers have paid \$700,000, and are required to pay in all about \$2,000,000. Some who went to Florida, intending to inspect the land which had come into their possession, discovered that they could see it only from the side of a boat. It was under water, suited for the cultivation of fish rather than the raising of crops. Therefore they complained to the courts.

Those who are asked to buy land which they have never seen, and which is situated several hundred miles from their homes, should take measures, of course, to satisfy themselves that the

land exists and is in accord with the representations of those who are trying to sell it. If they cannot go to the place, they should consult bankers in their vicinity as to the standing of the sellers and the general aspect of the proposition. It is better to save the money by getting a little information and advice than to lose it by a hasty investment and then to seek partial satisfaction by prosecution. In two years \$120,000,000 have been taken, thru the mails, by promoters of worthless projects, from persons in this country who paid without seeking the advice which would have prevented them from paying.

More than 100 tons of Australian and New Zealand butter have recently been placed on the market in San Francisco. In the past year Canada has imported \$1,950,664 worth of butter from these two countries.

John B. Stormouth, a sheep raiser of New Zealand, now in this country, promises to ship lamb to New York from his ranches after the opening of the Panama Canal, and says it can be sold in the city at a profit of 6 cents a pound.

More than \$50,000,000 worth of ships are now under construction at the yards on the Delaware River. They include a battleship and several torpedo boat destroyers for our Government; two large coastwise steamships; a cruiser for the Republic of China, and a battleship for Argentina.

The national debts of the world now amount to \$42,000,000,000, having increased by 20 per cent in the last decade, and doubled in the last forty years. Last year the average interest charge was a little more than 4 per cent. France has the largest debt, \$6,284,000,000; Russia, with \$4,553,000,000, is second, and Great Britain, \$3,486,000,000, is third.

Dr. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines at Washington, has recently returned from Alaska. He predicts the development there within the next two years of two of the greatest low grade ore gold mines in the world. The people of the United States, he remarks, should be satisfied with Alaska as a national investment, because, since it was purchased for \$7,200,000, "it has contributed to the national wealth an amount more than sufficient to cover the entire cost of the Panama Canal."

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EDWARD W. SHELDON, President

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary

WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

#### TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
ALEXANDER E. ORR  
WILLIAM D. SLOANE  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN

JOHN CLAFLIN  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD  
LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY

EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP  
GEORGE L. RIVES  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY

WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS  
EGERTON L. WINTHROP  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.  
HENRY W. de FOREST  
ROBT. I. GAMMELL

## LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH and LIABILITY INSURANCE



Paid Policyholders Since Organization in 1850:

\$233,131,650.21

Paid Policyholders during 1912:

\$13,912,631.09

An Average Payment Per Day in 1912 of

\$38,012.65

**AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

## THE FIRST MUTUAL

Chartered in America 1835

## NEW ENGLAND

Mutual Life Insurance Company

BOSTON, MASS.

### Financial Statement

Assets, December 31, 1912....\$61,418,397.99  
Liabilities ..... 57,329,587.56

Surplus ..... \$4,088,810.43

Sixty-nine years of honorable dealing with policyholders has placed the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in the front rank of Life Insurance Companies of the country.

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

D. F. APPEL, Vice-President

J. A. BARBEY, Sec'y

WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Ass't Sec'y

J. G. WILDMAN, Ass't Sec'y

#### NEW YORK CITY OFFICES:

E. W. ALLEN, Manager, 220 Broadway

L. E. BALDWIN, Manager, 141 Broadway

C. H. STRAUSS, Gen. Agent, 200 Fifth Ave.

#### BUFFALO:

PARKER & HINKLEY, General Agents

#### ROCHESTER:

HENDERSON & MANN, General Agents.

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation  
Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Pay-  
able in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the Company has insured property to the value of.....\$26,453,358,064.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... 249,388,081.88

Paid losses during that period ..... 139,630,074.43

Issued certificates of profits to dealers ..... 88,606,870.00

Of which there have been redeemed ..... 81,310,840.00

Leaving outstanding at present time ..... 7,296,030.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to ..... 22,147,878.45

On December 31, 1912, the assets of the Company amounted to ..... 13,623,851.38

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELBERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
JOHN H. JONES STEWART, 4th Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



Assets Dec. 31, 1912 \$92,463,921.96

Liabilities - - - 84,977,263.06

Unassigned Funds - - 7,486,658.90

Roland O. Lamb  
President

Arnold A. Rand  
Vice-President

Walton L. Crocker  
Third Vice-President and Secretary

New York Office - St. Paul Building  
William N. Compton - General Agent





## OFFICE FURNITURE OF QUALITY



# CLARK & GIBBY, INC.



**Downtown Store:**  
82-84 Fulton Street, New York

**Uptown Store:**  
289 Fourth Avenue, New York

**Used Furniture:**  
164 William Street, New York



## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### INSURANCE BY THE STATE

A correspondent asks if we hold to the opinion that insurance by the state is impracticable. The question is a difficult one for various reasons.

There are many kinds of insurance. Life insurance is of a nature that would the most readily of all others undergo this adaptation, and if we could exclude the factor of party politics and guarantee for its management trained underwriters and financiers, the results would not differ materially from those achieved under private management.

Then we are confronted with the question: Would it be desirable to place under the control of and possible manipulation by any political party a fund so gigantic as that would in the course of time become? The total assets of the eleven New York State life insurance companies on January 1, this year, were \$2,371,027,204. Would there be a feeling of uneasiness if a fund of that size were in any way under the administration of such a coterie of statesmen as is Tammany?

We believe that not only is fire insurance by the state impracticable, but that it is positively dangerous. It combines too many unknown and undiscoverable factors—elements which are constantly changing and which baffle all ingenuity to reduce under fixed laws. New Zealand has been trying it out for some years, and while the commonwealth has not yet got itself into any trouble over it, the advantages promised to those who seek its protection have not materialized. There the state is in competition with the private companies, and as yet has been unable to furnish policies at a smaller cost.

Taken altogether we should say that state insurance is generally impracticable and wholly undesirable.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

In a comparatively short time now the legislature of New York will be called upon to fix the policy of the state in the matter of compensation to injured workmen, a piece of work that should have been completed by the last regular session, and which would have been satisfactorily settled but for the demagogic conduct of the governor in office at that time. The bill then agreed to, while defective in some particulars, was, on the whole, practicable and, at the worst, it furnished a basis for protecting our industrial population and in the course of time it could and would have been improved. The issue principally under debate in the legislature then revolved around the effort made by certain leaders of labor to exclude private insurance companies as indemnitors. The effort failed, and what was known as the "four-plan" proposition, i. e., insurance of the employee by his

1866

1913



46th ANNUAL STATEMENT  
January 1, 1913

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus .....	1,923,594.88
Reserves .....	2,211,732.44
Assets .....	5,337,014.72

It should be borne in mind that in contracting for steam boiler insurance one is primarily contracting for the performance of a certain amount of expert mechanical service

### THE HARTFORD'S SPECIALTY IS THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS

the cost and value of which (if actually rendered and skillfully performed) are no more subject to competition, or to a variance in rate, than are the services of two equally competent engineers

L. B. BRAINERD, Pres. & Treas.  
F. B. ALLEN, Vice-Pres. CHAS. S. BLAKE, Secretary  
L. F. MIDDLEBROOK, Asst. Secy. W. R. C. CORSON, Asst. Secy.

### DIVIDENDS

#### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, November 24, 1913.  
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on Thursday, January 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, December 9, 1913.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

#### GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad street, N. Y., November 21, 1913.  
The Directors have this day declared, out of the profits of 1913, an extra dividend of five per cent. (5%) upon the Common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 2, 1914, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1913.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

#### CITY & SUBURBAN HOMES CO.

15 West Thirty-eighth Street.  
New York, November 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable out of the net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ending October 31, 1913, was declared on the capital stock issued of this company, and ordered paid on December 4th next to stockholders of record on December 1, 1913.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer.

#### THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

New York, November 25th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 8, 1913.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

### TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

at 25 to 50% less than manufacturer's prices. Ribbons \$5.00 a dozen. Carbon paper @ \$1.50 and upward per 100 sheets. Livingston Typewriter Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y.

## National Life INSURANCE COMPANY

PURELY MUTUAL CHARTERED 1848  
JOS. A. DE BOER, President

The following significant figures are quoted from the Company's sixty-third annual report:

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS	
1908 .....	\$279,808.14
1909 .....	530,213.19
1910 .....	771,254.39
1911 .....	878,739.07
1912 .....	1,038,802.11

Accounted for in liability and reserved for dividend payments

in 1913 .....

This demonstrates low cost protective service and is sustained by a strong asset and insurance composition. If interested, address  
EDWARD D. FIELD, Supt. of Agencies,  
Montpelier, Vermont.

## NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Statement January 1, 1913.

Capital Stock .....	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance .....	7,862,926.70
Reserve for Outstanding Losses .....	586,296.03
Reserve for Taxes, etc. ....	275,000.00
All Other Claims .....	61,245.44
Special Reserve for Contingent Liabilities .....	300,000.00
Net Surplus .....	3,897,204.74

Total .....

JAMES NICHOLS, President  
H. A. SMITH, Vice-President  
G. H. TRYON, Secretary  
F. D. LAYTON, Asst. Secretary  
S. T. MAXWELL, Asst. Secretary  
C. S. LANGDON, Asst. Secretary  
E. E. PIKE, Asst. Secretary  
F. B. SEYMOUR, Treasurer  
FRED. S. JAMES & CO., 123 William St., New York



employer; insurance thru mutual organizations of employers; insurance under a state administered fund, and insurance thru insurance companies, was adopted. That bill, thru the influence of the opposing labor element, was vetoed by Governor Sulzer.

While we differ with the insurance companies that are both willing to and desirous of writing this business respecting its prospective profitableness, in justice to all the interests involved, we do not believe the law should be so drawn as to exclude them as insurers. Comparatively little is known in this country as to the results; there is no body of statistical experience that can be depended upon and, after a fashion, all parties are groping in the dark—a condition that will not greatly alter for the better for some years to come. There is no good business reason for narrowing the insuring facilities by excluding any one of them, and there is every reason in good sense for increasing them. As intimated, we do not believe the business will be productive of profit to the companies, and we are quite certain from all we read of its workings in Germany and Great Britain that it is bound to prove troublesome to them. This, however, is no reason for depriving them of the opportunity to compete for it. Their experience will be scientifically kept and eventually become exceedingly valuable.

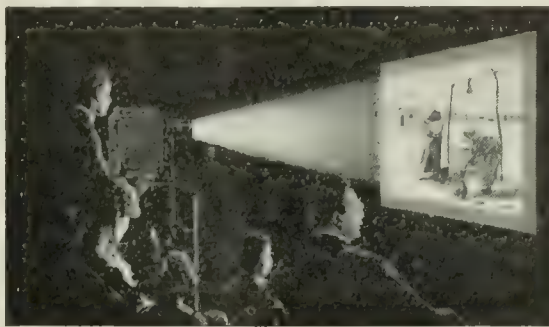
The surety business of the Title Guaranty and Surety Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has been re-insured in the American Surety Company of New York. The Title Guaranty will hereafter restrict its business to the insurance of titles only.

The Aetna Accident and Liability Insurance Company and the Automobile Insurance Company, both of Hartford, which issue joint insurance on automobiles against all hazards, including that of fire, announce a discount of 10 per cent to 15 per cent on rates on automobiles equipt with a standard hand fire extinguisher.

General Manager C. M. E. Armstrong, of the London office of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., who is in New York City, announces the resignation of Oscar Ising as manager of the company's United States branch. Mr. Ising's resignation becomes effective on December 31, after which date he will serve the United States branch as chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The large fire insurance companies are either organizing new, or acquiring control of established casualty companies to be operated in conjunction with their principal business. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the officers and stockholders of which were instrumental in the organization of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, is preparing to start the latter in business, and as a sort of prelude to that act have taken over all the business, of the Employers' Indemnity Company of Philadelphia, the premiums on which in 1912 exceeded \$700,000.

## Picture machines in the home will now be as popular as talking machines



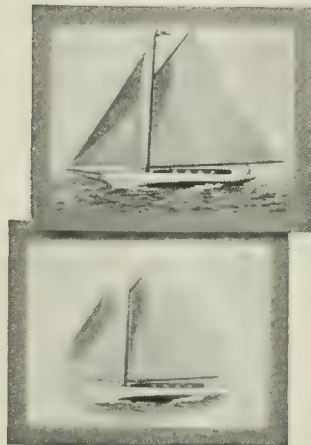
THE foremost lens makers of America have solved the problem of satisfactorily projecting enlarged pictures from the *pictures themselves* as well as through lantern slides.

Don't look for this instrument in ordinary toy stores or toy departments, because it is *not* a toy. Photographic and optical dealers, however, will be demonstrating and selling it this Christmas at a price little higher than has been paid for machines *designed* to project post cards, etc., but that have proved unsatisfactory because of inferior lenses and poor illumination. The

### Bausch<sup>and</sup> Lomb HOME BALOPTICON

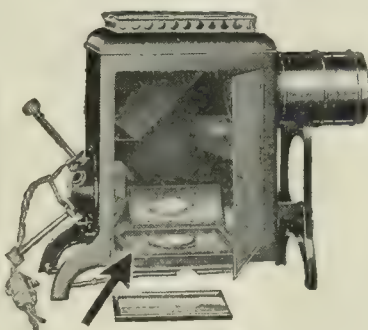
Shows colored pictures, photo prints, type matter or solid objects, such as coins, mineral specimens, etc., with a clearness and brilliancy heretofore impossible except with lantern slides.

The illustrations below show three big advantages:



Pictures clear and brilliant to the very edges like the upper picture, not dull and hazy like the lower.

Type like  
this—  
not like  
this



Note the possibilities of the flat object holder for showing solid objects.

The only popular priced instrument that shows type or reading matter in correct position without the added expense of a reversing attachment, or in which solid objects can be readily shown as well as pictures. You will realize how these two features increase the opportunities for pleasure and entertainment.

The fact that the Home Balopticon is equipped with one of the famous Bausch & Lomb *achromatic* lenses and that years of laboratory experiment are behind its wonderful system of illumination and reflection, accounts for the superior clearness and brilliancy of its pictures.

**Each outfit includes two adjustable picture holders and aluminum coated wall screen which makes the image many times more brilliant than can the ordinary sheet.**

### Comparison shows the difference

The Home Balopticon does not compete with low-priced "projection toys," but is made at the lowest possible price that assures efficiency, for those who are able to discriminate and who want the best. In every detail of simplicity, safety and convenience, it is designed and constructed as scientifically as the higher types of projection instruments supplied to colleges, institutes, etc., all over the country by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

That it is the best of all home picture machines will be apparent if you compare demonstrations with any other similar projector at any price.

**For LANTERN SLIDE USERS the Home Balopticon can be supplied in a model combining lantern slides with opaque pictures, giving instant interchange between the two.**

### "Fun—and better" Free

A book about the possibilities of original home entertainment with the Home Balopticon. If you doubt that this picture machine is to the eye what the talking machine is to the ear, send for this book and read how the Balopticon can be used for pleasure and profit in scores of different ways.

**BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.**  
505 St. Paul Street      Rochester, N. Y.



## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

### Under the Glow of the Southern Cross

American enterprise has dug a waterway more wonderful than anything ever before conceived by man. The Panama Canal is practically complete, a year ahead of time. Ships will be passing through within a few weeks. From every corner of the earth scores are traveling to pay homage to the eighth wonder of the world.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

have arranged their 1914  
**West Indies  
Panama Cruises**

so that participants can see the canal in actual operation. The dates are Jan. 14, Feb. 12 and Mar. 19. The world-famous

**S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"** has been selected to make the cruises.

In addition to the canal you will see all the most interesting West Indies' ports, including Havana, Santiago, Kingston, (Jamaica), Colon, La Guaira, Port of Spain, (Trinidad), Brighton, Barbados, Fort of France and St. Pierre, (Martinique), St. Thomas, San Juan and Nassau. Duration of Cruises 21 and 29 days.

**Rate \$160.00 up**

Send for our new booklet  
"To the Canal and Caribbean"

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GENERAL AGENTS  
**5 Broadway, New York**

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The  
Key to  
Europe

### TURRELL'S | \$325 | EUROPE TOURS 1914

Plan now. Organizers wanted. Small parties. \$325-\$500. June to Sept. C. A. TURRELL, Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.

### EGYPT and the NILE

Highest class Tours to the ORIENT, including Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Greece, etc. Cultured leadership; small private parties. Frequent departures until March. Program 34.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS leave Cairo every few days during the season for the First and Second Cataracts, the Sudan, etc. Luxurious private steamers and dahabeahs for families and private parties.

### ROUND THE WORLD

Limited private Tour—Travel de Luxe. Exclusive advantages. Last departure of season January 8. Program 20.

### SOUTH AMERICA

Modern and prehistoric. Attractive Tour including Panama, January 24. Program 26.

### WINTER CRUISES

Panama Canal, West Indies, Orient—India, Mediterranean, Round the World. Booking and full information for ALL Cruises. Program 43.

Send for Program desired.

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W. H. BOAL, Manager

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European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR

THIRTY-FIVE PRIVATE BATHROOMS

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ARTHUR B. WILDER, Manager

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— ITALY — WEST INDIES  
and EGYPT SOUTH AMERICA

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Largest Steamers  
in the Trade

Newest Steamers  
to the Tropics

"Adriatic"  
"Celtic"

"Laurentic"  
"Megantic"

JANUARY 10

JANUARY 31

JANUARY 24

FEBRUARY 21

MARCH 7

FEBRUARY 11

MARCH 4

MARCH 14

APRIL 4

BOSTON-ITALY

CRETIC—DEC. 11

CANOPIC—JAN. 31

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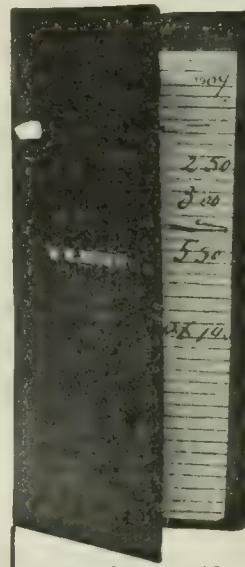
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Electric, Gas and Oil.

Our beautiful designs and the fine quality of "Miller" goods will suit you.

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"Miller" Lamps (Electric, Gas and Oil) are useful, beautiful.

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**Edward Miller & Co.,** 70 Park Place  
Manufacturers. New York  
Established 1844.



**BIOLOGICALLY SPEAKING**

The Junior Clubs, by which the National Association of Audubon Societies advances its work and promotes nature study in the schools, now number more than 40,000 members, representing enthusiastic members in every state and in Porto Rico.

A grouse shot on the Scottish moors this season had an extra pair of wings above its normal ones—the second instance of the kind on record. As in the earlier case, these wings had no deeper attachment than the skin and were a hindrance rather than a help to flight.

Edinburgh, Scotland, has just opened a new zoological garden, established on the "open" system taught by Hagenbeck, and illustrated finely by the garden in New York; and London's famous "Zoo," in its cramped and old-fashioned quarters in Regent's Park, must look to its laurels.

The juice of two species of American wild lettuce, one the familiar trumpet-weed, contains a small proportion of excellent rubber, and sometime it may be worth while to cultivate these weeds for the sake of it. They also contain a very bitter narcotic principle known as lettuce opium, which is well worth saving as a drug, and which exists in considerable quantity.

A station for the study of living anthropoid apes, especially from the pathological point of view, has been established by German investigators on Tenerife Island, in whose climate these apes may keep life and health long enough for satisfactory observation of both their bodily and mental processes. The station now has seven chimpanzees, and will obtain gorillas, orang-utans and gibbons.

A nesting place of barn owls near Westchester, Pennsylvania, has evidently been occupied by many generations, for beneath it was lately found a heap of thousands of disgorged pellets, every one representing the indigestible parts of a meal, and careful search failed to discover anything but bones and skulls of field mice—not a feather or bone on which to base a charge of bird catching. A pair of these owls in a barn will clear it of mice better than will a family of cats.

Naturalists have been astonished by the statement of the zoologists of the Museum at Batavia, Java, that in the small island of Commodo, near Flores, there exist, or did exist, lizards as much as twenty feet long—a new kind of monitor, the largest of which (and the largest of any sort of living lizard) heretofore known has not exceeded seven feet in length. The biggest examples of the new species seem to have been killed off, but a specimen fifteen feet long was recently captured; and a young one, measuring about seven feet, is alive and growing in the Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg. This huge lizard connects the lesser existing forms with a still greater relative found fossil in the Pleistocene river-deposits of Australia, which reached a length of thirty feet.

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**ORDER NOW**

Of all Newsdealers or  
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent of December 3, 1863

A VISIT TO OBERLIN

"Oberlin!" shouted the brakeman, opening the car doors to announce the name of the station to which our slackening speed gave evidence we were approaching.

All the world knows of Oberlin University. For the benefit of such of the world as are as ignorant of Ohio geography as was I a month ago, I will state that the village of Oberlin is about an hour's ride from Cleveland on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. The village itself is marked by nothing worthy of note. Whatever life it possess is given to it by the college. Its neat white houses and tidy yards give a New

England air to the place. The clayey soil and dilapidated plank sidewalks mark it unmistakably a Western town.

The college site did not impress me favorably. The campus is not remarkable. Two plain brick buildings are within it. Others, wooden ones, are planted along the streets as chance has favored. The libraries are small; the theological library is absolutely insignificant. There is not much apparatus. The largest salary any professor receives is, I was told, six hundred dollars. The college lacks sadly the needed machinery of such an institution. But I learned, before I left, to honor all the more the men who had been able to accomplish so much work with so little means.



## *“The Ideal of Perfection”*

one eminent authority says, “Pears’ Soap realizes more closely than any other.”

“Most refreshing and agreeable of balms for the skin” says another. Try Pears yourself and you will agree that this wonderful and famous soap sold

## *At An Ordinary Price*

is of the highest quality in every particle. It cleanses thoroughly—repairs the harm common soaps may have done and is matchless for the complexion. Pears is economical, goes farthest, lasts longest. In every particular your good taste and your judgment will approve

# Pears’ Soap



The Independent

Thursday, December 11, 1913

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

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We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Address all communications to THE INDEPENDENT 119 West Fortieth Street, New York

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*IF the figures 14 appear on your address label, your renewal subscription should begin with the fourth issue from this. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly renew now—lest you forget.*

JUST A WORD

A hitherto unpublished paper by Thomas de Quincey, probably written in the year The Independent was founded, will appear in the Sixty-fifth Anniversary Number. In this same number will also appear some interesting reminiscences of the old days of The Independent by Edna Dean Proctor.

"We find to our surprize," says Dr. Ward in the first paper of his series under the title "What I Believe and Why," which is to appear in the issue of January 12, "that truths we thought certain become less certain, perhaps quite doubtful. Our attitude on living questions has insensibly changed. Socialism does not seem as impossible as it did, nor the Devil quite as personal. And still, in the stress of daily work, we do not take the time, or have the energy, to draw a fresh map. . . ."

In an early issue of the New Year Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, writes, in an article entitled, "A Small Army but an Efficient One": "We face two alternatives; that of a large standing army or the creation of a reserve force of trained men competent in every possible disciplinary and military way to do their duty in case of war with any power whose own army is of the highest efficiency."

C A L E N D A R

The National Civic Federation will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on *December 11 and 12*. Workmen's compensation, pure food and drugs, conciliation and mediation laws, regulation of municipal utilities and of industrial corporations will be discussed.

*December 13* will be "Education Day" in Brooklyn, New York; 2500 students will meet in the Academy of Arts and Sciences Building in the afternoon, and a representative body of educators will attend a dinner at the University Club in the evening, when ways and means of establishing the University of Long Island, for which a provisional charter has been obtained, will be discussed.

The Republican National Committee meets in Washington on *December 16*.

*December 17* is the tenth anniversary of the first successful flight of a heavier-than-air machine. Orville and Wilbur Wright each made a flight on December 17, 1903, at Kittyhawk, North Carolina.

From *December 20 to January 18* will be held the Annual Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

Dr. Maria Montessori, the Roman educator who has set American pedagogs agog, is lecturing in this country and will remain until about *Christmas* time.

The American Economic Association will meet in its twenty-sixth annual convention in Minneapolis, *December 27-30*.

From *December 29 to January 3* the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held at Charleston, South Carolina, on *December 29 and 30*, and at Columbia, Mississippi, on *December 31*.

On *December 30 and 31* the seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. A special subject for consideration will be the plans of the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

In Washington on *December 30 and 31 and January 1 and 2* will be held the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

The American Mathematical Society has selected for its annual holiday meeting *December 30 and 31*; the place, Columbia University.

The annual Manila carnival, with a week of games and exhibitions, will be held in *February, 1914*.

The Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on *February 21*. The Workers' Conference, composed of those who teach in negro schools and those interested in negro uplift, will be held the following day, *February 22, 1914*.



## When our "Handkerchief Ships" come in

**D**URING the past few months "the handkerchief ships" have been coming in from Madeira, Spain, Armenia, France and Ireland—yes, even from Switzerland, although we're speaking a bit figuratively in that case!

They have all come in now, with their snowy freight for our Christmas Handkerchief counters and we are ready for the Christmas buying.

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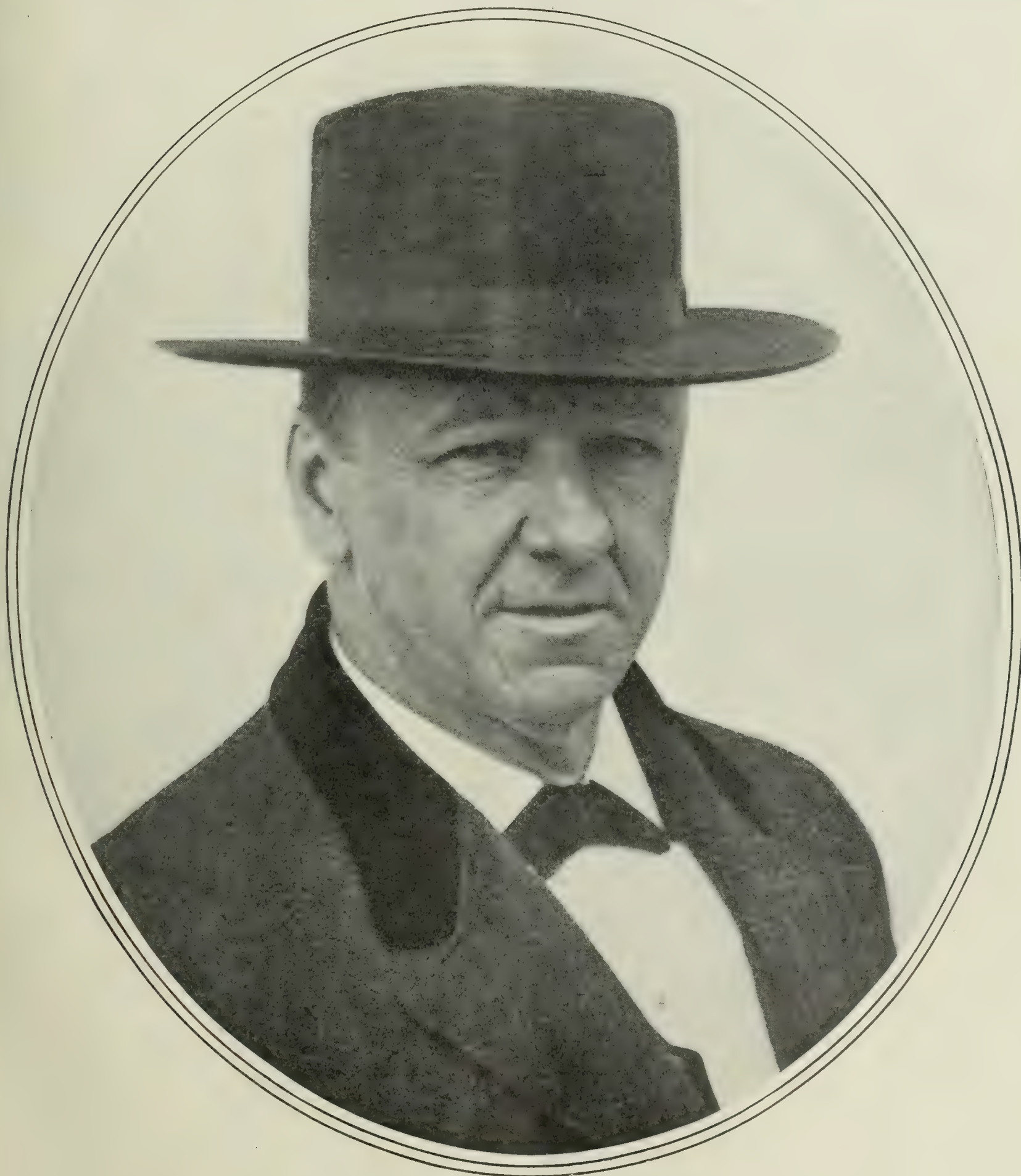


# The Independent

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1913

NUMBER 3393



HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

AN ARTICLE BY MR. DANIELS ON "TRAINING OUR BLUE-JACKETS FOR PEACE" WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE.



## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

**P**RESIDENT WILSON'S address to Congress is thoroly progressive. With the spirit of all of his recommendations men of all parties can agree.

Those men in all parties, that is, who have their faces to the future and who believe that this country must go forward to a larger conception of popular rule, of popular opportunity and of social justice. It is only in the subsequent practical development of the recommendations into actual legislative form that room for disagreement may arise. For President Wilson, wisely perhaps, is not too specific in his proposals.

The President sets forth cogently the foundations of the Administration's policy toward Mexico. He says:

In the realm of foreign affairs he reports the encouraging response of thirty-one nations to our proposal for the negotiation of treaties providing for the public analysis and discussion by a joint tribunal of any difference of interest or of policy arising between this nation and any other which cannot be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy. This proposal, as we have already said, is an admirable one. It would appeal from hot blood to cool judgment; it would make the possibility of war increasingly remote. The favorable reception of it by so many of the nations of the world is an encouraging sign of the growth of the movement for the extension of the principles of justice which prevail among men to the relationships of nations.

The President sets forth cogently the foundations of the Administration's policy toward Mexico. He says:

We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. . . . A condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us.

On this foundation President Wilson has based the policy which he described as one "of watchful waiting." This policy, he believes, is in a fair way to be completely successful. Huerta, he says, "has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away."

There are many who criticize this policy of "masterly inactivity," but it has several merits. It puts the United States on the high ground of disinterested championship of constitutional government; it avoids the terrible alternative of armed intervention; and it is succeeding.

One other subject outside our domestic borders occupies the President's attention. In discussing our relations to our colonial possessions, Mr. Wilson again takes high ground. "Here," he says, "we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, indeed, but not ours to do what we please with. . . . We must administer them for the people who live in them, and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs." This is idealism of the finest kind, and what the President has further to say of our colonial policy shows that he has in mind a practical rather than a quixotic idealism. In

Porto Rico and Hawaii he believes that our trusteeship will be honorably discharged by binding those territories to us "by ties of justice and interest and affection." But in the case of the Philippines, "we must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid."

This is a very different proposal from that of some of our American Quixotes who would give the islands their independence at once.

Mr. Wilson further expounds his view of our duty in these words: "Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures."

The country is to be congratulated that President Wilson thus commits himself to carrying on the policy which under three Presidents has been the consistent policy of the United States toward the Philippines in the fifteen years since the responsibility for their future devolved upon us thru the fortunes of war.

By an interesting coincidence there appeared in *The Outlook* of last week a chapter in Theodore Roosevelt's autobiography, in which he refers to this very question. In the course of it he says: "As regards the Philippines, my belief was that we should train them for self-government as rapidly as possible, and then leave them free to decide their own fate. . . . In the Philippines our whole attention was concentrated upon the welfare of the Filipinos themselves, if anything to the neglect of our own interests."

In a recent article in *The Independent* by ex-President Taft, our duty toward the Filipinos was set forth in similar terms. There Mr. Taft said: "From the beginning to the end . . . our motto has been that 'the Philippines are for the Filipinos'; that the United States is there for the purpose of preserving the islands for the people of the archipelago . . . Our only course is to pursue steadily and courageously the path we have thus far followed; to guide the Filipino into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits; . . . with the disinterested endeavor to secure for them economic independence and the ability to decide for themselves, eventually, whether self-government shall be accompanied by political independence."

That this has been the sincere and unremitting attitude of the United States toward the Philippines no careful and unprejudiced observer can doubt. President Wilson does well to insure its continuance, unswerved by selfish considerations on the one hand or by impractical sentimentality on the other.

In the realm of domestic affairs, the President treats first of the need for "facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country." The pending currency bill, he declares, does the farmers a great service by putting them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprize. But, he adds, what they need further "is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use."



The commission recently authorized by Congress to study the various systems of rural credit in operation on the other side of the water "while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market," is prepared to make its report. Mr. Wilson is entirely right in believing this to be one of the most important subjects with which Congress should deal in the near future, and in urging upon Congress prompt and thoro consideration of the question.

In turning to the trust question the President makes a significant statement when he says: "It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprizes and investments, and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open." In recognizing this vital fact President Wilson takes one most important step toward the solution of the vexed trust problem.

But in the other step toward the same consummation which he suggests rather than fully enunciates we cannot feel that he is proceeding in the right direction. We should let the Sherman law stand unaltered, he declares, while at the same time supplementing it with legislation which will reduce the area of the debatable ground surrounding it, and not only clarify it but facilitate its administration, and make it fairer to all concerned. All this is good, but it is far from being enough.

For twenty-three years we have tried to regulate business combinations and prevent the evils of monopoly by law-suit. The effort has been futile. The President would continue it, but with improved laws. This effort will, we believe, be only less futile. Combination is inevitable. We must control it by administrative regulation, so as to avail ourselves of its undoubted advantages to the community while preventing the evils of monopoly to which unregulated combination inevitably tends to give rise. Combination and monopoly are not synonymous terms. The one is inevitable, the other preventable. It is monopoly which we must attack. It is infinitely better to prevent it by administrative action before it has come into being than to punish it afterward.

Perhaps the most important recommendation of the President is that dealing with the matter of selecting nominees for the Presidency. This is specially important because it has for its purpose the infusion into our democratic institutions of that remedy of "more democracy" prescribed by De Tocqueville for the "evils of democracy." The President's proposal is direct and thoroughgoing. He says: "I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections thruout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions." He suggests further that the party convention be retained, no longer as a nominating convention, but purely as a platform-making convention. He would have this convention consist "not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the Presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect."

This is the system which has been adopted in New Jersey for the selection of state officers, with the most admirable results in the judgment of every one, except, perhaps, those professional politicians who found in the party conventions opportunities for the exercise of their peculiar talents. The party nominating convention is an outworn institution. It has come to be an obstacle between the will of the people and the expression of that will in their choice of party candidates. Introduced as an instrument for the promotion of representative government, it has come to be used as an instrument for the denial of representative government. For it is a fundamental of representative government that the representatives shall be chosen by the people whom they are to represent and not by any intermediary whatever.

Several other matters received less extended attention in the President's address. We have summarized them on another page. A single quotation, from what he says in urging an employer's liability law, deserves setting down. He says: "We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it."

The President's address to Congress is a statesman-like document infused with a fine spirit and exprest with unusual literary grace. Its recommendations, with the exceptions which we have already noted, commend themselves to *The Independent* as admirable.

The fact that the germs of some of them are to be found in the platform of another political party rather than that of the President's own does not detract from their value. For nation-wide Presidential primaries, government-built railways for Alaska and the telling phrase, "social justice," we must turn to the platform of the Progressive party. But the President's duty is primarily to the country and only secondarily to his party. He does well to take valuable suggestions wherever he can find them. Loyalty to his party might estop him from reversing a policy enunciated in its platform; it need not be any obstacle to his developing such a policy and extending it.

The whole tenor of the President's address, coupled with the significant fact which we have just adduced, is merely another proof that the whole country today is progressive in spirit. The President's address worthily gives expression to that prevailing spirit.

## EGGS IS EGGS

EVERYTHING eatable has risen in price except sugar, but more clamor is now heard about eggs than anything else. Boycotts are declared, or like modern wars, ensue informally without previous declaration. Benevolent mayors and amalgamated housewives open retail markets to break down the price. Uncle Sam in his capacity of mail carrier undertakes to cut out the middleman even at the risk of doing more damage to letters than the British suffragets with their ink and acid. Total abstinence societies are forming all over the country, quite as in the early days of the temperance crusade. Soon we shall expect to see the egg teetotalers marching down the street in mass, wearing badges of whatever colored ribbon best symbolizes their



principles and shouting the slogan, "All the Trust's money and cold storage men, Shall not put Humpty Dumpty up again." Perhaps young girls will urge total abstinence pledges upon us, and we shall hear them singing, as a new version of the old song, "Lips that touch eggs (over 30 cents a dozen) shall never touch mine." Perhaps even we may have a new Carrie Nation with her hatchet out for eggs.

The cause of all this trouble—apart, of course, from that universal affliction, the superfluity of gold—is that we are trying to abolish the seasonal distribution of food. We insist, quite contrary to nature, upon having pumpkin pies in the spring and green peas in the fall, and fruit all the year round. We demand eggs at a time when the hens want to take a vacation.

Now, an egg is one of the most sensitive things in the world; a sealed but ventilated package containing a peculiar mixture of phosphorized fats and complex proteids, delicately poised in unstable equilibrium; the direction of its evolution dependent upon the environment. If conditions are conducive, it develops flesh and bones and feathers, and comes out a chick. If the environment is unfavorable, it degenerates rapidly into something less agreeable to think about. The difficulty is to keep it from starting in either direction long enough to get it sold and eaten.

Three things are necessary for the development or decomposition of an egg—three "elements," the ancients called them—air, water and heat. Three ways, therefore, may be adopted for their preservation. We can shut out the air if we close the pores in the shell that serve as ventilators by varnishing the eggs with vaseline or packing them in lime water or silicate of soda. The last is the method recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Or we can dry the egg and by thus depriving it of its moisture keep it indefinitely. These desiccated eggs or egg powders are well known to bakers, but have yet hardly come within the purview of the ordinary housewife, tho they are deserving of consideration in such an emergency as the present.

The third alternative is perhaps the best of all, keeping the eggs cold until they are wanted. According to Dr. Wiley's experiments in the Department of Agriculture eggs may be kept in cold storage without deterioration for three months or more. Doubtless we have all of us quite unwittingly given proof that cold storage eggs cannot always be told from fresh. Here is a case where we are justified in placing confidence in our own senses. Gustatory analysis of egg albumen is a more delicate test than chemical analysis. Our taste fails us sometimes. It gives us no warning of the deadly *amanita* among mushrooms, or of ptomains in meat or milk. On account of the many accidents from poisoning due to taking the wrong medicine in the dark it has been proposed to attach a little bell to every poison bottle. Such an alarum Nature has thoughtfully attached to the rattlesnake. Now the bad egg also carries a signal, a very effective one,  $H_2S$ . We feel justified in giving merely the symbol of this gas, because it lingers longer in the memory of the student than any other chemical fact.

Long before the egg becomes incorrigible it gives out subtler intimations of being on the downward road or of having been in bad company. A man is as old as he feels; a woman is as old as she looks; an egg is as old as it tastes. One is quite safe in eating any egg he can

eat. We are talking about eggs purchased for home consumption. Bakers are reputed or disreputed to have secret means by which to make palatable what is uneatable, and in this way to utilize "seconds," "culls," "spots," "streaks" and other suspicious characters unknown to the housewife. Doubtless more stringent legislation and inspection is needed to cover such cases, and certainly it is desirable that the purchaser should know how long the eggs offered to him have lain in cold storage. But this imposes a reciprocal obligation upon the purchaser. He, or rather she, should not insist upon the grocer lying to her and selling her cold storage eggs as fresh at 60 cents, when she could buy them at 30 under their proper name. The consumer who always insists upon "the best" without knowing what she means by it demoralizes the market and imperils the souls of otherwise upright merchants. There are odds even in eggs, and those that were not laid yesterday, or even last month, may be quite eatable and worth buying at a fair price under their proper name. Eggs may be kept longer with safety than formerly, for the large poultry farms mostly segregate their hens and send to market only infertile eggs, which do not decompose so quickly.

The Chinese serve at their banquets eggs that have been kept for years in lime, the older the better, as is said of wines, and those foreigners who have had the nerve to eat them have found them not unpalatable. We are not now urging our readers to go so far as the Chinese in their respect for antiquity, but we merely remark that those who insist upon freshness must be prepared to pay a high price for it—and even then may not get it.

## PAULO-POST-FUTURUM POETRY

IT may be that in some things, say, for instance, dentistry and dancing, America sets the fashion for the world, but it must be confessed that in others, such as painting and poetry, we are hopelessly behind the times. The International Exhibition of Modern Art brought to this country last year astonished and shocked us with such antiques of modernism as Cézanne and Matisse, whom the younger generation already look back upon as milestones by which to mark the progress made by the movement since. Our poets go on writing poetry as usual year after year, poetry of a good sort, but how many of them could tell what school they belong to? If you ask them they would not know any better than to answer Harvard or Indiana or Stanford. The ladies of our remotest towns are only a few months or weeks behind Paris in their hats and gowns, but the foreign fashion plates for verse are not to be found on every newsstand.

Now Russia we are accustomed to consider a bit backward in some respects, but when it comes to poetry, at least theories of poetry, America is, it appears, very far from heading the procession. We have neglected in the press of other duties to keep up our reading of recent Russian verse in the original, so we must confess to having learned of its progress from a review appearing in the last *Mercure de France*. The younger choir in Russia, altho it might be called extreme from our standpoint, is, we are glad to be informed, still on the whole "faithful to the traditions of futurism." The relationship of the rival movements is rather hard to understand, but the critic explains it succinctly by saying that "the



acmeism of Goumilev and the Adamism of Gorodetsky are equally opposed to the estheticism of Brussou and the mysticism of Ivanov." Committing this formula to memory will go far toward establishing a reputation as a *littérateur* or a *littératrice* in any culture club of the country. It is not probable that the person getting it off will be questioned further, but to be on the safe side we add the further information that the acmeist is nearly related to what is known in France as the paroxyst and that his ideal is the assumption of as much culture as possible, while the Adamist, on the other hand, rejects all culture and strives after "a certain nudity of soul." These opposing currents may, however, meet and cross, since, as the reviewer goes on to explain, it is possible to express a natural thought in an affected manner or, *vice versa*, a complex emotion in simple words.

But while we believed it our duty to call attention to these post-impressionist or arrivist writers as *le dernier cri* (or in the American language "the latest scream"), in poetry we would not be understood as urging their adoption by our native songsters. This psychical Adamism, for instance, may be all right in Russia, but we do not think it suited to our severer moral climate. It would, we fear, result in more offensive spectacles than the growing German custom of park sunbaths.

### WEALTH THAT HAS A PURPOSE

THERE are rich men, as well as poor men, who are giving their whole lives to charity, men who have devoted their years thru middle life to the acquisition of wealth with the intention of doing good with it, and who in their elder years use it as they had all the time intended to do. The names of two or three such men rise to every one's mouth, while others of less conspicuous wealth and services are fortunately not few. Every benevolent society knows such men. They are in the Y. M. C. A. and in the mission boards.

We are glad to see the name of Nathan Straus added to this honorable list. His wealth came, like that of his brothers Isidor and Oscar, from mercantile business. Isidor, who perished with his wife in the "Titanic," was identified with many charitable institutions, while Oscar left business to serve his country in diplomacy and in the conduct of industrial reform. Now the third of the family, head of one of the greatest department stores in New York City, will give his full time to public service. The public knows him well for his provision of sterilized milk for infants, and does not know as well how much he has done for the development of self-supporting Jewish colonization in Palestine, where he has established an agricultural experiment station. The honor given to beneficence is a marked feature in Jewish life in this country, and others besides these three brothers have by no means confined their gifts and labors to the welfare of those of their own race and religion.

### TREASON!

NOT only does Secretary Daniels have the audacity to suggest in this week's Independent that the navy should be turned into a great educational institution, so that it will be of some value to the officers and the enlisted men, to say nothing of the country, but he now ac-

tually proposes in his first annual report that we build two rather than four new dreadnoughts this year and that President Wilson go Winston Churchill one better and convoke a congress of the nations "to discuss whether they cannot agree upon a plan for lessening the cost of preparation for war."

Our only living Shakespeare, George Bernard Shaw, has remarked that "nothing is ever done in this world unless men are prepared to kill each other if it is not done." We therefore expect shortly to see bloodshed on the part of those gentlemen of the Navy League who demand four dreadnoughts and our genial friend Colonel Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

### OUR OLDEST FRIENDS

WE are nearing our sixty-fifth birthday. We are going to celebrate. But nobody can celebrate his birthday all alone. He must have friends to rejoice with him. Now, the reason why The Independent has outlived more than one generation of its esteemed contemporaries and is still in good health and spirits, thank you, is because it has the most faithful body of subscribers that ever a periodical was blest with. They stick by us thru hard times and good times; they forgive our vagaries; they survive the shock of change of size and cover, and when one dies his son or daughter dutifully continues the subscription. In our sixtieth anniversary number we published the names of forty-six charter members of The Independent circle. The numbers of those whose names were on our subscription books in 1848 and remain there in 1913 is small and must yearly grow smaller, but there are many that we do not know of who have had The Independent in their families since the beginning and known it from childhood. We wish all such would send in their names before December 15, for we wish to include in the roll of honor to be published in our Sixty-fifth Anniversary Number of January 5 those whose parents took The Independent before them and who have continued to subscribe for it or read it ever since.

In an article of unusual interest and value in *The Outlook* Mr. Roosevelt gives his impressions of his visit to the Barbados, and he treats chiefly of the negro question. There the population is overwhelmingly colored or negro, and there is absolute equality of treatment and very little intermarriage. Negroes are elected to the highest offices when worthy. Mr. Roosevelt warmly approves this social condition, and tells of the "terrible retribution that fell on the white men in tropical America for their misdeeds toward the blacks." We sometimes imagine that it is only Latin races that live on equal terms with blacks; but the Barbados and Jamaica are English.

The requirement imposed on the research professors in the Johns Hopkins Medical School that they shall receive no money for outside medical practise has been anticipated by a similar rule in the Tokyo Imperial University. They must publish nothing except technical papers, and the professors in the Medical College and the College of Engineering must take no fees for outside work, to the possible neglect of their duties. It seems a hard rule, but there is reason for it.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Rebel Gains in Mexico

The Mexican rebels, or Constitutionalists, won victory after victory last week, and General Villa predicted that they would capture the capital before Christmas. Federal troops evacuated the city of Chihuahua to avoid starvation, and with many civilian residents started for American soil. Seven of their generals, Pascual Orozco included, were ready to surrender, and they sent a peace commission to Villa at Juarez. The fleeing troops had with them the aged General Terrazas and carried for him \$2,000,000 in gold. North of Zacatecas, another Federal force was routed by Carranza's rebels. Colima was taken from Huerta. This opened the way to Guadalajara and isolated the port of Manzanillo. In the south, Zapata and his bandits were menacing the capital and were occupying one town after another in neighboring states. At the capital, those who foresaw the fall of Huerta feared

that it would be followed by anarchy and that the city would be looted by the Zapatistas.

Huerta's anger was excited by that part of President Wilson's message which relates to Mexico and himself. He gave forcible expression to his anger in a public restaurant. He would never yield or retire, he said, but would continue to fight as long as he lived. Being sorely in need of money, he sent an agent to Europe, where Aldape, formerly in his Cabinet, has failed to negotiate a loan. There were reports that he had told his military commanders not to ask the Government for money to be used in paying the troops. The Guggenheim smelters at Monterey, employing 10,000 men, are about to be closed, on account of Federal assessments and exactions.

In the House, at Washington, on the 3d, the pending bill empowering our Government to raise an army of 242,000 volunteers in time of war or when war seems to be at hand, was

past quickly, and the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, remarked that the Government appeared to be preparing for hostilities. But there was no evidence of a change of policy at the White House. Escudero, Carranza's Foreign Minister, warns the United States that it must make no agreement with Huerta or a man of his kind who may succeed him. "The United States," he says, "cannot dominate twenty million Mexicans, for we are a rebel race by right of our Indian and Spanish blood." He promises that if our "Government treats the Constitutionalists in the right way, they will hereafter assist the United States in defending the Panama Canal against Japan."

## President Wilson's Message

There was no interval between the special session and the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress. In the Senate, on the 1st, the announcement of the end of one was immediately followed by formal opening of the other. On the second day the President read his annual message, which was really an address, delivered in thirty minutes, at a joint session in the hall of the House. Both the floor and the galleries were crowded, and he was most cordially received. He gave no formal review of the work of the departments, saying that the list of subjects was "long, very long," and would suffer in the abbreviation to which he would have to subject it. But the several reports were of great importance, and he asked for a thoughtful consideration of them.

Speaking of international relations, he said there were many happy manifestations of a growing cordiality and community of interest among the nations. More and more readily did they show their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace. Our country had stood at the front in this movement. He hoped and he believed that it would ratify the pending renewals of arbitration treaties. Thirty-one nations, representing four-fifths of the world's population, had given assent in principle to the negotiation of new treaties providing for a public discussion and report, by a joint tribunal, concerning differences or controversies, before the determination of a course of action. There was only one cloud on our horizon, and it was hanging over Mexico.

There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority



A WAR MAP OF MEXICO

The insurgents have captured the cities doubly underlined and they have invested or threaten to attack those singly underlined. Both sides, however, carry on the conflict by desultory raids rather than systematic campaigns, so no map can accurately represent the territory actually occupied by the opposing forces at the present time.



in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended Governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no Government. The attempt to maintain one at the city of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority.

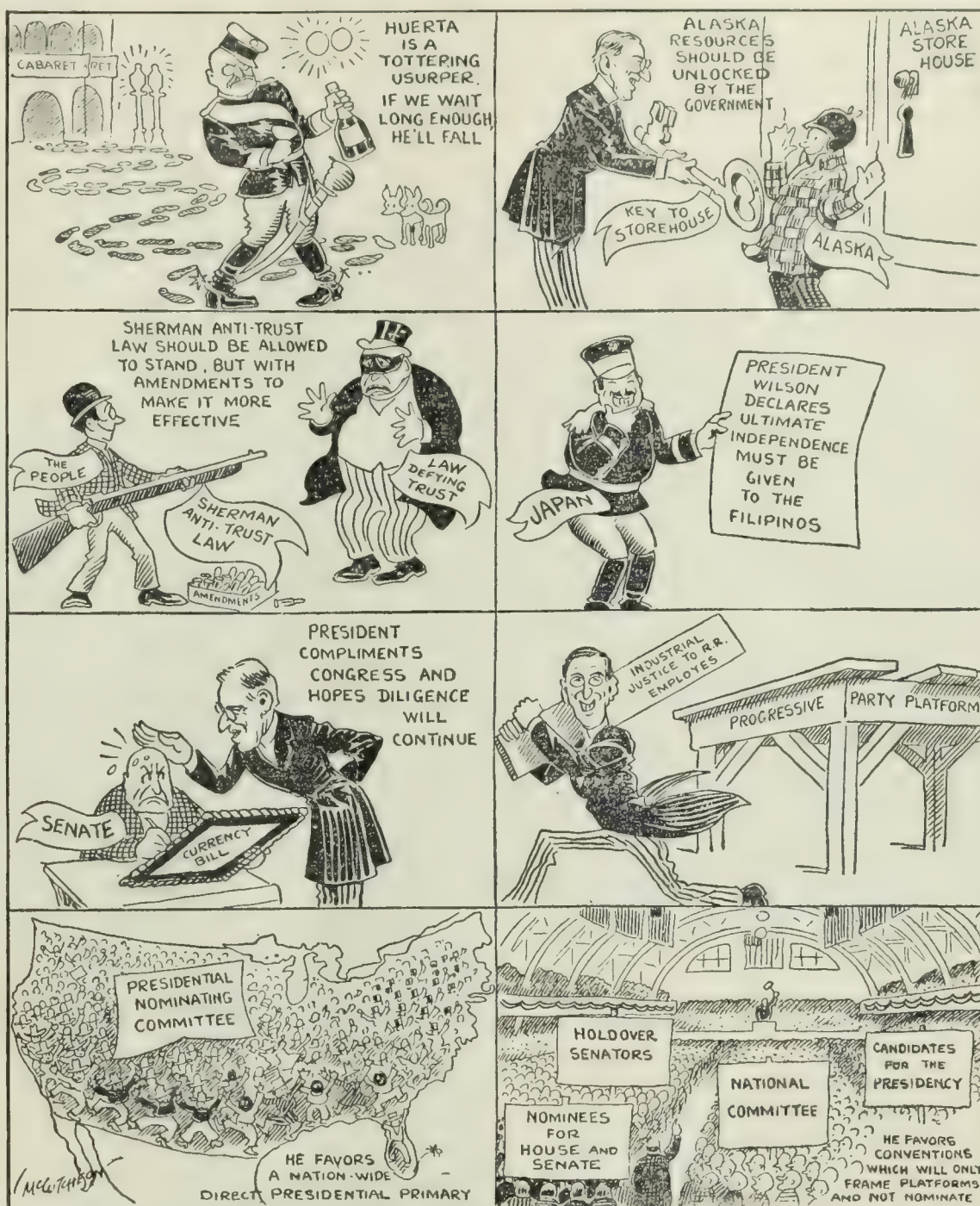
The condition of Mexico was such as to make it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights, either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory, could long be safeguarded. Even if the usurper and dictator had succeeded in his purpose, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever.

But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling, and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

### Currency, Trusts and Primaries

Turning to domestic affairs, the President expressed

an earnest hope for the early enactment of the currency bill, for which the country waited with impatience, as for something necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. He asked that the whole energy and attention of the Senate be concentrated upon it until it should be successfully disposed of. He then spoke at length of the urgent necessity for special provision to facilitate the credits needed by farmers. There should be legislation to make their credit resources available as a foundation for concerted local action in procuring capital. He pointed out the great importance of food production, and said the farmers and the Government would henceforth work together as partners in making farming an efficient business. We lagged behind other great nations in this matter of rural credits. We had left the farmer to shift for himself in the ordinary money market. He directed attention to the forthcoming report of the special commission which has recently been



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### A PICTORIAL SUMMARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

studying the rural credit systems of Europe.

The immediate service we owed to the business communities of the country, he continued, was to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it had yet been prevented:

I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

This question, he said, would be the subject of a special message.

He then urged the prompt enactment of legislation for primary elec-

tions at which the voters may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. Party conventions should be retained, he thought, but only for declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating platforms, and they should consist of the nominees for Congress and the Senate, the Senators holding office, the national committeemen, and the candidates for the Presidency, in order that the platforms might be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

**Outlying Possessions and Social Justice** We were trustees, the President said, for Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Such territories, once regarded as mere possessions, were "no longer to be selfishly exploited," but must be administered for the people who live in them.

We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges ac-



corded our own citizens in our own territories, and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

He believed that the success of the recent transfer of majority power in the commission to natives would clear our view for other measures to follow. Step by step we should perfect the system of self-government in the islands. He believed that we were at last beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino people, and that by their counsel and experience we should learn how best to serve them and how soon it would be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision.

A full territorial form of government should be given to Alaska, which, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key would be a system of railways, which the Government should build and administer, controlling ports and terminals. A policy for exploiting Alaska's resources must be worked out on lines of practical expediency. They must be used, but not wasted or monopolized.

The Bureau of Mines should be equipt and empowered to render more effectual service in improving the condition of labor and making the mines more productive. In justice to railway employees there should be a fair and effective employers' liability act. The pressing demands of plain justice should be satisfied, as well as those made in the interest of political and economic reform. "Social justice comes first." He had, he said in conclusion, experienced very real pleasure in sharing with Congress the labors of common service, and he expressed his admiration for the diligence, good temper and full comprehension of public duty shown by both Houses.

#### Colombia's Hostility

Colombia's Congress, which closed its session last week, took no action concerning the oil concession to Lord Cowdray (who had withdrawn his application for it), or a similar concession said to have been granted to other applicants, but in two messages indicated its attitude toward the United States. One of these messages was sent to the Cuban Senate. It protested against any public approval of the "plunder of Colombia's Department of Panama, executed by President Roosevelt, according to his own confession." The Cuban Senate sent a

mild reply, expressing a desire that all disputes between American republics should be adjusted pacifically.

The second message was addressed to the Mexican Congress. It was of the same character, denouncing the Panama transaction, attacking Mr. Roosevelt, and urging the organization of a Latin-American union to oppose "the colossus of the north." The Mexican Congress was at first



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**A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION**  
This indefatigable young lady, who is seizing the opportunity to roll a cigaret while she rests, is Guadalupe Cardelana, of fifteen summers, who went into the thick of the fighting at Juarez to bring out the wounded rebels.

inclined to send an answer approving the sentiments expressed, but the advice of conservative men prevailed and the message was tabled.

#### Santo Domingo's Election

The revolutionists in Santo Domingo were induced to cease fighting by the promise of the American Minister, Mr. Sullivan, that the United States would guarantee a fair election in the republic. They were also told that if they should overthrow the Government of President Bordas they would not be permitted to take any part of the customs revenue, which is collected by American officers.

The election is to take place on the 15th, and the new Congress will revise the Constitution. It will also provide for the election of a President. The revolutionists are uneasy.

It is said that they regret their acceptance of the terms and are ready to fight again. Shipments of arms and ammunition intended for their use have recently been found concealed on two steamships at New York and confiscated by customs officers. In support of Minister Sullivan's promise, subordinate officers of the State Department and other representatives will be sent, it is understood, to Santo Domingo, where they will be stationed at various points to "observe," if not to supervise, the election.

#### Military Brutality in Alsace

The friction between the German military officers and the people of the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, annexed in 1871, has of late become intensified and manifests itself in various disturbances. In the garrison town of Zabern the Alsatian recruits were incensed at the insulting language applied to the French flag, to themselves and to their people by Lieutenant Baron von Forstner. His remarks were reported in the newspapers and excited to fury the population of the place. The townspeople gathered in the principal square were dispersed by a bayonet charge.

During November the trouble increased and Baron von Forstner told his soldiers that he hoped they would use their swords on any Alsatian who insulted them. "I would be willing to give ten marks out of my own pocket to any German soldier who would run his bayonet thru one of the Alsatian Wackes." He set them an example on December 2, when he was hooted by a group of mechanics as he was leading his company of the Ninety-ninth Infantry from their barracks to the country for their morning drill. He ordered the soldiers to arrest the workmen, but the only one they could catch was a lame cobbler. He was brought before the lieutenant, who deliberately struck him on the head with the sharp edge of his sword.

The matter was brought up on the following day in the Reichstag by Herr Rosen, the Progressive member for Zabern. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg made an ineffectual reply, admitting that Baron von Forstner had been unmanly, but said that the Alsations were supersensitive, and that it was the right and duty of the army to defend itself against insult. General von Falkenhayn, Minister of War, next took the floor and defended the action of the military authorities in such unqualified terms as to raise an uproar in the chamber of almost unprecedented violence.

At the next session the Chancellor





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**THE WINNING REBEL LEADER AND HIS STAFF**

Resting under fire at the Juarez engagement. General Villa is seated near the center of the group, with a white hat and light bandanna.



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**A FLAT-CAR HOSPITAL ON THE MEXICAN DESERT**

Rebel wounded being cared for by women camp followers of Villa's army, after the fighting around Juarez



tried to pacify the opposition by saying that the Kaiser was displeased at the occurrences and had ordered the general in command at Zabern not to use the troops for such police duty as clearing the streets. Nevertheless the Reichstag, after a four-hour debate, past a vote of lack of confidence in the Government by 293 to 54.

The Kaiser has ordered the Ninety-ninth Regiment to be transferred from Zabern to Ragenau, twenty miles away. This may relieve the irritation, but is by no means satisfactory to the people of Zabern, for the removal of the garrison destroys the prosperity of the town.

**French Ministry Defeated** It is a curious coincidence that the German and French Governments should receive adverse parliamentary votes on the same day. The two events are quite disconnected, unless indeed we say that Alsace is the common cause, as it was the arrogance of the German officers in the conquered province which incited the protest in the Reichstag, and it was the effort of the French Government to raise money for an increase of the army with a view to the recovery of the lost territory that resulted in its present defeat. The difference between a republic and a monarchy is seen by the fact that the French ministry resigned at once, altho the adverse majority was only 25, while the German still holds office, tho-defeated by a vote of 239.

The question in the French Chamber of Deputies on which the Government fell was a new internal loan of \$260,000,000, to cover the deficit caused by the extraordinary military expenditure. The necessity for the loan was generally recognized, and criticism was chiefly directed against the appropriation of \$80,000,000 for Morocco, which has now become a French protectorate. In spite of this, however, the proposal for the loan past December 1 by a vote of 291 to 270. But on the following day the Government was defeated by 290 to 265 on its proposal to exempt the new loan from taxation, as has been customary with French *rentes* or Government securities. The Opposition was led by ex-Premier Caillaux, who argued that if the new bonds were made immune it would afford a means of evading the income tax. Premier Barthou and Minister of Finance Dumont defended the exemption on the ground that a change of policy would injure the financial credit of the nation.

Their prediction was promptly verified, for when the Bourse opened on the following morning, 3 per cent *rentes* fell to 84 francs 75 centimes,

the lowest price ever quoted on the stock exchange.

**Rumored Compromise on Home Rule** For some weeks now strong efforts have been made by the more moderate men of both parties to bring about a conference between the leaders of the Government and the Opposition on the Home Rule question and to devise some way of avoiding the threatened rebellion of Ulster when the bill passes the House of Commons for the third time and goes into effect. On November 17 the London *Times* went so far as to state with great positiveness and apparent authority that "within the next few days at latest" Premier Asquith would make a definite proposal to Bonar Law for the settlement of the Irish question on terms acceptable to both Nationalists and Unionists. The plan to be proposed by the Government, it was said, was to amend the pending Home Rule bill by a clause exempting Ulster from its operation for a definite term of years. In order to compensate the new Irish Government for the loss of revenue on the start from the richest county, money would be appropriated from the imperial funds.

This forecast was apparently premature. At least there was no public evidence of any approach to an agreement, for the discussion of the question from party platforms continued to be as acrimonious and irreconcilable as before. Other forms of compromise have been suggested with no more favorable acceptance. One such plan provided for the inclusion of Ulster with the option of secession later if desired; another for the exclusion of Ulster at first with the expectation that, finding how well Home Rule worked, Ulster would, after a time, voluntarily unite with the rest of the Irish nation; a third, proposed by Sir Edward Grey, for "Home Rule within Home Rule," that is, giving Ulster control of its own affairs by some form of local self-government or devolution.

**The Premier's Proposal** It was not until December 5 that the Premier relieved the anxiety of the public by announcing at a dinner in Manchester that he saw in Sir Edward Carson's recent speech in the same city a possible basis of settlement. The conditions stipulated by Sir Edward Carson were:

First—That the settlement must not be humiliating or degrading to Ulster.

Second—That Ulster's treatment must not be different or exceptional from that meted out to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

Third—Ulster must retain full protection of the Imperial Parliament.

Fourth—The Home Rule bill must not be such as to lead to ultimate separation of Ulster from Great Britain.

Premier Asquith, in commenting on these proposals, said that he agreed that there must be no ultimate separation, and the authority of the Imperial Parliament must be supreme and effective. It was impossible to apply a cast-iron form of home rule to all parts of the United Kingdom, and Ireland's case was urgent. He concluded with the following conciliatory words:

I agree with Sir Edward Carson that we have to consider carefully and sympathetically the case of the Irish minority; but equally we must keep in mind the case of the majority, who, after a struggle extending over more than a lifetime, now see their goal actually in sight.

**Three Armies in Ireland** The habit of settling political disputes after a long discussion by a peaceful compromise has so come to be regarded as an ineradicable part of the British constitution, psychological if not legal, that the world is shocked to read of the arming of rival factions and threats of rebellion in Ireland. If the warlike disposition were confined to that turbulent island it would not excite such surprise as to find the belligerents receiving liberal aid and encouragement from English and Scotch sources. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, the former and the present leader of the Unionists, have openly espoused the cause of Sir Edward Carson, who has organized the armed opposition in Ulster. Government officials and army officers, both active and retired, have proffered their services in case of a conflict, or are taking part in the drilling of the proposed insurgent troops. It is claimed that 90,000—100,000 are enrolled in the "Ulster army," and that 80,000 rifles are ready for them. A pension fund has been provided for the families of the men who may fall in the anticipated conflict. The call for volunteers is being extended to America. On December 5 a royal proclamation was issued prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland.

In opposition to this Belfast army a Dublin army of 10,000 men was organized on November 25 by Sir Roger Casement and Captain James R. White, both Ulster Protestants, but in favor of Home Rule. The purpose of the Dublin army is stated to be "to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland without distinction of creed, class or politics."

The third Irish "army" also has





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PRESIDENT WILSON READING HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ON DECEMBER 2

its headquarters in Dublin and is composed of the strikers and their sympathizers who are reported to be organized and drilling regularly.

#### Larkinism

The strife over the Home Rule question follows in the main the old familiar lines of fission in Ireland between north and south, Belfast and Dublin, Catholic and Protestant, but a complication has been introduced thru the irruption of a militant labor movement which cuts across these historic cleavage planes. The kind of "unionists" led by Larkin care nothing for "the Empire" and as little for Home Rule or the Church. They prefer to sing the "Marseillaise" rather than either "God Save the King" or "The Wearing of the Green." Like the syndicalists, they are concerned solely with the economic struggle and disregard politics and religion. Their attitude is made plain in the following proclamation posted on the dead walls of Dublin:

The Government have withdrawn from us all rights guaranteed us by civic society. It has made outlaws of the working-class of Dublin, and as such we will wage war upon the Government by withdrawing from society the aid of our labour until our rights are restored, until the employers resume proper relations with our unions, and until our brothers and sisters are at liberty. We propose to accept as ours the category in which the employers and their Government have placed us. If we are treated as outlaws without civic rights, then we shall act as out-

laws and refuse to accept any duties. Our motto is, "No rights without duties; no duties without rights."

JAMES LARKIN,  
JAMES CONNOLLY.

So far the transport workers have only partially succeeded in their effort to close up the port of Dublin. Strike-breakers, under military protection, continue to handle coal and other shipments, tho with considerable difficulty and danger. The leaders of the British unions have refused to call a general strike in support of the Dublin transport workers, but spontaneous strikes take place occasionally on account of the refusal of the railroad employees to handle freight from Dublin. For instance, on December 3 several hundred engineers and firemen on the Great Western Railway struck in protest against the dismissal of an engineer refusing to run a train carrying "black-leg" goods.

The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress has sent ten shiploads of food to the Dublin strikers and collected a fund of over \$250,000 for their support.

A sketch of the strike and its leader in the London *Times* portrays the Dublin situation in sentences so vivid as to be worth quoting literally:

What manner of man is this James Larkin? He has fascinated many people who have come face to face with him—people who are idealists and poets and lovers and followers of the high ideal and the heroic. He has run full tilt against the Church, and so far as one can see he is not broken—tho one

remembers that the mills of the Church, like the mills of God, grind slowly. Statements have been made about his parentage, which he has not troubled to refute, of statements that ought to have cast him down according to the opinions of those who know, or think they know, the Irish character. He stands up not a penny the worse, not troubling to deny. . . .

Mr. Larkin first appeared some three or four years ago. Today his name is in every man's mouth. He is the Will and the Fate to the multitude. . . . He drives them hither and thither. He harangues and commands and browbeats them. He has apparently none of the golden speech which the Irish demagogue can usually command. "A good rough-and-tumble speaker," said a watchman in one of the sheds to us yesterday, adding, "If he told any one of them to jump into the river there and drown they'd do it without asking why."

What is the secret of this man's power? One measures by the seething misery of the Dublin slums his capacity for leadership. The other day we went down to Liberty Hall and along the deserted quays—empty save for the poor pickets going and returning, or an occasional coal cart escorted by police. The poor pickets, pale and hollow-eyed, the thin coats buttoned across the thin chests. There could be no more poignant contrast than between them and those splendid creatures, the police.

Going down well drest and comfortable one met with nothing but courtesy. It was pay day and they were waiting for their 5s., while the free laborers down at the South Wall are earning their 3s. That King of men before whom we must all bow, to whom every lesser king shall render an account, had compassion on the multitude. Has James Larkin ruth in his heart for this unfed multitude, who look up to him and starve at his word?





Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "TEXAS"—THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF OUR DREADNOUGHTS

## TRAINING OUR BLUEJACKETS FOR PEACE

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

**K**NOWLEDGE is power, so we have been told from time immemorial. It remained, however, for this century to find its first and highest duty in opening the avenue to all children to attain this Power. As one looks upon one of America's mighty Dreadnoughts the dominating impression is one of Power. The danger is that the eye will not glance from the physical evidence that suggests majestic strength beyond to the sun-tanned sailor lads and recognize that in them resides the real strength and power of our navy and its fighting machines.

Upon my first official visit to the "Wyoming" what impressed me most was not the fortified turrets and massive guns and armored sides. It was the more than one thousand sailors required to man the ship that engrossed my thought. "Of what use," I said to myself, "are the great guns unless the men behind the guns are ready, efficient, quick and capable?" That thought gripped me like a vise and has given the controlling purpose in my duties as Secretary of the Navy. I saw in those boys and men the largest possibilities and learned that many of them had been denied the advantages of an educa-

tion. I resolved then that the advantages denied in private life should be made up to them during their enlistment in the navy.

This need of the sailors is the underlying motive in my efforts to enlarge and increase the educational advantages of the navy. Combined with this motive has been that of fulfilling faithfully to them our pre-enlistment promise that they shall be given an opportunity during their term of enlistment to master a trade. It was my conviction that we were not as careful as we should be to fulfil these promises, after the men had settled down aboard ship into their several niches of usefulness, which led me to believe that the rudiments of an elementary education might well be added to the work of mastering such trades as are available on board our warships. Above even intellectual broadening, it goes without saying, is the spiritual welfare of the men of the navy, and it has seemed to me that we had lagged behind the growth of our navy in our duty so far as it concerned this need of the men who have entrusted their lives and fortunes to the keeping of the Government in the naval arm of the service.

This is a day of ever changing and

constantly improving methods of battleship construction and of operation of ships and their accessories. For instance, the "Maine"—the type of vessel characteristic of our navy at the time of the Spanish-American war, fifteen years ago—was most costly; it is now almost obsolete. New styles and new fashions in dreadnoughts and in ordnance have come in, and this improved condition demands a type of naval officer who must be open minded, quick to discover better ways of construction and control, studious and inventive, ready to discard the old and test the new. The average man in every calling is apt to fall into ruts and to do things a certain way because he learned to do it that way at school. I asked, some time ago, a gentleman why a certain plan should not be adopted in a given instance, and his reply was: "It never has been done that way; it would be unprecedented." That is, needless to say, a motto that tends to dry rot and stagnation—two conditions that must be avoided at all costs in the navy. Grant that it is true that most good things are old, because unless they were they would have been discarded before they became old, it yet remains that the progress of the age depends upon the slashing of precedents that are, bear in mind, not justified of their chil-



dren. Iconoclasm is oftener a virtue than a curse. "Prove all things and hold fast that which is true."

#### OFFICERS NOW AT SCHOOL

My ideal of the navy is of it as an educational institution, giving instruction in the highest branches to officers and inviting the enlisted youths to drink of the Pierian spring.

The Naval War College at Newport, with its fascinating studies in strategy, and the latest developments in the science of warfare, is to my mind of the highest importance, and for that reason I at once took all necessary steps to arrange for the temporary releasing of officers in larger numbers than had ever before been attempted, for a number of courses in that school. Then there are also the post graduate course at Annapolis and the engineering courses at Cornell and Columbia; the construction course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and civil engineering course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, for Annapolis, all of which offer to the men further opportunity for advancement.

It is the present theory, carried out in practise as far as possible and as fast as practicable, to make all opportunities for advancement, educationally and otherwise, constructively advantageous to the men in the service. But even if any individual is not enrolled in the classes pursuing these higher branches of study, it well becomes the officers of the navy to permit the men to follow the bent of the mind toward original work wherever it may lead and whatever precedent its result would shatter. It was a boundless pleasure for me to learn of a young officer, for instance, who is mastering everything that has been written on the subject of strategy. He said that one thing which led him to this line of study was reading that Stonewall Jackson, one of the greatest strategists of the war between the states, resigned from the United States army and sought the seclusion of the school rooms of the Virginia Military Institute in order that he might study out and master the details of the campaigns of Napoleon and other great generals of history.

Now, then, the spirit that animated this young officer to take up a certain branch of the science of warfare is of the kind that turns out men of genius in times of national peril. It is opposed to the refreshingly amusing notion of a midshipman who not so very long ago wrote home as follows: "I have had a hard time mastering the course here, but

I am thankful to say I am at last educated."

The post graduate schools of the navy are designed, above all, to encourage naval officers to feel that they are not going, individually or collectively, backward in attainment if they are honest with themselves and are diligently seeking all the time to increase their store of knowledge—particularly that which is essentially scientific and comes within the scope of higher naval education.

#### A TRADE FOR ENLISTED MEN

In advertising for recruits, as I said, promises have been made that every young man who enlisted in the navy should have the opportunity to learn a trade in which he could work so long as he remained in the service and which would eventually fit him to be a skilled workman or artisan if he decided, sooner or later, to return to civil life. In case, however, he remained in service, there would always be an opportunity for him to make use of his specialized skill in some other remunerative way. But these promises have not always been kept as faithfully as they should have been, notwithstanding the fact that their violation has, to my knowledge, at no time been deliberate. It has been, rather, a case where conditions have not always been favorable to their being strictly observed. It is, therefore, my intention and purpose to see that from now on all such promises made to young men who enlist with the idea of becoming not only good sailors, but also good workmen, shall be kept. It is my aim to make every warship a school ship and every officer a schoolmaster, according to his rank and position. After the young men enlist they should be assigned to a regular course, and should personally elect whether they desire to study engineering, electricity, radiography, printing, blacksmithing, copper-smithing, shipsmithing, machinery, carpentry, gunnery, yeomanry (which includes stenography and bookkeeping), or some other branch to which they believe themselves most adapted. I feel sure that there is enough variety to suit almost all talent. Every battleship is a little floating world in the reach of its industrial opportunity.

#### JOHN PAUL JONES'S PLAN

The idea of the school ship, of course, is not a new one. It is as old as our navy. John Paul Jones, the father of our navy, favored making every man-of-war of his day a "little academy," meaning a naval school. Said he: "My plan for forming a

proper corps of sea officers is by teaching them the naval tactics in a fleet of evolution. To lessen the expense as much as possible, I would compose the fleet of frigates instead of ships of the line, on board of each of which I would have a little academy, where the officers should be taught the principles of mathematics and mechanics when off duty."

Jones's thought was, after all, the teaching of midshipmen, for whom there existed then no naval training school. Matthew Fontaine Maury also favored the school aboard ship, and he said on that subject: "I would set apart one of the idle ships of the navy for a school ship," and he goes on to outline a proposed course of study. His plans, however, were not pressed, because President Polk soon after established the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He and Jones and others, however, have bequeathed a most useful idea and plan to us, which we may utilise for the benefit of the 50,000 enlisted men on our fleets, as they would have adapted it to the crying need of their day—the training of officers and men. For the officers, it goes without saying, ample instruction is liberally provided today, and the Government spends about \$8000 on the education of every lad who takes the course at Annapolis. But there is a conspicuous lack of systematic instruction for the young men who respond to our calls to enlist in order to man our ships and especially to get behind our 12-inch and 16-inch guns. It is not easy to secure the full complement of young men of character and capacity whom we need, even through recruiting stations and extensive advertising. By inspiring the confidence that they will have the double opportunity on shipboard of mastering a useful trade and at the same time enlarging whatever educational advantages they have had, we will attract the very best of our youth to the navy. And that is what we want, young men who will enlist in the navy for the very love of the career, combined with whatever other practical advantages and opportunities there may be that will protect them in a financial way in case of detachment from the service by giving them the qualifications to take up a definite line of work.

In outlining his peace plan in a recent number of *The Independent* my colleague, Secretary Bryan, declared: "I not only do not expect to see the United States at war in my term of office, but I do not expect to see our people at war during my lifetime." If this splendid optimism is justified by events—and we cannot fail to see a trend that way in such



proposals as that of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, for an internationally subscribed naval holiday—why should we not in this time of peace be broadening the minds of our sailor boys in the arts of peace through education? Those who return to civil life will be better fitted for the duties of citizenship by their experience in the navy, and those who re-enlist will be better prepared for early promotion in their patriotic career on the sea.

I have been asked where I will find the required schoolmasters. That is easily answered. The younger officers of the navy, with the educational impetus still upon them, as they go to the ships fresh from the splendid training of the Naval Academy, give us the best teaching material in the service, and by teaching they would derive, in turn, advantage to themselves, because it would broaden out their viewpoints. The biographies of great men attest to the value of teaching, because a vast number of them found that their experience in teaching school in the first days after leaving college was an immense advantage, by making clear to them the difference—and a vast difference it is—between retaining in one's mind for one's own use that which has been learned and concentrating that same knowledge in such a way as to impart it to others.

The best thing that could happen to a midshipman or ensign on his first cruise would be the imparting of instruction to the classes of young men who have enlisted without education or with only limited advantages, so that they may have the opportunity to master the "three R's" as well as seamanship and gunnery. The school plan has already been introduced on board the "Des Moines" with most gratifying results, and I predict that the time is not far distant when every ship will be a school ship.

Furthermore, everything tends to facilitate and perfect these innovations. Officers never commanded finer material than that which composes, especially today, the enlisted personnel under the Stars and Stripes. The time has gone never to return when our bluejackets were recruited in part from the unemployed of big

cities. Our sailors today are 95 per cent native Americans and they have been touched with the spirit of modern progress in the only measure that youthful American manhood knows and understands it. They are as ambitious as their officers, and this fusion of interests is beneficial to the utmost. They are well informed and versatile. The recruits at the Newport Training Station gave an entertainment when I was there recently, and the program embraced everything from recitations to rope-walking. Such young men, who find such attractive outlets for their energy during the hour of recreation, must not be denied every possible chance for improvement, and the Department, so far as I shall be able to bring it about, will see that every opportunity will be given them.

#### WELFARE SECRETARIES

We have not given the men of the navy what we have promised them in the way of religious instruction. There has been no increase in the number of chaplains since 1842. I have in mind at the present time a plan not yet completely wrought out for introducing on board of every man-of-war a so-called welfare secretary, whose duties will be very much akin to those of the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the various cities. He is to be equipped with the excellent training of these young men who have done so much for the men and boys of the country, and is to combine religious efficiency with athletic leadership. So far as I see, he is not to be a permanent fixture aboard any special battleship, but will go from ship to ship, and will remain in the service as long as he makes good. He will be tactful and sympathetic, and gaining the confidence of the men by sharing in their recreations and sports, he will be in a position to help them in their higher aspirations and spiritual ideals, and to lead them into a Christian life. These welfare secretaries will be recruited from the ranks of the trained Y. M. C. A. secretaries. The Catholics will have their representatives in this work, their secretaries to be chosen from such societies as aim at the spiritual uplift of the young men of the Catholic Church.

Of course, there is to be no discontinuance of the regular chaplains of the navy, who, in fact, will have enlarged powers and will be given charge of divisions and fleets rather than of ships only. The twenty-four chaplains are certainly insufficient to look after the eternal welfare of the 50,000 and more men in the navy, and I look for happy results when the welfare secretaries have fairly settled down to the splendid work that they will undertake. The opportunities for their work are unlimited. It will make them friends and comrades of those young men who, separated from home and kin, "go down to the sea in ships."

#### "IN BEHALF OF THE ENLISTED MAN"

Above all, I cannot put too forcibly one fact, and that is that I wish to impress all of the people that the policy of the Navy Department, intensive and constructive, is in behalf of the enlisted man, whose welfare will be the first and greatest concern not only of the Department, but of every officer in the service, so that it can be truly said that the service will be as "one man," from the highest admiral to the newest recruit.

It is the Department's purpose to make of the service a body of men better educated than any other sailors in the world, and I believe that the present plans will have the desired effect, because nothing is so valuable as the advantages of education. The same is to be done in the military branch of the service, to enable a man to provide for his future while serving the Government and the country. When these plans are carried out I believe that the last obstruction to the enlistment of thousands of healthy and ambitious young men will be removed.

Instead of considering the enlisted men as a mass they will be considered individually, and each and every man will be given, as he was never given before, the chance in his life to progress in his chosen career, whether his desire is to remain in the service or to return to civil life, happily and gladly trained in naval discipline so as to make him, at the first emergency, a most valuable unit in strategy and warfare.

*Washington, D. C.*



# THE DOGS OF WAR

BY KATHARINE BAKER

Thus you may tally the dogs of war;  
(You pay the kennel fee)  
Fending your borders they range afar,  
The harriers of the sea.

Grim in gray water, steel on steel,  
Squat battleships sit low,  
Their great guns are the bull-dog's teeth  
That close upon the foe.

The armored cruisers are strong-ribbed hounds,  
Swift on the trail they go.  
As burrowing terriers follow the fox,  
The submarines hunt below.

Slinking into the mist of dawn,  
Black hull and raking stack,  
The fell destroyers skulk along,  
Mad dogs in a deadly pack.

Every ship with a bone in her mouth  
Travels the watery track,  
Guarding your goods in the East and South,  
Till the keeper calls them back.

He whistles them off, and the battleships  
Come sullenly to heel;  
He slips the leash, and his eager hounds  
Leap forth on rushing keel.

Thus you may tally the dogs of war;  
(You grudge the kennel fee)  
Guarding your borders they range afar,  
The harriers of the sea.

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND MEXICO

BY THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, LL.D.

PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN YALE UNIVERSITY

**D**AY by day in the newspaper of his choice the somewhat perturbed householder reads the latest despatches from Mexico. Foreigners forsake their property and seek the coast. The Constitution-  
alists are making headway and incidentally have put their prisoners to death. The Nationalists are crushing out opposition and organizing Congress. The sorrows of Huerta disappear like morning dew as he sits tight, braves the demands of the United States and has the time of his life. And on our side the administration uses braves words, vaguely threatens dire things, persuades foreign powers to await its declaration of policy, yet seems to have no policy, but—drifts. Whither is it drifting?

To clear our minds let us try to state the problems, study the rules and precedents for its solution, examine the action of the administration in their light and characterize the alternative courses.

Mexico is a state where the strong hand of a despot has brought about peace and orderly government; the power of public opinion has not done so. It is a state where the game of politics has been unfairly played. For orderly government based upon popular elections must depend upon accepting the results of election honestly, whereas in Mexico, as in too many other Latin-American states; the party beaten at the polls, instead of accepting the result, takes up arms. The party division before 1865 was into Liberals and Clericals. Maximilian was supported by the latter, but eventually deserted by them, being unable to satisfy their demands. The Monroe Doctrine on its original lines was enforced in 1867 and the

French army of intervention withdrawn. Then the Liberals gained the upper hand and Maximilian was captured and shot. During the presidencies of Juarez and Lerdo, who followed Maximilian, Porfirio Diaz repeatedly raised the standard of revolt, and in 1877, with an army at his back and a program of reform to smooth his way, was elected president. Eglasias assured him that he might be a fortunate soldier but not a constitutional president.

Inaugurated in May, 1877, Diaz was not recognized by the United States until March of the next year, altho Germany and Italy had acted the August before. His so-called election was simply the result of overthrowing the rival claimants. Secretary Fish suggested that Diaz "would have no important adversary in arms and might be regarded as the actual ruler of the country." But as there were border troubles complicating the matter, this decent ten months' interval before recognition, was determined on. In Moore's *Digest of the International Law of the United States* one may find a statement of our usual policy in such cases and the reason for this particular delay. The Government of the United States, altho it was "accustomed to accept and recognize the results of a popular choice in Mexico and not to scrutinize closely the regularity or irregularity of the methods" by which those results were brought about, would in the particular instance "wait before recognizing General Diaz as president of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is pos-  
sessed of stability to endure and of dis-

position to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties." This is the language of our acting Secretary of State and was restated in much the same words by President Hayes in his message December 3, 1877. Other facts remain to be recalled in order to show how parallel the two cases of Diaz and of Huerta appear. Unable or unwilling to carry out his program of reforms, Diaz said frankly in the *Diario Oficial* that the program was "nothing else but a heap of moral absurdities and material impossibilities and that in consequence he was not able to fulfil the promises there made to the nation." The ensuing discontent, hostility and revolts were put down with a strong hand. Some of his opponents were executed, some imprisoned, some driven out. At this time occurred the execution, without trial, of nine citizens of Vera Cruz—the so-called "Hecatomb of Vera Cruz"—which was ascribed to Diaz but not proven. All sorts of crimes, including robbery, were ascribed to Diaz—164 different events being specified in one newspaper, the editor being promptly banished.

At the expiration of his term, late in 1880, being ineligible for re-election, Diaz transferred his powers to General Gonzales, his Secretary of War, had himself elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and governor of Oaxaca, paid a visit to the United States—where he was well received—and then, in 1884, became president again. Without pursuing his career further it is enough to say that until the Madero revolt Diaz continued in control of Mexico, a despot, in many respects a beneficent



despot; inviting foreign capital, safeguarding it, developing transportation and trade, carrying out the obligations of the state, preserving order; but by no means a constitutional president. When his strong grip upon affairs relaxed, we see but too clearly the results.

In his brief review of the rise and recognition of Diaz, the events of a generation of Mexican history, we find the usage and the policy of our own Government and its beneficial consequences, material at least if not moral. That the rule governing recognition was applicable to the other Latin-American states as well as Mexico, the correspondence of our State Department shows, and this is the law and the policy generally. A *de facto* change of government which seems to have popular backing and to be strong enough to make good the obligations entered into with other states is recognized by those states after a decent and sufficient interval. Provided these fundamental requirements are satisfied, irregularities in the succession of a new administration or blemishes in the character of a new executive head are matters of internal sovereignty with which other states do not concern themselves.

Let us now assume that the charges brought against General Huerta, which seem to have influenced our Government in its recent dealings with Mexico, are true. He was a trusted officer of Madero, who had driven out Diaz. Turning against Madero, Huerta had him cruelly put to death and himself became provisional president. He was promptly recognized by some, tho not by all, of the states in commercial relations with Mexico. Mr. Wilson's attitude, however, was one of extreme disapproval. He believed Huerta to have come into power by unconstitutional means and with bloody hands. He distrusted any Congress chosen under existing conditions and under Huerta's auspices. He withheld recognition, and when Huerta expelled many members of the Congress on the charge that they made the national legislature a hotbed of revolution, President Wilson declared that he never would recognize him: furthermore that the new Congress was incapable of legal action and must not be convened. So far as the American public has been informed, this is the sum and substance of Wilson's policy—never to recognize Huerta nor his Congress—and for the reason that Huerta is so bad a man.

It will be noticed that this policy is essentially different from the prevailing policy and usage of the United States in similar cases. Hitherto it has asked not whether a *de*

*facto* executive irregularly in office was a good man, but whether he was a strong man, backed by the popular will, so far as that found expression, and capable of fulfilling the obligations of the state. And in order to determine this, time must elapse.

We must credit Mr. Wilson with the best of intentions. He surely seeks the restoration of order and the reign of law in disturbed Mexico. In delaying the recognition of Huerta he is acting wisely, is following sound precedent. It would have been well, perhaps, to have sounded other states and acted in unison with them, thus testing the stability of Huerta, as our late ambassador in Mexico seems to have advised. But delay of recognition to test the strength and popular backing of a *de facto* executive is one thing; the delay coincident to a refusal ever and under any circumstances, to recognize a Huerta or any of his legislative doings, is quite another. It substitutes the ethical principles of our President or his Secretary of State for precedent, usage and common sense.

Meanwhile the administration, upheld by its good intentions, optimistic that Huerta, under the weight of disapproval, will climb down from his high horse, is exposing itself to the derision of an uncharitable world. For it resembles the man who seeks a reputation for wisdom by keeping silent, while it becomes clearer every day that it does nothing because it knows not what to do: it started wrong. Whether Huerta is the strong man desired, is the only Mexican in sight who can restore order, it is difficult to determine. But my point is that his case must not be prejudged, and that should his strength become evident it is the duty of the administration to recognize him in spite of its previous sweeping refusal to do so, in spite of consequent loss of face. For what else is there to do? Let us consider certain alternatives suggested.

One is the removal of the embargo upon exportation of arms and ammunition. Here it must be noticed that this embargo is not commanded by international law but by our Congress. To restore order in Mexico by supplying both factions with arms and watching them fight it out, would jeopardize all property, imperil the lives of foreigners as well as natives, foster brigandage and anarchy, indefinitely postpone a settlement. And is Carranza in any way superior to Huerta? Has he not bloody hands also?

Another course would be pacific blockade applied to all Mexican ports. The first objection to this is that if the pressure of such a step should be

effective its result would be to weaken the dominant power, whereas what is wanted is to strengthen some authority. The other objection, and, I think, a fatal one, is that it would not be effective because it could not be made to apply to the trade of third powers. We ourselves held this—when it was proposed by Great Britain and Germany in 1903 to blockade the Venezuelan ports pacifically—that blockade to be respected by the neutral must imply war. But if neutral trade is undisturbed blockade loses its value. And this brings us to a third and last alternative, to the recognition of Huerta, namely, armed intervention, that is, war. Perhaps nothing else would unite the Mexican factions, but it would be carrying altruism to the *n*th power, to hazard our own fortunes in war with a neighbor in order to patch up that neighbor's domestic differences. The advocates of intervention talk of a military expedition into Mexico, the protection of American property, the restoration of order, a fair election under our auspices and then a graceful withdrawal, as if such a program were possible and easy. But I fancy a responsible board of strategy has warned the President, even if he is tempted, of which there is no sign, that the country is not equipt for such an adventure. In this connection we may study the Boer war to advantage. According to the Esher report, the total enrollment under the British flag in South Africa was 448,000 men to conquer an estimated Boer force of about 40,000 and pacify the country. This proportion of ten to one was made necessary by the vast extent of country to be covered, the difficulty of guarding communications and by Boer mobility. The report showed further that Great Britain could adequately arm, equip and officer not much over 100,000 men who could be spared for African service. The job of Mexican intervention would be greater than this and our preparation for it less. We *should* not intervene, because it is so doubtful if we *could* intervene successfully, whereas intervention to be justifiable must be successful.

Every one of these alternatives to the recognition of Huerta is inadmissible. Our policy should be to strengthen somebody in Mexico, not to weaken everybody: to build up, not to pull down. In refusing *ever* to recognize Huerta, the administration has violated our usage and the dictates of common sense. Is it honest enough and strong enough to correct its blunder? There is an obstinacy of strength; there is also an obstinacy of weakness.

New Haven, Connecticut



# A PLEA FOR STORIES THAT DO NOT "END WELL"

BY MARION HARLAND

ONE of my library treasures is a handsome volume by Octave Thanet, made the dearer by the autograph and inscription upon the fly-leaf. The title—*Stories That End Well*—may be a shrewd bid on the part of the publishers for the suffrages of the Republic of Novel Readers. Or, it may be a reflection of the gracious optimism of the golden-hearted author.

Be this as it may, it is an indication of the trend of popular sentiment too significant to be ignored.

Editors of periodicals in which fiction plays a leading part must bow to the demand for the "So-they-lived-happily-forever-afterward" wind-up of serial and the complete-in-one-number story. When fifteen per cent of the women who compose the bulk of the bookseller's customers turn to the last page of a novel before glancing at the first, and lay it back disdainfully upon the counter if assured by the glance that it does not "turn out well," he is a dull student of the trade-barometer who does not trim his sails to meet the favoring winds.

"But——" I remonstrated when an editor, in suggesting I should write a novelette for his magazine, stipulated that it should have a happy sequel—"all chronicles of real life do not end in peace and plenty!"

"My dear Madam!" replied the Man of Manuscript Letters, indulgent of my weakness, "it is precisely because so many life-histories have a gloomy close, that readers clamor for a different diet. They crave relief from the ghastly truth. To admit that a book does not have a sunny close is to brand it as a failure with the trade. People read novels for amusement alone. They want to dance, not to reflect or to weep, and we must pipe whether we want to obey or not."

Is it then a selfish desire to get out of a murky atmosphere for a brief breathing-spell, or altruistic longing for a make-believe millennial reign of peace and prosperity—the joys of the Socialist's heaven—that has begotten the new craze for a prophecy of "smooth things"?

That it is a modern development of literary taste is apparent at one glance backward.

The twentieth century censor of current literature would have none of the "glooming peace" with which the woful story of Romeo and Juliet is rounded off by antiquated Shakespeare. The young lovers would be married in the Verona Cathedral, with a Montague Jr. as best man, and a Capulet cousin, "gowned superbly,"

as bridesmaid. Ophelia would be rescued from "muddy death" in the "weeping brook," by Hamlet's arrival upon the scene as she goes down for the third and last time, and her reason be restored by the shock of the cold bath. The seducer of Effie Deans would be converted at a Covenanters camp-meeting and instantly set forth in quest of the peasant girl, never drawing rein until he marries her in the village church with Dumbiedikes grinning in the background, and Jeanie Deans weeping for joy upon her father's shoulder in the front pew. Queenly Rebecca of York would become Mrs. Ivanhoe, and calmpulsed Rowena console herself without ado with a neighboring squire.

One shudders to think of the accumulation of "Rejected, with the Publisher's thanks" MSS. in the libraries of Stratford-on-Avon, Twickenham, Gad's Hill and Abbotsford, had 1913 standards of literary taste prevailed in the Elizabethan, Queen Anne, or even the early Victorian period.

Charlotte Brontë told Mrs. Gaskell that she did violence to her artistic sense and conviction of what had really been—what to her apprehension could not have fallen out otherwise in the ideal world which was more a verity to her than the narrow, sordid sphere of her outward life—when she changed the last page of her greatest novel—*Villette*:

Mr. Brontë requested her to make her hero and heroine (like heroes and heroines in fairy tales) "marry and live very happy ever after." But the idea of M. Paul Emmanuel's death at sea was stamped upon her imagination until it assumed the distinct force of reality, and could no more alter her fictitious ending than if they had been facts which she was relating. All she could do in compliance with her father's wish was so to veil the fate in oracular words as to leave it to the character and discernment of her readers to interpret her meaning. (*Life of Charlotte Brontë, by Mrs. Gaskell.*)

If the reader will turn with me to the complaisant ending of the book thus humanely "doctored," he finds in it the anti-climax of the matchless picture of the tempest that "roared frenzied for seven days" in the ears of the woman keeping agonized vigil in the home she had made ready for her betrothed. One rises from the perusal of the only weak paragraph in the book with the suspicion that the dutiful daughter past over the reluctant pen to her critic, letting the Yorkshire parson have the last word.

Every writer who knows for himself the rapture of creation—ecstasy inconceivable by the mere copyist—comprehends what one who was a prince among novelists meant when

he avowed in awestricken tones, that his characters sometimes "got away from him," doing and saying what they pleased in spite of him. "Then it is," he added reverently, "that I find I have done my best work. I do not explain the phenomenon. I know it to be true."

In direct phrase—"the story tells itself." Humbler artists can enter into the meaning of the four words. And having told itself, it may not be changed arbitrarily. Authors are proverbially thin-skinned, receiving suggestions as to the management of their brain-bantlings in the same temper as that which fond mothers display when their bairns are criticized unfavorably. I maintain that resentment to be pardonable which is aroused by the perfunctory admonition of publisher or editor—"We do not interfere with plan or action of the tale so long as it ends well. Upon that we insist." If the whine or snarl of the creator of plot, action and ending remind his mentor of clownish Touchstone's one flash of manly spirit—"A poor thing, *but mine own!*"—the employer and prospective paymaster stands his ground. He has the public at his back.

We have all heard the musty anecdote of the tilt of wits between Ben Jonson and his crony, John Sylvester, when the latter challenged Ben to make an impromptu rime in three minutes. Sylvester led off with—

"I, John Sylvester,  
Kissed your sister."

The challenged party capped it on the spot—

"I, Ben Jonson,  
Kissed your wife."

"That is not rime!" growled disgusted John.

"No?" retorted rare Ben. "But it is true!"

I am reminded of the old joke when I am told that stories drawn from the actual happenings of everyday life are seldom, if ever, artistic. The same school of critics contend that portrait-painting, however finely executed, is of a lower grade of art than fancy sketches born of the maker's imagination. Yet La Fornarine and Mona Lisa have brought no contemptible meed of praise to their respective artists, and who will deny that Guido Reni's fame is due as much to his portrait of Beatrice Cenci as to all his other works combined? Here let us pause to consider what the highest order of art in music and painting would have lost if patrons of both had stipulated for a dash of Bacchantes and harlequins in the corner of every canvas, and for the ingenious introduction of dance-tunes



and rag-time music in the noblest *opus* of the great master of music.

A more pertinent analogy would be the insistence that the "Dead March" in "Saul" should have a rousing finale in a stirring waltz, with never a change of key, and a "Miserere" slide into a lively quickstep.

The *reductio ad absurdum* is none of my making. It is the legitimate application of a principle which, it is claimed, should obtain in a certain line of art to other and kindred fields where human genius has free course and is glorified, and human talent is developed into its perfect work.

I do not forget in writing thus that Charlotte Brontë herself was not always superior to the prejudice she deprecated in her father. Yet she had given *Villette* to an admiring world when she wrote to Mrs. Gaskell of *Ruth*, a story of Manchester mill-life, just published by her friend:

"Hear my protest! Why are we to shut up the book weeping? My heart fails me already at the thought of the pang it will have to undergo. And yet you must follow the impulse of your own inspiration. If *that* commands the slaying of the victim, no bystander has a right to put out his hand to stay the sacrificial knife."

In the afterthought of the last sentence one recognizes the true artist, the creator who bows to inexorable law.

It would be a curious study to trace backward the origin and growth of what has brought about the present craving for a sequel—

not "round and perfect as a star"—but artificial in conception and in execution as conventional as the willow-pattern upon a porcelain teaplate. Our forbears may have strayed into ultra-sentimentality. Their predilection for the tragic muse may have been a shadow cast by the vanishing Dark Ages. Were their dramatists and novelists less true to life, as they knew it, than are we in an age that is at once optimistic and utilitarian, when we contend that nothing is well that does not, in outward seeming, end well?

If we relegate to the realm of fairy-lore pictures of so-called everyday flesh-and-blood entities (of which, do not let us forget, our generation makes a vaunted specialty), then the jingle of wedding-bells, the avalanche of bouquets, the chorused benedictions of reconciled feudsmen and the listed virtues of regenerated rascals, that round off the last chapters of the "best sellers," have their rightful place in the esteem of educated men, women and children. That they are contrary to the natural laws of God's universe goes for naught from the "artistic" standpoint. Briars and thorns and thistles are planted like thickset hedges thruout three hundred acres (pages). We turn to the three hundred-and-first, and presto!—feast our eyes upon arable fields, green and symmetrical with straight, weedless rows of vegetables and fruits, bounded by clipped borders of privet and box. The relations of cause and ef-

fect are scouted as idle tales; sowing and reaping have not so much as collateral kinship.

Here and there, an arch-heretic stands up courageously in the market place in defense of nature, truth and justice, and by the might of native genius wins the applause of the populace. Witness Hardy's *A Pair of Blue Eyes* and *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*; Mrs. Humphry Ward's *Mariage of William Ashe*; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's *Story of Avis* and *A Singular Life*; Margaret Deland's *Awakening of Helena Richie*. Yet, great as are these masterpieces of the novelist's skill, I have heard critics of putative refined taste and "culture," lament the "unsatisfactory conclusion of what would, but for this blemish, be a perfect specimen of the highest style of modern fiction."

The character-drawing in each is acknowledged to be inimitable; the action is spirited thruout; the interest is sustained from the first to the last page as only a master-hand could uphold and carry it onward. The diamond has one flaw; the sun a single spot and that a big one; the glorious *opus* leaves a discordant note.

Genius and the skill of the magician's wand have overpowered prejudice and defied false standards in the works I have named and in others as notable. Singly and united, they have not availed to weaken the greed for Stories that End Well—the anomalous product of what we vaunt as A Practical Age.

New York City

## DUTCH AND FLEMISH MASTERPIECES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

ON the following pages we reproduce four masterpieces of Dutch and Flemish art of the seventeenth century, which are new to America. These are the four principal paintings of an unusually rich and complete collection which has just been brought to New York and placed on sale there. The collection, made by the late August de Ridder, of Frankfort-on-Main, includes eighty-seven canvasses, among them being three fine examples of the work of Rembrandt, two portraits of women by Franz Hals, four works of Rubens, two Van Dycks, and interesting portraits and other paintings by Govert Flinck, Ferdinand Bol, Jan Cornelisz Verspronck, Adrian Key, Jacob Backer, Thomas de Keyser and Cornelius Janssens Van Ceulen. The most important known example of the work of that rare Flemish master Gonzales Cocx, a brilliant "Family Group," is in the collection. There are fine landscapes by Hobbema, by

both Ruysdaels, Jacob and Salomon, by Cuyp, by Van Goyen, by Wouvermans and others, and, especially interesting, a fine small "Cattle Resting," by Paul Potter.

The collection is also surpassingly rich in fine and typical examples of the so-called "Little Masters," the Netherlandish genre painters who dealt not so much in individual portraits as in types and who preserve for us the very life and habits of their time: Gerard Terborch, Gabriel Metsu, Quieringh Brekelenkam, Jan Steen, Nicolaes Maes, Pieter de Hooch, Isac Koedyck, Pieter Codde, Adrian and Isac Van Ostade, David Teniers the Younger and Adrian Brouwer.

Herr August de Ridder, who gathered together this wonderful collection, was a Frankfort millionaire better known in industrial and commercial circles of Germany than in those of art. But art was his hobby for many years. He began first a col-

lection of modern pictures, but after a visit to Munich and study of the old masters in the Pinacothek, an old love of his youth was revived, for he was a Belgian by birth and had been brought up in Antwerp among masterpieces of Flemish and earlier Netherland artists, and he decided to confine himself exclusively to collecting works of the Dutch and Flemish schools. His collection was about a quarter of a century in the making. A short time before his death, at the age of seventy-four, in May, 1911, his collection had been the subject of critical scrutiny by Dr. Wilhelm Bode, the well known expert and director-general of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, who prepared a full descriptive and historical catalog of its treasures.

The four masterpieces from the collection on the following pages are reproduced thru the courtesy of the F. Kleinberger Galleries of 709 Fifth avenue, New York.





RUBENS

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY, SUPPOSED TO BE HELENE FOURMENT

Dr. Bode thinks that this portrait is not of Rubens' second wife, Helene Fourment, but probably of one of her sisters. It is a sumptuous work, pervaded by a rich golden glow, and in treatment is highly characteristic of certain phases of Rubens' power

*From the August de Ridder collection*





REMBRANDT

PORTRAIT OF A MAN (A MEMBER OF THE RAMAN FAMILY)

Signed, and dated 1634. It ranks with the most important examples from Rembrandt's brush ever brought to America. The treatment is vigorous, and the chiaroscuro is more pronounced than is usual in his portraits painted to order.

*From the August de Ridder collection*





FRANS HALS

PORTRAIT OF SARA ANDRIESDR, WIFE OF THE PASTOR MICHIEL MIDDELHOVEN

As fine an example of this master's work as has ever been seen in this country. The cool, clear blacks of the picture are brought out with a diversity of tone that one associates with no other artist except Velasquez.

*From the August de Ridder collection*





VAN DYCK

PORTRAIT OF FERDINAND BOISSCHOT, BARON DE SAVENTHEM, PRIVY COUNCILLOR TO THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT  
The handsome melancholy head, carried with that pride of bearing which Van Dyck knew so well, and the stern, severe features add impressiveness to the distinguished effect of this picture, painted at Antwerp in 1630.  
*From the August de Ridder collection*



# THE SUPPRESSION OF FINNISH LIBERTIES

## THE JUDGES OF FINLAND'S SUPREME COURT ARE IMPRISONED FOR DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION

*The world has never ceased to deplore the destruction of Polish liberties, but little attention has been paid to the greater crime being consummated in our own time, the russification of Finland. We say greater, for Poland was a chaotic and turbulent aristocracy, while the Finns are peaceable, industrious and democratic. We know them well, for we have over 250,000 Finns in America and they form a valuable element of our population. As Grand Duke of Finland the Czar is pledged to defend the constitution which he is now violating, and the judges who refuse to betray their country by perverting the law to suit his purposes have been condemned to imprisonment. The following account of this latest act of Russian oppression is from the pen of a gentleman in Finland who has exceptional opportunities of becoming familiar with the facts, but realizing the aversion of the Russian authorities to any criticism, we do not think it wise to give his name.*

THE EDITOR.

EARLY in the morning on September 23, 1913, sixteen members of the Supreme Court of Appeals at Viborg, Finland, men representing some of the most honored families in the country and holding some of the highest positions in the power of the Grand Duchy to confer, were aroused from their slumbers by detachments of police, arrested and incontinently bundled off into cabs and conducted to the railway station to be put into an early train for Petersburg. Such was the hurry of the police that the judges were not even allowed to change their Finnish money into Russian, and such was their inconsiderateness that the wives of the judges were in many cases refused permission to accompany their husbands to the railway station, and hardly had time to take leave of them at all. Early as the police had come, however, they did not succeed in getting their prisoners away in secret, and many of the citizens of Viborg, warned by telephone, assembled at the station and sent the judges off with a cheer.

The police do not like these demonstrations, which make all but the most abandoned of them feel secretly ashamed of the work they are doing. But they are at least getting used to them, for one has quickly succeeded the other since the drama, of which we have just described the closing scene, began on September 27, 1912, with the removal to Petersburg of

Brutus Lagerkrantz. That event—the first of its kind—was felt to be symbolic of what Finland is passing thru, and sent a thrill thru the country. Every Finlander sees the picture in his mind even if he was not present at the station on that day: Lagerkrantz walking slowly and with difficulty, having been dragged out of bed contrary to medical advice; crowds of people, many of them with tears in their eyes, warmly and eagerly pressing his hands; one of the police crying like a child as Lagerkrantz took leave of wife and family; then as the train slowly steamed out of the station the hundreds of folk present bursting spontaneously into the noble psalm, “Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another.”

### WHEN FINLAND WAS FREE

In order to understand how, first of all, a single Finlander, and now an entire Supreme Court of Appeal, could be thus removed from Finland to Russia and imprisoned in that country, it is necessary to take a glance at Finnish history.

When Finland entered the Russian Empire in 1809, the Emperor Alexander I sacredly guaranteed the preservation of the Finnish constitution. Each of his successors has taken the same oath on his accession. Under the protection of Russia and her own constitution Finland became a happy and prosperous country. The constitution they have inherited from their fathers means everything to the Finlanders, for it alone saves them from that government, at once despotic and anarchic, which renders Russia so dangerous a country for free-minded men and women to live in. They believe in their laws as men for whom law is the very condition of their existence—part of the air they breathe. Remove the constitution, and Finland, neighbored by autocratic Russia, would be like a man who, as he crosses the torrent, feels the bridge give way under him and is presently engulfed.

Previous emperors had faithfully kept their oaths to Finland and been beloved by its inhabitants. But under the present Emperor the word has gone out that the Finnish constitution must be broken. Perhaps it is hardly surprising. When Alexander II opened the Finnish Diet in 1863 he concluded his speech by saying: “It is for you, the representatives of the Grand Duchy, to prove, by the dignity, the moderation, and the calmness of your discussions,

that in the hands of a wise and well-conducted people, determined to work hand in hand with the Sovereign in a practical manner for the development of its well-being, liberal institutions, far from being a danger, become a guarantee of order and prosperity.” But the present Emperor’s feeling toward constitutional government is, as is well known, very different. Soon after his accession he declared to a Zemstvo (local government) deputation that the hope of representative government for Russia was a “meaningless dream” and not long afterward his minister, Count Witte, declared that “the idea of constitutional government is the greatest mistake of our age.” With such views neither Emperor nor minister was likely to appreciate the spectacle of a flourishing Finnish democracy so near the Russian capital.

### NULLIFYING A CONSTITUTION

The work of destruction began in 1899, when General Bobrikoff held his reign of terror in Finland until he was shot in 1904. The Russo-Japanese war and the revolution in Russia brought respite to the Finlanders, and after the great strike, one of the most extraordinary popular movements in history, the constitution was restored on a more democratic basis, the franchise being extended to all men and women over twenty-four, and the Czar once again solemnly swearing to maintain the laws. But now that Russia by aid of Stolypin’s necktie—as they call the hangman’s rope there—has been “pacified,” the Fennophobes have once more leisure in which to strangle Finland. They do not call it the destruction of Finland’s constitution—that might shock Western prejudices—but only “bringing Finland into line with the rest of the Empire.”

The actual machinery by which it is done is the declaration that Russia has a right to legislate for Finland in matters of “imperial interest.” The definition of “imperial interest” is then made so wide as to include every matter, however local, in which Russian ministers may choose to interfere. Thus in January, 1910, the Russian Council of Ministers actually discussed whether a new porter might be appointed to the geographical department of the University of Helsingfors, and whether a stoker might be appointed to the physical laboratory. The right to interfere thus established, it only remained to induce the subservient and packed



Duma to pass laws for Finland. Such laws are past over the head of the Finnish legislative authority, and in deliberate defiance of the Finnish constitution, as interpreted both by the Finlanders, the best lawyers in Russia and the most eminent jurists of Europe.

The particular law over which the present conflict arose was one passed by the Duma last year conferring on all Russians resident in Finland the full rights of Finnish citizenship. It placed Finnish officials in the following dilemma: were they to act in accordance with the Finnish constitution, which upon entering office they had taken an oath to observe, or were they to break that oath and execute unconstitutional orders? They chose the former alternative, as being the only course consistent with duty and manliness. Last autumn a case arose in which they put their decision into practice. It was quite an unimportant matter—the granting of trade rights to a Russian in Viborg. According to Finnish law he had to apply to the Governor of Viborg, according to the new law he must go to the Town Court. He went to the Town Court, which referred him to the Governor, thus chronicling its refusal to recognize the Duma law. Russia retorted by having Lagerkrantz and two other members of the court arrested, previous to trial in St. Petersburg before a Russian judge—a further breach of Finland's constitution. Bail was allowed and the other two men produced it. Lagerkrantz, refusing on principle, was imprisoned and later on transported to Petersburg. Some Russians in the same train, indignant at his treatment, actually offered to go bail for him, altho they had never seen him before. He of course declined. He and his colleagues were tried there on October 23, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, their advocates not being allowed to defend them. Afterward the Russian authorities increased the sentence.

#### A CONVICT ARRESTS A COURT

But the fate of the Town Court fades into insignificance before its sequel. The arrest of Lagerkrantz was a breach of Finnish law. Therefore the Supreme Court of Justice at Viborg, as in duty bound, ordered his release. The Russian governor there refused, and requested the governor-general, a man of German extraction but a great Russianizer, to take measures against the Supreme Court. This was done and during last December twenty-four members of the Supreme Court were arrested in their homes, and conducted in groups of six each to Petersburg.

Bail being allowed, all but two of the members availed themselves of it and returned to Finland pending the trial. This took place before the Petersburg District Court in January, in the absence of all the accused save one, who "ratted," the other twenty-three refusing to appear in a court which had no right to try them. The sentence passed was the highest permitted by the Russian law for their "crime." All were condemned to sixteen months' imprisonment and loss of office, and for ten years none was to be eligible for any other official post. (This has since been changed to permanent loss of office.)

One wonders whether in all the history of jurisprudence there is anything to parallel this amazing trial of an entire Supreme Court of Appeal in one country by a local court in another country, and its condemnation for having carried out the very laws which its members were appointed to administer and were bound by the most solemn oath to maintain. The situation becomes still stranger when it is learned that the chief of police at Viborg, who superintended the arrest of the judges, ought, in the eyes of the Finlanders, himself to be in prison. He fled to Russia in 1905 to escape being tried for forgery, and was only able to return in 1909 because the Russian authorities prevented Finnish law taking its natural course with him. They found him a willing instrument and soon appointed him to the position he now holds.

#### THE JUDGES IN PRISON

It is not necessary to draw sensational pictures of what the Finnish judges will have to undergo in the Russian prisons to which, after many months' delay, they have just been conveyed. They will hardly be subjected to the inexpressibly barbarous treatment meted out to many Russian political prisoners. But their lot will be sufficiently trying for a body of highly educated men, accustomed to the comforts of life. A Finlander incarcerated last winter in the Investigation Prison at St. Petersburg to await trial has described to friends his experiences there, and it is not unlikely that the judges, as persons already sentenced, will fare considerably worse. His cell, said this gentleman, had a window the size of a man's pocket handkerchief and so high that only the iron bar and an occasional pigeon were visible from within. It contained no chair, and if he wanted to read he had to stand up close by the window, as it was too dark to see the print if he sat on his bed. During the darkest period of the winter there was

only one hour of daylight in which it was light enough for him to distinguish clearly the clothes he was standing up in. At 7 a. m. the cells were lighted for a short time, so that the prisoners might see to clean them out, and again for a time in the evening. The depressing effect of the darkness superadded to the loneliness is easy to imagine. Dirt and red tape reigned there. One of the prisoners requested to be allowed his own blanket in place of the reeking prison one. But when his wife brought it to him he was not permitted to have it because it was red—a revolutionary color. Communication with the outside world was carried on under great difficulties. Letters might only be written or received in the Russian language, and a petition was not accepted because it had been translated from the Finnish and had not been originally written in Russian. Visits to the prisoners were limited to half an hour once a week.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE JUDGES

But for the judges, worse than the physical discomforts of prison life, will be the knowledge that, on emerging from it, they will find their occupations gone and will have to adopt new professions in order to maintain their families. This will fall with especial hardness on the older men among them, whose pensions would normally be due within a few months or years, and who will now entirely lose them. It is only too possible that they will also have the pain of seeing the institution to the preservation of which they have devoted the best years of their lives either collapse entirely or be filled with nominees of the Russian Government.

They have at least this comfort, that by their noble self-sacrifice they are keeping alive the spirit of Finnish patriotism. They are, moreover, indirectly helping the cause of constitutional government in Russia. The Russian liberal press was and remains wholeheartedly on the side of the Finlanders in their struggle to maintain their constitution and is loud in its denunciation of the present outrage. It is sincerely to be hoped that wiser counsels may yet prevail at Petersburg. All Russians who have any real knowledge of Finland know that the present policy is in direct opposition to Russia's true interests there, and that if persisted in long enough it can only end in destroying what was once a very powerful thing, Finnish loyalty to the Russian crown. Is the Emperor rich enough to throw away the loyalty of such a people?

*Helsingfors, Finland*



# THE BOOK THAT HITS THE MARK

BY IRVING BACHELLER

*The substance of this paper upon "the book that hits the mark" was delivered by the genial humorist and student of human nature, who is the author of "D'ri and I" and "Eben Holden," at a dinner at the National Arts Club, New York City, last month.—THE EDITOR.*

NO man would take a subject of this kind without making a demonstration of modesty, but as I have no modesty to throw away, I shall content myself with assuring you that I do not propose to tell all that I do not know about this subject. I shall keep part of it for my own amusement. There are books that hit and books that get hit, and mine have been mostly the latter. I remember passing, one summer day, a military post on the Snake River in Wyoming, and stopping to register at the sergeant's office, that being the custom of travelers who went further on. As I wrote my name the sergeant pleased me by saying that he had read most of my books, and told of buying a copy of *D'ri and I* in a bookstore of Livingston, Montana, to send to a friend at Christmas time. He was going to his lodgings with the book in his hands; he raised the package above his head as a greeting to a friend across the way who quickly drew his revolver and shot at the book. On reaching home he found a bullet imbedded in its pages. As he finished the story of this adventure, a friend of mine remarked that it took something more than the energy of a bullet to get thru one of Bacheller's books.

I like the book that hits hard but hits kindly. There are many marks and a good many books that do not hit them, so I shall have more to say about marks than marksmen. The

greatest mark of all seems to me to be the Europeanization of America. Following the example of sundry French and Italian authors numbers of our own novelists have begun to aim at marks hid in slimy depths of thought beneath the level of polite conversation. Their efforts have become immensely and perilously popular in America, particularly among its young women. We are beginning to despise work and trade; we are putting aside the old ideals. Leisure and fun are the things that seem to concern us most.

Take the daughter of your butcher, or your grocer, or your baker. If he is a reasonably prosperous man, he sends her to a private school, where she learns the arts of leisure and of idleness, where she acquires all the delightful variations in the Fifth avenue dialect. She generally has a pair of obedient and respectful parents; often she is ignorant of the distinction between an adverb and an adjective, but she can converse in French and sing in Italian; she can tell you much about the work of Botticelli and Fra Angelico, but she knows little of the work of her own home; she trills and warbles and motors and whists; she engages in the titivation of toy dogs; she pounds the family piano; she eats chocolates and caramels enough to fill a well; she dreams of sunbursts and tiaras while her papa worries about notes and bills; she lies on downy beds of ease with the last best seller and worst smeller, then rises and goes out in quest of adventures; she grows in fat and folly; often she is both ox-eyed and peroxide; to her, work is the only misfortune, fat the only burden, and pimples the great enemy of womankind; she has created what we are pleased to call the servant

problem, which is only the drone problem, caused by the increasing number of those who toil not but have to be toiled for. Even her system cannot do its work, and the physician and the surgeon are added to the list of her servants and become as necessary as the cook and the chambermaid.

Her brother is educated in the wholesale fashion that has prevailed in the old country for centuries. The little educational plant in the home, in which Lincoln, Grant, Greeley, Edison, Clemens, Whitman got their educational start, has given him nothing. He has gone first to a boarding school, then to a college and probably a large college where he may enjoy the companionship and friendship of the sons of rich men. He often acquires habits of leisure and luxurious tastes. The effect of the whole thing is apt to discourage his faith in himself. He accepts an equipment of second-hand thoughts and ready-made opinions, and has become a member of a sort of thought trust. The young men who leave these great wholesale educational centers are apt to be pretty much alike. They have not the tremendous individuality of the home-made men of the last century. They go into some department of a great business and become one of many, thinking on one plane, and only in terms of profit and loss.

Now the mother and father of this boy and girl are not able to give them any assistance. The mother is too busy with her playmates, and the father is living from four to six months after date. So—all too briefly and hastily—I have indicated a mark which some of these books on exhibition ought to have hit, but which, I fear, may have escaped the observation of their authors.

## A CITY'S SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

THAT the city of Detroit pays annually \$6000 for the education of crippled children that must otherwise remain at home in ignorance is a fact not known even to many residents of that city. Hacks are provided at city expense in which the children may ride to and from school. In the Clinton street school several rooms are set aside for the education of these children apart from their more robust fellows. At present thirty-eight children are enrolled there. This does not include those in whom any lameness or deformity is slight and who are able to walk and attend the regular schools.

The school has been in operation three years. The children are provided with the same instruction that is given their healthy brothers and sisters. Few games can be played, and there is little active exercise of any kind. But the children find some compensation for this deprivation in the rides to and from school in the big covered hacks. They look to these trips as the event of their lives and never tire of them. Especially favored are those permitted to sit with the driver in front.

At the school house one room is used as a lunch room and kept in the charge of a competent woman. Here

the children are served a light bread and milk lunch at 10 a. m., and a warm lunch at noon.

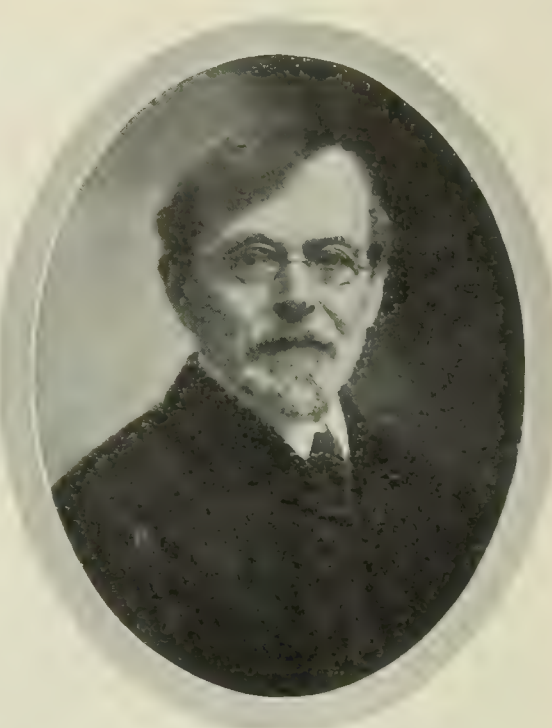
This school is fast becoming so popular that its facilities are crowded to the limit and additional accommodations must soon be provided. In another building a school for the blind is being operated on a similar plan. Here also covered carriages are used in which to convey the children to and from school and the number of pupils is so rapidly increasing and the scope of work being broadened that considerable additional appropriations will be required to accommodate the pupils another year.



# LITERARY TASTE AND THE PUBLISHING OF BOOKS

BY GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

*In asking Mr. Putnam, one of the veteran and commanding figures in American book publishing, to discuss for the readers of The Independent the present status of book publishing in America, we express the opinion that "the book publishing business at the present moment is experiencing a decided expansion and that the demand for more books is increasing and the supply keeping pace with it." We asked Mr. Putnam to indicate any new tendencies that are apparent in the business of the literary market or the taste of the public. What Mr. Putnam has to say is of particular interest as coming from one who has been a foremost leader in the movement for the reform of our copyright laws so as to give the American author and the American publisher the protection that they deserve in the production of American books.—THE EDITOR.*



GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM  
President of G. P. Putnam's Sons

**I** DOUBT whether any individual publisher would claim to have a clear or complete understanding as to the "present situation in the publishing business" or as to the "tendencies" that are at this time "apparent in the business" or in the "literary market" or in the "taste of the public."

Each publisher is doubtless fully occupied with the responsibilities of his own office and he can at best base his impressions as to what the book-buying public is wanting and is prepared to pay money for, only on the reports of his own salesmen and on such expressions of opinions as may come to him from the more intelligent of his bookselling correspondents.

The market for books in the United States is, of course, larger than it has been in any previous decade, but, as far as I am in a position to judge, the book-buying capacities and possibilities of this market have not increased in proportion to the population. My father did a better business in 1850 in the sale of standard literature in the communities which were at that time book-buying centers, than we are doing today in those same centers in proportion to the increase of the population. In some communities, in fact, particularly in certain cities of the South, the purchase of standard literature was larger, not only relatively, but absolutely, in 1850, than it is at the present.

A novel which possesses what is called "commanding interest" certainly secures, however, a larger sale

thruout the United States than at any previous time. On whichever side of the Atlantic it originates, the sale for a book accepted as presenting "popular qualities" is greater in the United States than in Great Britain.

The novel of the second group, that is to say, a group which comprises from fifty to one hundred titles each year, is also assured of a larger demand than ever before.

For the novels of the third and fourth importance (using the term purely with reference to their commercial possibilities), the prospects of success are no greater than they were fifty years ago and are possibly not as great. It is my impression that the supply of fairly well written books which deserve to come into print, but which have no very distinctive quality and which do not command attention, is larger in proportion to the number of possible readers than it was half a century ago.

There is an increasing interest in literature outside of fiction, and the demand for such books is not only larger than ever before, but it is probably more intelligently directed. Such books are being produced increasingly under international arrangements, that is to say, the editions of works address to English-speaking people are, under one arrangement or another, divided between Great Britain and the United States.

There has also been some increase in the number of international publications which are divided not between two markets, but between three or four or five. For these books,

published on the Continent in a language other than English, the division of outlay covers such items as the payments to authors, the cost of illustrations, the expense of research work, etc. The larger the number of markets among which such first outlays can be divided, the smaller the cost to be debited against each individual copy of all the editions, and the lower the price at which the buyer secures a book of world-wide importance.

The advantage on the part of American publishers in entering into such international publishing undertakings—undertakings which are of importance not only for the authors and publishers concerned, but for all the reading communities, is, however, materially lessened by the facilities extended under the American law (not only to libraries but to individuals), for the importation, irrespective of American copyright, of copies of trans-Atlantic editions of such books. The institutions making their purchases from trans-Atlantic dealers and importing direct, have the advantage also of securing their books free of duty. Such a provision, under which a direct bonus is given to the foreign book dealer at the expense of the American dealer, and which places institutions and individuals outside of the restrictions of the copyright law, is peculiar to the United States. The procedure brought about by such a copyright law discourages international publishing enterprises and works to the detriment not only of the American book trade, but of the American book-buying public.

The literary "taste" of the American public is undoubtedly improving from year to year, and this improvement may in part at least be accredited to the influence of the better class of journals which give attention to literary criticism, such as *The Dial* of Chicago, *The Nation*, *The Independent*, *The Outlook* and the *Times* of New York, etc.

In the department of fiction publishing, the supply is probably, as above indicated, greater than the demand, and it would be wiser if publishers would be more economical in the selection of books to be brought into print. For literature other than fiction, it is not likely that any attempt at restriction would be either desirable or advantageous. The books produced must at best fight for existence, and it will be only the fittest that survive.

New York City



## AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BY FANNIE FERN ANDREWS

SPECIAL COLLABORATOR, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

OF unusual significance to the progress of education is the proposed plan of the Dutch Government to hold an International Conference on Education at The Hague in 1914. The educators of different nations have met on many occasions in private educational congresses to discuss matters of common interest, but the Dutch Government proposes, for the first time, the official participation of the governments.

The specific object of the conference is, first, to discuss topics of common educational value. Among those mentioned in the call are: The teaching of history; religion and education; the authority and instruction; organization of instruction with a view to the selection of a career, the teaching of foreign languages; problems relating to school hygiene; instruction and instructors; contact and agreement between parents and the school; and the exchange among the several countries of professors (casu quo lecturers and tutors) of universities and others—teachers, students and pupils. France made further proposals: The training of teachers; cosmopolitan clubs in universities; principles of civic morality which can be taught in all countries. The program from the United States adds principles of citizenship which may be taught as common to all countries.

The similarity of the programs of these three countries, together with the informal expressions of opinion from educational authorities in other countries of Europe, indicates a common interest in educational problems.

It is recognized that, altho the educators of the world are making comparisons of educational standards, there exists no adequate means whereby this can be done thoroly and with scientific economy. The second object of the International Education Conference is to create such a means. The plan is to organize an International Council of Education, whose chief function shall be to keep educational authorities in one country abreast of educational progress in other countries. This council would become a clearing house of education. The council, it is proposed, will collate current educational opinion, probably by means of permanent committees of investigation and research. The value of such committees acting under the joint authority of

the several governments can hardly be estimated.

Another proposal is the organization of a bureau for the translation and distribution of standard educational literature, a large part of which is inaccessible to teachers, either on account of inadequate exchange system or because of the differences in language.

The idea of an International Educational Council, clothed with such powers, has met with wide approval both in Europe and in this country. Three years' work has already been done on the preliminaries of the conference, in which the United States takes a peculiar interest, since it was our Government which first proposed to the Government of The Netherlands to issue an invitation for an international education conference. The first invitation called the conference for September, 1913, but on account of the short time in which to arrange the conference, the Dutch Government postponed it until September, 1914.

This conference, in taking the first step for the organization of a clearing house of education, will render initial service in creating world standards in education which will develop those world ideals for which all civilization should strive.

### THE PULSOGRAPH

A RUSSIAN-BORN hydraulic engineer named N. W. Akimoff, who now lives in Philadelphia, has invented a clever and ingenious instrument for detecting and discovering the exact whereabouts of leaks in water mains. This device, which its inventor calls a "pulsograph," has recently been subjected to thoroughgoing tests by the New York City Water Department, with results that tend to confirm Mr. Akimoff's statement that his machine will save thousands of gallons of water and much money to any large water-supply system. Ordinarily leakage in underground water pipes is not detected until considerable water has been lost, and oftentimes a deal of costly digging has to be done before the break in the pipe is found. But with the "pulsograph" no pipe is buried too deeply for prompt and exact finding of any leak.

This is the way it works: A detachable pump with a quick lever valve, made fast to a hydrant, produces an overpressure which travels along the pipe underground, and the force of the overpressure is registered on the pulsograph. If there is a small leak the overpressure is relieved a few points; a larger leak is registered in corresponding meas-

ure. Thus, it is easy to tell whether there is a leak; but something more is necessary to tell just where the leak is.

When wave pressure is produced—that is, by causing an extra flow of water and checking it suddenly—the wave travels at the rate of 4000 feet a second. On the pulsograph dial the length of time before the return of the wave is represented by dots which divide the time into two-hundredth parts of a second. Since the wave speed is known it is an easy thing to calculate the distance from the leak to the hydrant to which the pulsograph is attached. If there is no relief in the overpressure, then there is no leak in the pipe between the point where the pulsograph is applied and the next hydrant.

### LEARNING AT CHURCH HOW TO LIVE

A CHICAGO pastor deserves credit for being the first to give public instructions to all who will come to his church Sundays in the laws, human and divine, that surround man in his social life. This church will teach the facts of medicine, hygiene, law, finance and so forth, every Sunday to all persons who come to the Sunday service provided for this purpose.

A number of professional men have volunteered their assistance and will aid the pastor, Rev. Edward L. Reiner, of the Waveland Avenue Congregational Church, in making the church a center for business and social life and health as well as religious activity.

A physician will tell how to keep well and maintain sanitary conditions and cleanliness in the home.

A lawyer will explain how to live in conformity with the city ordinances, and treat such other legal topics as may be of interest to city dwellers.

A banker will detail the uses and misuses of money and will give advice on methods of saving and suitable investments for people of limited means.

A large employer of labor will relate the present demands made upon employees, how to secure a position, how to fill it acceptably, etc.

A teacher will explain the mutual relation of the parent and school to the child, will show forth the necessity of various rules and aim to secure a more harmonious coöperation between teachers and parents.

Other professional people will be heard on subjects of interest to the congregation; the result aimed at is to fit humanity more perfectly for its environment.





GEORGE W. COLEMAN

A Baptist and an advertising man; leader of Ford Hall

## FORD HALL: A SEARCH FOR TRUTH

**I**N Boston this fall the sixth season of the Ford Hall Sunday Evening Meetings has opened. Commonly speaking, "Ford Hall" is a public forum for the consideration of social, religious and economic problems. But that sounds much too formal and uninteresting. Ford Hall is essentially human. It is really a Sunday evening gathering of everyday folks to listen to messages from some of the world's greatest thinkers and to talk over these messages and glean from each one some constructive truths.

The Ford Hall meetings were made possible thru the bequest of about a million dollars by the late Daniel Sharp Ford, owner of *The Youth's Companion*, to the Boston Baptist Social Union, the income to be used for the religious and temporal welfare of the working men and women of Boston. Ford Hall has been made a fact by a committee from the Social Union, headed by George W. Coleman, a prominent advertising man and a loyal Baptist.

The audience that crowds the hall to overflowing every Sunday night is about two-thirds men. It is one-third Jewish. Practically a third are Socialists. Some are anarchists. Many are atheists and agnostics. Men of foreign birth predominate. The guiding principles of the meetings are:

Nothing offensive to race, class or creed.

Nothing merely entertaining or purely technical.

Any subject that has moral and spiritual values.

The effort is to reach the unorthodox of all classes, religious, economic, political and social. To do this, speakers are drawn from all walks of life. They are men and women of broad vision—editors, judges, reformers, educators, labor leaders, writers, sociologists, scientists, business men. The speaker is not questioned as to his religion, and it makes small difference what his message is, so long as it is constructive and he is sincere. He must know his subject. If he does not he will never want to speak at Ford Hall again after the hour's grilling *questionnaire*, which always follows the address.

The speakers are not paid for their service. The musical program is rendered by volunteers. The ushers volunteer. Mr. Coleman, the chairman and director of the meetings, gives his service. Briefly, the burden of the messages preached is:

The gospel of reconciliation between classes.

Justice and good will to all men.

Respect for the other man's religion.

Tolerance of the other man's economic point of view.

Interpretation of the Church to the masses, and the masses to the Church.

The audience is, Cooper Union excepted, probably the most cosmopolitan in America. The meetings are not religious services; neither are they secular gatherings. Rather is Ford Hall the meeting place between the Church and the world outside of the Church. The meetings have become as a church to those who will have nothing to do with organized religion or any recognized Church. They are a safety-valve for the pent-up feelings of the outraged and the oppressed. The reaction of the meetings on the Churches has been as significant as their effect upon the audiences themselves. Notwithstanding having all the elements that might contribute confusion and riot, such as having a Jesuit priest standing on a Baptist platform to speak on the dangers of socialism to a crowd largely radical, the chairman has never been obliged to use a gavel. Perfect order has never, in the history of the meetings, been broken.

The meetings are conducted much as any ordinary meeting. They open with a hymn of patriotic nature. Then follows half an hour of vocal or instrumental music. Then the address, followed by the *questionnaire*, at which time the audience is given the opportunity to ask questions and

draw out any points the speaker may not have covered. The meeting closes with another patriotic hymn.

The Ford Hall idea is bound to live and grow and it has already spread to half a dozen other cities. It is not an experiment. It rests on the fundamental brotherhood of man, and it expresses the search for truth.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ON TRIAL

**I**N a recent number of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports Consul-General John L. Griffiths, of London, reviews the report for the first year of the operation of the unemployment insurance law, under which provision is made during periods of unemployment and illness for the great body of employees in the United Kingdom. Altogether 2,500,000 unemployment books were issued under the act, so that most of those on small wages at least are ready to take advantage of it. Some 400,000 individual workmen claimed benefits under the act. Only 7 per cent of these were excluded after investigation. The maximum of unemployed falling within the provisions of the act was 118,000 and the minimum 67,000. The highest payment for any one week approached \$100,000; the lowest was \$23,500. The aggregate for the year was \$1,150,000. While the insurance law has been in operation for a year there have been only six months of experience in the payment of unemployment benefits. This accounts for the small sum expended. It is recognized besides that this was a very good year and no conclusion can be drawn as to what would result in poor times.

The officials who have had most to do with the administration of the act express themselves as very well satisfied. Above all, at the close of the year, there was an invested balance of nearly \$8,000,000, and this is expected to increase during good years and serve as a fund to fall back on in the lean years. It has been made clear that government insurance has tended to encourage rather than discourage private and voluntary efforts along the same line. The permanent secretary says in his report: "It is too soon to judge of the ultimate economic and social effects of the scheme of national insurance against unemployment. . . . We have yet to experience its working during a period of depression in the labor market. . . . However, the initial difficulties of bringing the scheme into operation have been successfully overcome."



# A HOLIDAY TRIP INTO THE LAND OF BOOKS

BY CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE

THE ancient Brahmans laid a stern interdict upon all travel and to this may be attributed in good part the stagnation which later prevailed in their social and religious customs, their agricultural and industrial methods. Stability is a valuable asset of civilization but may be purchased at too great cost. Some will have it that the differentiating element of the western world is in the last analysis its migratory activity. From the time the ancient Dorians pushed into the Balkan peninsula to the establishment of the Germanic states upon the ruins of the old Roman empire, the western Aryans were driven forward by a mighty *Wanderlust*. Since Columbus discovered America this racial instinct has been developed into individual character and distinction by the continuous search for new things in geography and science, industry and art, natural beauty and social experiment. Today the discoverer is forcing the remotest corners of the earth to yield up their world-old secrets, the inventor is compelling the most impalpable powers of nature to submit to his yoke, and the whole of modern society is seething with a restless desire to go somewhere and see or do something else. The evidences of this spirit are everywhere present in prevailing pleasures and pastimes. Not an American village but has its little coterie who have "toured abroad," its well-patronized travelogues, and its enthusiastic partisans of Dr. Cook. Even staid Brahmanism is said to be losing caste because its adherents are now responding to opportunities of travel the like of which have been denied to a hundred preceding generations. A holiday without its foreign trip or mountain climb is dull and tiresome. We cannot sing of "Home Sweet Home" until we have roamed "amid pleasures and palaces" abroad. We forever chant the praises of the unscalable mountain peak and the inaccessible fastness of the wilds.

Facility of travel and increasing knowledge have been mighty factors in encouraging this passion for wider personal experience. Carlyle once declared that railroads were "mostly employed for the transport of fools best left at home." In spite, however, of this harsh dictum of the sage of Craigenputtock, more humble wise men have found the iron rails of inestimable value in social progress and mental culture. To the prodigious efforts of the railway and steamship managers, who vie with each other in discovering some new comfort in transportation or rare touch of scen-

ic beauty to entice the inexperienced or titillate the sluggish palate of the wayworn traveler and sightseer, we may justly add the continual lure of the publisher who stimulates while he ministers to this growing taste for far-away attractions and unfamiliar scenes. In the great stream of holiday books we find more flowing from the springs of travel than from any other source. Here one may find satisfaction for almost any fancy, be it visiting literary shrines, *Hunting the Elephant in Africa*, following a guide thru the mazes of an art gallery, or wandering along romantic rivers and lakes. City and country alike are exploited in outline sketches and intimate studies. Pen and brush and camera conspire to reveal the most striking and instructive, the most real and most romantic in the world that lies just beyond our pres-

ent view. And these aids to the imagination from the bookmaker's hands have the triple advantage of recalling slumbering memories, furnishing instant enjoyment and supplying mental stones for future use. The rich and varied holiday output invites a long and pleasurable trip into the land of books.

*A Traveler at 40.* What an enticing title! We respond with avidity to the thought of wandering over seas with one old enough to perceive the essentials of culture and disentangle them from the complexity of the passing show, and yet not so old as to have dulled the edge of his enjoyment and interest in the follies and foibles of his fellow-creatures. But some disappointment awaits us on our first venture. Mr. Dreiser, indeed, gives us to understand that he is quite sophisticated, even if this is his first



"YES! I WILL GO WITH THEE," SAID TOMMELISE

An illustration by W. Heath Robinson for Hans Andersen's *Fairy Tales* (Holt)





"OPEN THE CROCK!" SAID WIND-RUSH . . . "OR IT WILL BE A SORRY THING FOR YOU"

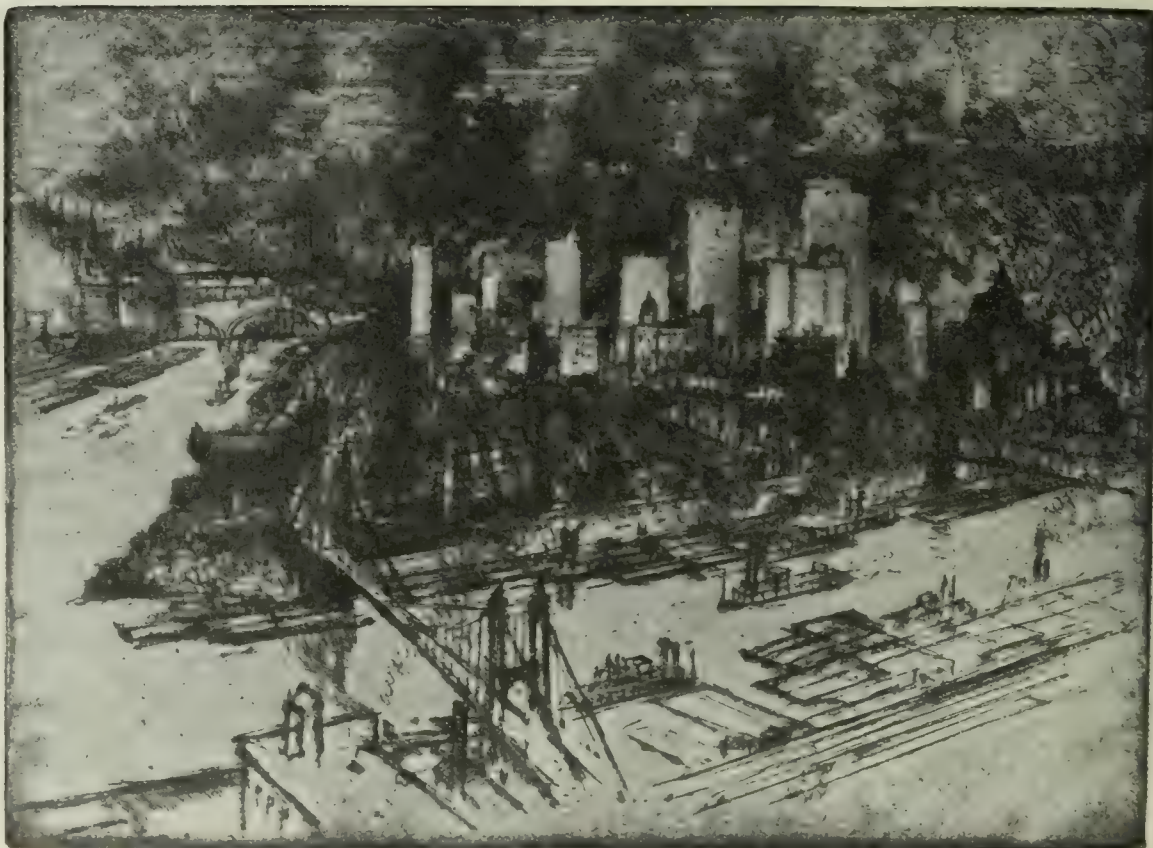
Drawn by Mary Hamilton Frye for Velma Swanston Howard's edition of *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils*, by Selma Lagerlof (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

voyage across the Atlantic, and we are led to expect some shrewd observations on men, women and things. Altho he visits the familiar places of the tourist, his related experiences are not those usually recorded. Many of them, we are bound to say, are not worth recording. In his struggle to achieve the unconventional he often falls into the insignificant or wallows in the unsavory. As the reader follows the photographic descriptions of the author's doings and feelings, he is struck by the incoherency and lack of point in the detached scenes and impressions. There is no subtle integration thru the touch of strong personality, of idealism, of interpretation in the light of some worthy philosophy of life. The straining for effect has vitiated the judgment and destroyed the perspective, while the book is full of valuable crude materials. We fare much better under the pilotage of another novelist. Mr. Arnold Bennett. A far different atmosphere prevails in his equally realistic sketches of *Paris Nights and Other Impressions of Places and People*. He, too, takes us the round from Paris to the Riviera, to Italy, London and Provincial England. There is everywhere in his writing a certain freshness of view and vigor of expression. Whether it be in a discussion of the Russian ballet or in a meditation on war, in a description of the forest of Fontainebleau or in a picture of the miners of the English Midlands, we are sure to feel the impulse of the artist and the

suggestiveness of the keen and sympathetic observer of life. While Mr. Bennett can interest his readers in a mountain climb or peradventure in hotel architecture and equipment, he inspires warmer enthusiasm when he writes on social themes and especially when he draws his intimate portraits of life in rural England. Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Dreiser have been fortunate in having their books appropriately illustrated by lively sketches from the hands of well known artists.

If time allowed we might start

again from New York with Mrs. French (Anne Warner) and, visiting *The Meccas of the World*, watch the drama of modern life thru her critical eyes. We should not relish all her thrusts at our home customs, but we would quickly acknowledge the reasonable basis for her delineation of the rawness, the superficiality, and even sordiness of New York social life, in contrast with the more finished, subtle and ingenuous culture of Paris, the childlike gaiety and extravagance of Vienna, the gloom and haughty poverty of Madrid and the stolid practicality of London. In the San Francisco editor, Mr. George Hamilton Fitch, who styles himself *The Critic in the Occident*, we have a more genial and informing companion for our journey. His impressions are those of a man of culture and wide reading. He has not forgotten the Spanish proverb that says, "He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him." His descriptions of the art and architecture of Greece, Italy, France and England, as well as his comments on the present day life of the people are made in the spirit of appreciation and the desire to help others in forming just estimates. More than sixty reproductions from photographs aid in making this volume a valuable preparation for the readers' contemplated trip abroad. But perchance you are planning to visit a more restricted area, or have special interests and associations in old England. How easily we may secure competent guidance there! It is a small land, but rich in historic and literary suggestions. A note of warning will



THE PENINSULA AND THE SKYSCRAPERS

An etching by Joseph Pennell, in Robert Haven Schauflier's *Romantic America* (Century)



be sounded at the very outset. We must not go in haste. It is only *A Leisurely Tour in England* that brings adequate returns. Whether we walk or cycle, drive or motor, the method must be but a means not an end in itself. The automobile trip does not necessarily issue in "hurry-graphs," tho it takes persistent will power to prevent such a catastrophe. With Mr. Hissey in command of the car one may escape from the usual routes and explore at leisure the more secluded and unfrequented spots where life still runs on much the same as it has these hundreds of years. The charm of rural antiquity, the simplicity and strength of social customs, the curious traditions and superstitions of the country folk are to be learned and appreciated only by this intimate contact with those who speak a village dialect and shy at the questions of a stranger.

Most travelers cannot, however, spend the necessary time to become intimately acquainted with the spirit of England's quaint survivals of a former age. They wish to see and know the characteristic expressions of her life and history, the things which give her individuality and importance in the modern world, and differentiate her from other lands. No better volume could be selected to reveal the typical and attractive *As It Is in England* than the delightful survey of Mr. Osborne. Cathedral towns and old abbeys, Cornwall and the lakes, Sherwood forest and Oxford indicate the range and interest of Mr. Osborne's beautifully bound book. If one misses from its pages any mention of the world's great metropolis he will find the omission more than made good by Mr. Forman's intimate picture of *London*, which the author describes as "the most romantic spot on earth to those of us whose tongue is English." Should the traveler have an antiquarian interest he will not fail to secure the splendid historical, archaeological and descriptive study of *Salisbury Plain, Its Stones, Cathedral City, Villages and Folk*. So much of religious history, romance and legend center in this strangely beautiful section that any adequate presentation of the subject would command immediate attention. Miss Noyes has, moreover, performed her task with exceptional ability, and the illustrations are as praiseworthy as the text.

Those of pronounced literary taste will, of course, make as much as possible of their pilgrimage to the shrine of the world's greatest poet. To find their way amid the pitfalls of spurious traditions and gain easy access to the spots the poet has made sacred, ardent devotees will need to consult



THE TORRENT IN THE VALLEY OF GLENCOE  
One of N. C. Wyeth's illustrations for Stevenson's *Kidnapped* (Scribner's)

the excellent essays and notes in Mr. Henry C. Shelley's *Shakespeare and Stratford*. Or if you have a whole holiday to give up to it, let Dr. Oliver Huckel escort you *Through England with Tennyson*. Never was the truth of Goethe's statement more finely illustrated, that to understand the poet you must visit the poet's land. As you pass from Somersby to Faringford and Tintagel by the Sea, you catch with fresh appreciation the notes of the fen and bog and windy crag that often make the basic harmony of the poet's music.

When one wearies of chasing the fairies over the English moors or Shakespeare's Ghost from Henley Street to New Place, he may well retire to the *Scottish Highways and Byways in the Border* where, according to the best information obtainable on the spot, the tables will be turned, and wraiths and warlocks will hover on his track. There is said to be no danger, however, for one may

always call to his aid and certain deliverance the Ettrick Shepherd or one of the Border Minstrels. But who can wander over the Eildon hills or along the Teviot and Tweed without conjuring up the spirit of Sir Walter Scott? Not only those bonnie hills and valleys around Abbotsford and Dryburgh, but the northern lochs, the highland glens and heather-covered mountainsides, as well as romantic portions of old England are justly called by Mr. Olcott, *The Country of Sir Walter Scott*. It was his magic wand that cast on them the spell which still enchants the traveler into the preference of fiction over reality. What boots it that the gentle Amy Robsart never saw the walls of Kenilworth Castle? We who have been there know that her spirit, nevertheless, haunts the ruined tower.

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borderland between the Orient and Occident which we call *The Near East*, where the streams of two great civilizations are so inextricably mixt that separation seems impossible, and the beholder is perplexed and bewildered by the strange shapes that rise from the confused mass like the genii in some tale from the Arabian Nights. Mr. Hichens has given us an exquisite picture of this tumultuous meeting ground of the West and the East, with its contrast-

ing lights and shadows, its contending religions, its harmonies and discords. Constantinople "in the shadow of its marvelous walls, guarded by innumerable towers and girdled by forests of cypresses, lies like some great magician, glittering, mysterious, crafty, praying, singing, intriguing, assassinating, looking to East and West, watchful and full of fascination." Not less vivid and captivating are Mr. Hichens' descriptions of Dalmatia, and the scenic beauties and artistic ruins of Greece. His volume, so richly illustrated by photographs and paintings—some of them reproduced in color—by Jules Guérin, is a holiday treasure of exceptional worth.

And now that we are in Greece some readers will desire to linger for awhile to study *Athens, the Violet-Crowned* by the aid of Miss Whiting's delightful volume in which description, history and personal experience are happily blended. Others with special interests in Hellenic culture and art may remain still longer to delve into the scholarly volume by Professor Weller, which discusses at length with suitable maps, plans and pictures the artistic development of *Athens and Its Monuments*.

On our return journey we must pause long enough in Italy to call attention to Mr. Hutton's choice volume of essays in his well known style on *The Cities of Romagna and the Marches*. Nor can we neglect this opportunity to introduce the reader to Mrs. Fraser's well-written volumes of reminiscence, history and legendary stories, entitled *Italian Yesterdays*. In some of her accounts a too eager faith has crowded out historical investigation and led to unwarranted expressions, but due allowance can be made for these defects.

Would that we could turn aside to enjoy with Mr. Sherrill, *A Stained Glass Tour in Italy!* How tempting is the invitation to visit hilltown and city in search of those rich and varied colored gems mellowed by age, thru which the light breaks with unwonted beauty! In France, however, there awaits us the brilliant and penetrating study of *Mont St. Michel and Chartres*, by Mr. Henry Adams, published in sumptuous style under the direction of the American Institute of Architects and the editorship of Ralph Adams Cram. These great monuments of art embody so much energy and aspiration of the later Middle Ages that an understanding of them reveals the essential influences of that creative era. This is most adequately shown and abundantly illustrated in Mr. Adams' remarkable book. Those who enjoy the old Flemish and Dutch painters will



take delight in the keen appreciations and criticisms of *The Masters of Past Time* written years ago by Eugène Fromentin in his best style and now fortunately appearing in a worthy translation.

And now we have barely touched the home shore when some one propounds the staggering question, Why not travel in one's own country rather than rushing abroad? Have we not the greatest mountains and rivers, the richest plains and highest waterfalls, the broadest lakes and wildest glens? Why not see this teeming grandeur and varied beauty first? There may be many and grave reasons, but we will not stop to refute them lest we lose the time of a profitable excursion in the idle talk of disputation. It is often hard to perceive the beautiful or the romantic in the nearby and familiar, but when the skilled interpreter has pointed them out for us we revel in the new delights and marvel that they lay so long undiscovered by our side. Some such wonder and joy comes to us as we open the magnificently illustrated volume of Robert Haven Schauffler. We are convinced at once that there is a *Romantic America*. Not only the Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon with their soul-stirring beauty and august splendor, but industrial Pittsburgh with its mysterious veil of smoke and tongues of lurid flame, the quaint life of the Creole city and the historic sites of Old Virginia and New England, under the vitalizing touch of Mr. Schauffler's pen, all yield their thrills of pleasure and cast upon us that indefinable spell which arises from the half unknown or that which perhaps in its deeper essence seems to pass the bounds of the knowable. While Mr. Schauffler does not omit them from his romantic journey, *The Old Spanish Missions of California* are more fully treated in Mr. Paul Elder's historical and descriptive sketches. His illustrations, taken chiefly from photographs by Western artists, are most tastily arranged to elucidate the text and appeal to the eye of the reader.

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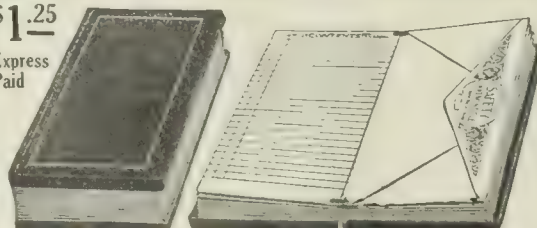
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*The Carolina Mountains*, by Margaret W. Morley. With frontispiece in color, pictorial cover and many illustrations from photographs by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

*Our Southern Highlanders*, by Horace Kephart. Illustrated by photographs. New York: Outing Publishing Co. \$2.50.

*The Mountains about Williamstown*, by George Lansing Raymond, LL. D. With an introduction by Marion M. Miller. Illustrated with photographs. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

*Highways and Byways from the St. Lawrence to Virginia*, by Clifton Johnson. With notes giving information about automobile routes, etc. Illustrated with photographs by the author. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

*In the Heart of Old Canada*, by William Wood. Toronto: W. Briggs. \$1.50.

*The Coming Canada*, by Joseph King Goodrich. Illustrated with forty photographs. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

*America As I Saw It, or America Revisited*, by Mrs. Alec Tweedie. Illustrated by photographs and etchings. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.

*The Panama Canal*, by Earle Harrison. Sixteen pictures in color made from original autochrome photographs by the author. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.

*Pacific Shores from Panama*, by Ernest Peixotto. Illustrated with sketches by the author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

*Excursions*, by Henry D. Thoreau. Latest volume in edition of Thoreau's works. Illustrated by Clifton Johnson. Thirty-three full-page illustrations from photographs. Introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.

*Ramona*, by Helen Hunt Jackson. Tourist's edition. With explanatory introduction and twenty-four illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

*Under the Greenwood Tree*, by Thomas Hardy. Illustrated in color by Keith Henderson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

*A Changed Man, the Waiting Supper and Other Tales*, by Thomas Hardy. A collection of stories written from 1881 to 1900. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.35.

*Tom Brown's School Days*, by Thomas Hughes. Edited by F. Sidgwick. Illustrated in color. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

*Kidnapped*, by Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

*Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales with Illustrations*. Sixteen plates in color and many line drawings. Illustrated by W. Heath Robinson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.50.

*The Wonderful Adventures of Nils*, by Selma Lagerlöf. Twenty-six illustrations in color by Mary Hamilton Frye. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

*The Arabian Nights Entertainments*, by F. Jenkins Olcott. Illustrated in color by Monroe Orr. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

*Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam*, by Edward Fitzgerald. Twenty-four illustrations in color and border design by Willy Pogány. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

*The Tiling of Felix*, by Van Dyke. Illustrated in color by Herbert Moore. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

*Parsifal*, by Richard Wagner. Text written by T. W. Rolleston. Decorated and illustrated in color by Willy Pogány. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$6.

*Poems from Leaves of Grass*, by Walt Whitman. Illustrated in color. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent, December 10, 1863

#### EDITORS' BOOK-TABLE

POEMS BY JEAN INGELOW. Boston. Roberts Brothers. 1863. New York: Blakeman & Mason. 16mo. pp. 256.

Here and there through these poems are heard echoes of Tennyson and Browning. Miss Ingelow knows and loves them and feels them. But the poems are her own still, and very remarkably sweet and thoughtful and musical, and full of deep feeling. Her mind is full and overflowing with thoughts both poetical and true; and she thinks them in truly poetical ways; and the rhythm and the words and the



repetitions (evidently a favorite habit) are very full of the peculiar musical quality which may be called the body of perfect poetry, as the poetical quality of its thoughts is its soul. This music is in these poems mostly faultless and often marvelous.

IN WAR TIME and other poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1864. 12mo. pp. 152.

Mr. Whittier's numerous congregation need no new laud of their favorite poet's lofty and pure morality, strong faith, active imagination, and vigorous and sometimes rough versification. This volume includes, "Barbara Frietchie," "Andrew Rykman's Prayer," "At Port Royal," and other deservedly favorite compositions.

THE LIFE OF JESUS. By Ernest Rénan. Translated from the original French by C. E. Wilbour. New York: Carleton. MDCCCLXIV. 12mo. pp. 376.

This work which is making such a stir in Europe, will not, we think, produce much excitement here; because it is an infidel book, and this nation is too thoroughly Christian to be upset by one more infidel. . . . On the whole, it is not the novelty of the assumptions and statements of the book that give it any power, but the remarkable skill with which the results of much learned study are put into a form, at once so clear, so compact, and so popular.

## PEBBLES

### WHAT IS CARNEGIE NOTED FOR?

Answers from papers submitted by pupils in a recent New York Regents' examination in elementary United States history.

He invented: wireless telegraphy, carriages, reaper, sleeping car, steam laundry, Atlantic cable, bicycle, medicine, railroad, wagons, typewriter, printing press, screwdriver, steam propeller, electric light, threshing machine, wheel-rake, harrow, airship, electric car, levees along Mississippi River.

He was: a general in the Spanish-American war, a British spy, Secretary of War, governor, an orator, president of the Northern Pacific R.R., first man to sail to China with ship and crew.

He found that steam had power, discovered an anesthetic, started for Europe to get help for the South, became wealthy by manufacturing glue, urged Congress to annex Hawaii, and wrote a book.

He is: the best after-dinner speaker in America, a phylonsiphith, a phynopsis, a thanatopsis, the head of the weather bureau, an auto speeder, a steel magnet, the head of the steel trust, and trains wild animals.—*The History Teacher's Magazine*.

"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean—I've known you long enough to drop the 'Miss,' haven't I?"

She fixed her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze.

"Yes, I think you have," she said. "What prefix do you wish to substitute?"—*Catholic Citizen*.

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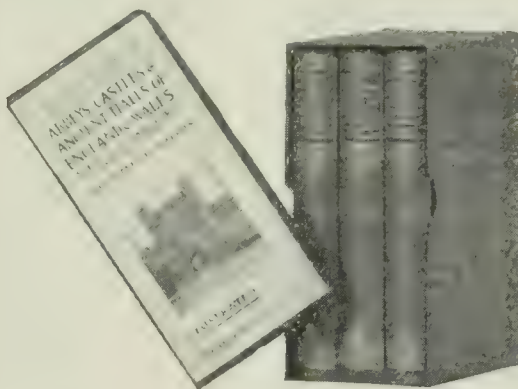
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Willie's Mama—Why not, William?

Profane Willie—There won't be a damned soul there.—*Gargoyle*.

There was a young teacher named Beauchamp,  
And her pupils, O didn't she teauchamp?

For when they were bad

She made them feel sad

Wherever she happened to reauchamp.

—*The School Bulletin*.

Ketcham—And during your stay abroad did you meet any old ruins?

Miss Gotrox—I was proposed to by three.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl*.

Boarding-house Mistress—What part of the chicken do you wish?

Freshman—Some of the meat, please.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl*.

Prof. (lecturing)—It's deeds, young men, not words that count.

Voice—Did you ever send a cablegram? (Class dismissed.)—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl*.



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## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### YOU MAY ONE DAY BE AN OLD MAN

Perhaps as many as ninety-five out of every one hundred men who reach the age of seventy are dependent in varying degrees on the bounty of others for such sustenance and comforts as they enjoy. Some of these are well cared for by the prosperous families of which they are members; some become charges of the state; many secure a bare living in exchange for the small services they are able to render. In the full flower of their manhood, nearly all of them were average producers; a respectable proportion were exceedingly prosperous. Why, at the least capable period of life, are so many persons doomed to the miseries of poverty?

Strength feels its power, refuses to consider its decline, and notes its passing only when called upon to regret it. Youth knows no failures, regards the future only as a field for conquests and imagines itself immortal. "In raising a child," wrote Joseph Joubert, "remember its old age." The strong, productive young man, having consideration for his own twilight period, could observe this admonition with profit to himself and his fellows.

We are now in the "shag end" of the year. While the present is always the best time in which to begin any good work, inclination generally postpones it to the beginning of a succeeding cycle—next week, next month, next year. Men seem to feel that New Year's Day is the one upon which reforms should become effective. We would not break summarily with much beloved bad habits, and we find it easier and more pleasant to acquire new virtues slowly. Besides, at this time of year the holiday spirit is upon us—in the air—loosening the purse-strings of those with purses containing any tokens of value, and driving those with little and those with less into debt. There must be merriment, real and pretended. The joy of him who borrows or postpones the payment day is but the veneer of a carking, gnawing worry. But he must have even this tear-bespattered smile. So the good work of beginning to provide the staff and crutch for old age must go over to the "first of the year."

Resolve now. Let's see, what is it Dr. Young says? The good poet was not thinking of insurance when he wrote these lines, but nothing that has been penned since on that subject is more appropriate, keeping in mind the important truth that it is a benefit of such a nature as that it must be accepted when not needed. "Be wise today; 'tis madness to defer: Next day the fatal precedent will plead; Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life.



Procrastination is the thief of time;  
Year after year it steals, till all are  
flown,  
And to the mercies of a moment leaves  
The vast concerns of an eternal scene.

"All pay themselves the compliment to  
think  
They one day shall not drivel; and their  
pride  
On this reversion takes up ready  
praise,—  
At least their own; their future selves  
applaud  
How excellent that life they ne'er will  
lead.

"All promise is poor dilatory man,  
And that thru every change: when  
young indeed,  
In full content we sometimes nobly  
rest,  
Unanxious for ourselves; and only  
wish,  
As duteous sons, our fathers were more  
wise."

There are thousands of young men  
earning from \$600 to \$1000 a year who  
can easily afford to start the work of  
building a competency for old age by  
investing \$50 a year in a twenty-year  
endowment of \$1000, or in a twenty-  
payment life policy for \$2000 at \$55  
to \$60 a year. The main thing is to  
contract the saving habit early and,  
year by year, as the results increase,  
courage and determination to enhance  
the little fortune harden. At forty or  
forty-five, when the man has not yet  
lost the verve and vigor of the boy, if  
he has taken care to save thru addi-  
tional policies as opportunity gave oc-  
casion, he has at hand a substantial  
capital which, if wisely employed, in-  
sures his future.

All savings cannot be invested in life  
insurance. That would be impracticable.  
But it is no exaggeration to assert that  
no other form of saving will compare  
with it in value, permanence and safety  
considered. It is a surety whether the  
owner dies in a day or lives beyond the  
allotted span. Stand faithfully by it  
during the years of plenty and strength,  
and it will be a fortress of safety in the  
day of adversity and the night of age.

Abate nothing of your Christmas  
cheer and your New Year's frolics, but  
resolve now that before January is old  
that a start will be made on that com-  
petency you will need at sixty-five or  
seventy.

Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, last  
week reappointed Frank H. Hardison  
Commissioner of Insurance of that  
state.

The Paternelle Insurance Company of  
Paris has qualified to do business in  
New York State, confining its activi-  
ties to fire reinsurances.

According to the forthcoming annual  
report of the Washington Industrial  
Insurance Commission the lumber in-  
dustry furnished about one-half of all  
the accidents in that state that are cov-  
ered by the workmen's compensation  
law. In a year the rate per \$100 of pay-  
roll has advanced from \$1.46 to \$2.08.

*The Favorite Present-Day Writer of Animal Stories for  
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Hunt**

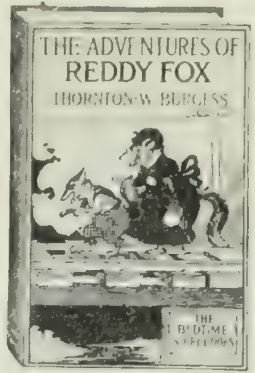
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### THE COST OF FOOD

In Washington the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture are making investigations as to the causes of the high cost of living. A sharp reduction of tariff rates, with the removal of duties on many articles of food, has not perceptibly affected prices. We are importing beef, butter and eggs, but prices remain high. One ship brought 12,000 quarters of beef to New York, last week, but prices were not changed. This seems to be a large shipment, but it was less than one day's supply for the city. Egg boycotts have been organized by consumers in many parts of the country, and a million eggs were recently received in New York from Russia. But the price of eggs continues to offend. Cold storage is by many held to be responsible for the high cost of eggs and meat. There is pending in Congress a bill, said to have the support of the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture, aimed at the storage warehouses, and the owners of these warehouses may find themselves defendants in a Trust suit.

There is complaint in every civilized country about the high cost of living and the advance of prices in recent years. In Canada, deputations from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg have asked Premier Borden to appoint a commission of inquiry. Here and elsewhere this high cost is the cause of much unrest. Strikes are made by it, and the higher wages gained by strikes, while aiding those who demanded them, tend to make living more expensive for others, and sometimes for themselves.

The causes are worldwide, and there should be a competent international commission to make a thoro inquiry, to say what the causes are, and to propose remedies, if any can be found. Such a commission would not be affected by local political conditions. It would have no political doctrines or platforms to defend or to attack. Two or three years ago the appointment of such a commission, on the initiative of the United States, was proposed and urged by Professor Fisher, of Yale University, and a bill embodying his suggestion was pending for some time in Congress. It should be taken up and discussed at the present session. And it should be past. Such an inquiry should be made, and it is unfortunate that the work was not begun two years ago.

### FREE WOOL

The tariff duty on raw wool was removed on December 1. Large quantities of imported wool had been held in bonded warehouses at ports of entry, awaiting this change. There were 44,000,000 pounds in Boston, 18,000,000 in New York and 10,000,000 in Philadelphia, having a value of about \$15,000,000. Nearly all of it has now been withdrawn by manufacturers. It is asserted

that they gain little or nothing by the removal of the duty, because the prices of foreign wools have been advanced by the producers and sellers.

### MR. SCHWAB'S GLOOMY VIEWS

It may be that a statement given to the public last week by the Secretary of the Navy accounts for the pessimistic opinions recently expressed by Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mr. Schwab asserted that, because of the reduction of tariff rates, the country is "facing the most serious depression it has ever known." We showed last week that for this assertion there was no support in the reports of our manufacturers and of trade authorities as to the effect of tariff reduction upon competing imports of manufactured goods from Germany or elsewhere.

Secretary Daniels has been trying to save something in the purchase of material for the new battleship "Pennsylvania." He has stimulated competition in the bidding and has sought to avoid the exactions of what he believes to be a combination agreement of the most prominent manufacturers. There were bids last week relating to the stern tube shafts of the ship. "Award has been made," says the Secretary, "to an independent firm in Baltimore, for \$12,960. This is but little more than half of the price in the bid of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which was \$23,328." Mr. Daniels adds that up to the present time he has made a saving of nearly \$750,000 in the construction of this battleship by stimulating competition and encouraging the comparatively small independent manufacturers. We do not see that the cost of production at their mills can be less than the cost at Mr. Schwab's great factories. But they are satisfied with a little more than half of his price. Their price may be, and probably is, so low that it prevents successful competition from abroad, while his may be high enough to invite such competition. And if all the steel manufacturers in this country should adopt and maintain his scale of prices, the resulting competition from abroad would probably cause depression at their mills.

### TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Pujo Money Trust investigating committee, recently said in a public address that there had been a sudden cessation of business activity, and that, in his opinion, the time had come to restore confidence. This should be done by "calling a halt upon further governmental investigation" and by reframing and strengthening the laws. He is now engaged in drafting a series of bills which are to supplement the bills proposed in the Pujo committee's report. It will be recalled that those bills imposed rigorous restrictions upon Stock

Exchanges and Clearing House associations, requiring the incorporation of the exchanges and subjecting them and their members to the penalty of being forbidden to use the mails. They also provided for the amendment of the national banking act in many respects. The supplemental bills will be aimed at the fiscal agencies of great corporations, and will attempt to prevent the association of these corporations with firms of bankers. Like the original Pujo bills, they relate to many details of banking and corporation management.

It does not seem to us that the passage of these measures in Congress, or the discussion of them in the Senate and the House, will restore confidence and promote healthful business activity. In his public address Mr. Untermyer said: "The patient is so ill that further diagnosis will be more likely to kill than to cure. We must be content to apply the remedies." It may be that the patient needs good nursing. This he cannot get from the Pujo committee and Mr. Untermyer. And we are not ready to admit that his judgment and that of his committee as to remedies is infallible. What they call a remedy for Stock Exchanges, for example, is not a remedy, and should not be administered, even if Thomas W. Lawson does regard it as a medicament of sovereign power which would greatly reduce the cost of living.

A British holding company, capitalized at \$75,000,000, has taken over the two leading petroleum companies of California, and will market their output, for the transportation of which twelve large tank ships will be built.

Recent returns show that forty-six of our railroad companies and 145 industrial corporations have 929,282 stockholders, with an average holding of ninety-three shares.

Our exports are growing. In October they exceeded those of any previous month. For the ten months ending with October they amounted to \$2,005,010,884, against \$1,870,657,995 in the corresponding months of last year, and \$1,665,866,850 in the ten months of 1911. It is expected that the increase of exports of manufacturers for the full calendar year will be about \$100,000,000.

The following dividends are announced:

General Chemical Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company (New York & Harlem Railroad Company), 5 per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

Utah Copper Company, Quarterly, 75 cents per share, payable December 31.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, extra 3½ per cent, payable December 31.

The American Tobacco Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable December 31.



## DIVIDENDS

## THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

111 Fifth Avenue,

New York, December 3, 1913.

A dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  on the Preferred Stock of The American Tobacco Company was today declared payable January 2, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 13, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

## GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. ( $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) will be paid January 2, 1914, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M., December 17, 1913.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

## LIGGETT &amp; MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., November 26, 1913.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

## MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, November 29, 1913.

A regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1913, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 6, 1913. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

## THE NEW YORK CENTRAL &amp; HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasury Department.

New York, Dec. 8, 1913.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the capital stock of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on the 2d day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

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(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

## UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 22d quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. ( $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) per quarter on par value, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 5, 1913. The books for the transfer of the stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 5, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., December 10, 1913.

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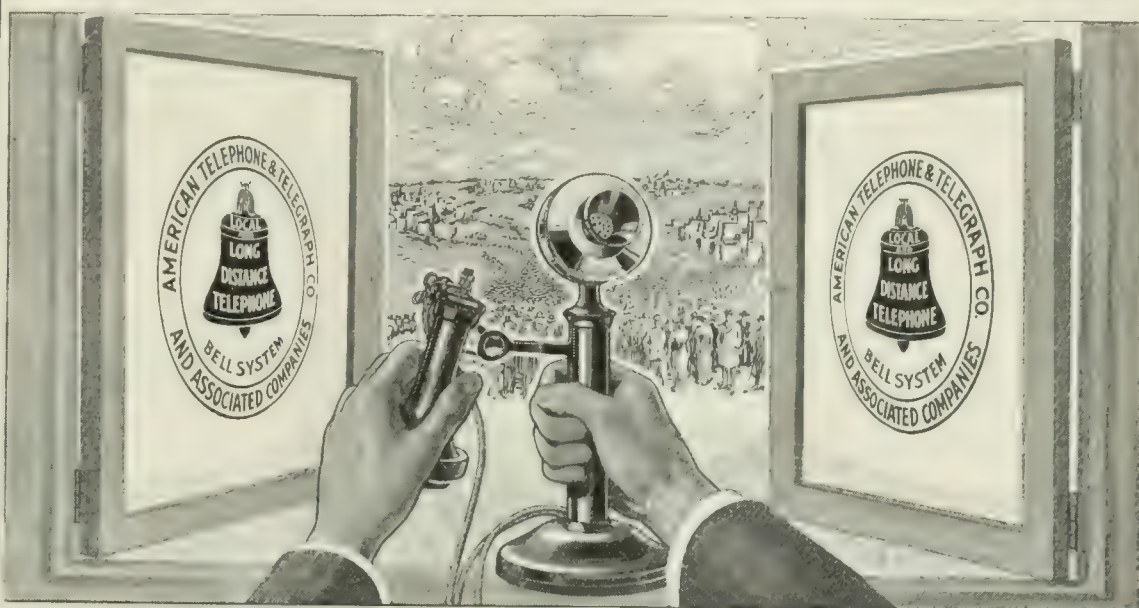
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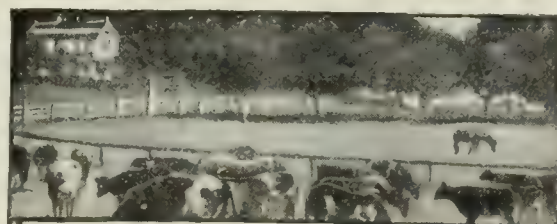
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## THE PUBLIC

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Where are the cooks of yester-year,  
Those jolly matrons that would take  
"A pinch" of this, "a dust" of that,  
"Sweeten to taste"—their tastes  
were pat—

"Just flour enough for butter, dear";  
And make the most goloptious cake?

Where are the cooks of yester-year,  
Who used their "judgment," not a  
rule?

Their toothsome cookies haunt us  
yet.

Their pies and doughnuts, too, you  
bet,

Were works of art! Alas, I fear  
Those cooks can ne'er be made in  
school! —Truth.

Freddie—Mama, if my soul goes to  
heaven—

Freddie's Mama—Yes?

Freddie—What am I going to button  
my pants to?—Pennsylvania Punch  
Bowl.

"Where is the spirit of '76?" thun-  
dered the holiday orator.

"All drunk up," moaned the unkempt  
but interested individual in the front  
row.—Princeton Tiger.

## THE GUDE TIME COMING

All of us who have had the exasperating experience of standing in line by the parcel mail office at Christmas time, while those ahead of us, with more or less efficiency, endeavored to fix the necessary postage stamps on their oftentimes numerous packages, will welcome with enthusiasm a ruling of the Postmaster General that this year it will not be necessary to lick or affix stamps—post office clerks will attend to it.

A committee of citizens who made the hearts of very many children glad last year by the erection of a mammoth illuminated Christmas tree—the tree of light—in Madison Square Park, propose to repeat their benevolent work this year. Any one who witnessed the joy and gladness that it brought to so many youthful souls last year will not have to be persuaded to endorse in tangible form the efforts of the committee in charge of this year's arrangements.

Countless packages go thru the mails during the holiday season, and if the senders could only be made to realize that every time a Red Cross stamp appears on a package some poor sufferer from tuberculosis whose poverty is a bar to proper treatment is a little nearer cure, few parcels would go without such a stamp as well as the postage stamp. Last year a decided step was made in stamping out this "White Plague," not only thru cure but by prevention, as a direct result of the proceeds of the sale of Red Cross stamps.

The Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, whose members rejoice under the name of Spugs, came into being amid a good deal of criticism, which still continues. The object of the society is to wage war against collective giving which has gotten to be almost compulsory, which results in unfair taxation of working men and women, and which is out of true harmony with the spirit of Christmas. The society believes in Christmas giving, but not from fear, or to further some ulterior motive or because it is a recognized custom, but to give whole-heartedly and with the love and joy of giving.

The society will carry out its theories by a large party to be given on Christmas Day to its members and their guests at the Grand Central Palace. The party is, in their opinion, a means of useful giving, as it will prevent a lonely Christmas for many people.

The National Consumers' League have carried on, thru the past few years, a campaign with the object of impressing upon the minds of the public the very real good that may be done to a section of the community if Christmas shopping be attended to early. Encouraged by the success of its "Shop Early" campaign the League is now endeavoring to convince proprietors of department stores and retail shops that every store ought to be closed on Christmas Eve at 6 o'clock. Every prospective shopper can alleviate the physical hardship of our salesgirls and salesmen by not waiting until the last minute before making holiday purchases.



The Independent

Thursday, December 18, 1913

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

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If the figures 24 appear on your address label, your renewal subscription should begin with the fourth issue from this. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly renew now—lest you forget.

• FORWARD NOT BACK

The mere fact that a man is sixty-five years old makes it practically certain—if it were not for the story of Methuselah and some of the less successful of his emulators in the matter of longevity, we should say actually certain—that he will not be living in this world at the end of another sixty-five years. But in the case of a successful and progressive periodical like The Independent the fact of age affords in itself strong probability that its existence will continue, and that its hundred and thirtieth birthday anniversary will in due time be celebrated. This being so, it is the forward look rather than the backward glance—prophecy rather than reminiscence, the appeal to the new generation more even than to its contemporaries—that will be the dominant note of the Sixty-fifth Birthday Number with which The Independent enters the year 1914. And it will be, we are already assured, with the accession of many thousands of new subscribers since the new Independent appeared in October, that it will greet the New Year and press forward to the still greater development that lies immediately ahead.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

A snappy lad out in Pennsylvania, who had only just begun to sell The Independent, wrote the other day: "I have sold the ten copies in three hours, and didn't have to call on my aunts and cousins. I think I can sell fifteen copies next week." And he did, and is still at it. Of course ten thousand boys could do the same, if they had this lad's quality. Any boy who feels like trying his hand has only to write his name and address on a postal card and send it to The Independent, New York, and he will hear promptly from the man at the helm.

SPUGS

Even the most radical member of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving at the holiday season could not object to receiving a year's subscription to The Independent on Christmas morning, or arranging that from one to a score of his or her friends should enjoy the pleasure. The Christmas card which is ready to convey the news of such gifts is simple and artistic, and the cost of each gift is almost ridiculously small, compared with the pleasure conveyed by its fifty-two weekly visits.

C A L E N D A R

From December 20 to January 18 will be held the Annual Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

The American Economic Association will meet in its twenty-sixth annual convention in Minneapolis, December 27-30.

From December 29 to January 3 the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held at Charleston, South Carolina, on December 29 and 30, and at Columbia, Mississippi, on December 31.

On December 30 and 31 the seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. A special subject for consideration will be the plans of the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

In Washington on December 30 and 31 and January 1 and 2 will be held the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

The American Mathematical Society has selected for its annual holiday meeting December 30 and 31; the place, Columbia University.

William C. Brown will turn over to Alfred H. Smith the presidency of the New York Central lines on January 1, 1914.

The one hundred and ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia will open on February 8 and run to March 29, 1914.

The Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on February 21. The Workers' Conference, composed of those who teach in negro schools and those interested in negro uplift, will be held the following day, February 22, 1914.

The annual Manila carnival, with a week of games and exhibitions, will be held in February, 1914.

The next presidential election in Brazil falls in May, 1914.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is to be held in London from May to October, 1914.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will be held from May to October, 1914.

General Huerta is to hold office until July, 1914, when elections will be held, according to the decision of the Mexican Congress. This is subject to revision without notice by Zapata, Villa, Carranza and others.

The next Pan-American conference will meet at Santiago, Chile, in the summer of 1914. In connection with this the International Congress of Southern American Students will be held.



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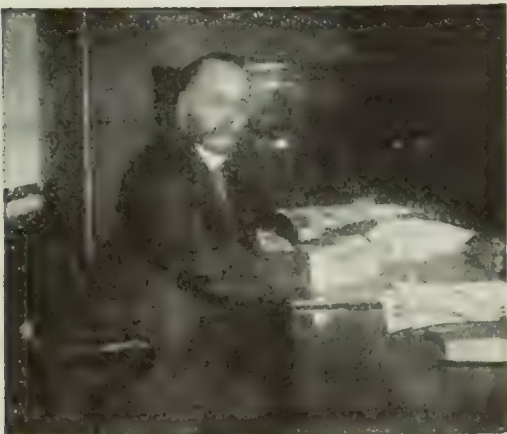


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IND. 2

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# The Independent

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NUMBER 3394



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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

AN ARTICLE BY EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON "THE MONROE DOCTRINE: ITS LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS" WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE



## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

**T**HE Monroe Doctrine is not international law. Neither is it an "obsolete shibboleth." The one view of it is held by that kind of super-patriot who is prone to consider whatever is American as having a kind of divine sanction. The other view is held by those who place too heavy an emphasis on a single aspect of the Doctrine.

The truth lies midway between the extreme views. The Monroe Doctrine is a cardinal principle of our foreign policy. It has been in existence for ninety years. During that time it has never been successfully contested by any power; indeed, it has never been seriously contested. This does not make it a part of that somewhat intangible body of rules known as international law. But the Doctrine does not depend for its validity upon a legal sanction. Its ultimate basis, no matter how widely it is recognized by the nations of the world, lies in the power and strength of the United States. If it were questioned by any other nation we would have every right to defend it with all our force, but no right to expect other nations to help us defend it.

But we do not need to consider the Doctrine international law to be convinced that it is a perfectly justifiable and moral thing for us to maintain it.

We are able to maintain the Monroe Doctrine because we are a powerful nation. We are justified in maintaining it because it is right.

In the first place it is essential to our national safety and well being. Self preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nature. Nations are justified in doing whatever is necessary for their own integrity and the peace and prosperity of their own peoples.

The United States could not look with equanimity upon the intrusion of the nations of the rest of the world into the western hemisphere.

In the second place, we owe it to our weaker neighbors in the western hemisphere to shield them from foreign aggression. International neighborliness is a duty which makes a peculiar appeal to the genius of the American people. In Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines we have shown that we can be good neighbors and good friends to those weaker peoples who need our aid, counsel and support. This international altruism is of the essence of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, but it stands on as firm a foundation as if it were. Nor is it an "obsolete shibboleth."

We are indebted for this picturesque characterization of the most important tenet of our foreign policy to Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University. He has a thoro and first hand knowledge of conditions and currents of thought in Latin America. In a little volume, in whose title appears the characterization which we have quoted, he sets forth ably and almost convincingly the arguments for the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. His contention is based chiefly upon these arguments: Argentina, Brazil and Chile—the A B C powers of South America—are too strong, too stable, too advanced in civilization to make it anything but insulting for us to consider them longer as needing our protection and our patronage. Latin America suspects our good faith and disinterestedness in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine. Our hands have not always been

clean and our motives pure in our application of the Doctrine. For these reasons, he contends, we should give it up.

Professor Bingham is not alone in his recognition of the truth of his principal argument, that the A. B. C. powers no longer can be considered as in any sense our wards. Indeed, there are many who go the whole way with him and agree with his conclusions. But in accepting these conclusions we believe that both he and they are wrong.

The Monroe Doctrine was not a statement of a temporary policy suited to special conditions then existing, and destined to become obsolete when those conditions had changed. It was a recognition of an unchangeable fact and an enunciation of an irresistible principle. Conditions have changed since the Doctrine was first enunciated and the specific applications of the Doctrine have changed with them, but not its inward essence.

America is for the Americans. That was, still is and will continue to be the essence of the Monroe Doctrine.

So long as the United States was the one great power in the western hemisphere the burden and responsibility of maintaining that principle naturally rested upon our shoulders alone. Now that other nations in this hemisphere have come thru the process of time to fullness of development, part of the responsibility must be theirs. As we said several weeks ago in considering this aspect of the question: "In our concern for the well-being of the peoples of the western hemisphere . . . we must be their partner, not their patron."

So far as South America is concerned, the Monroe Doctrine must become the Pan-American Doctrine. But to recognize this fact is far from saying that the Monroe Doctrine has become obsolete or that it should be abandoned.

So much for South America. But what of Central America? The building of the Panama Canal has tremendously increased our interest and our responsibility in that region. Our national dooryard now extends to the Isthmus and beyond. Whatever is necessary to protect the Canal and to insure peace and order in its vicinity we have not only the right but the obligation to do. With the building of the Canal our sphere of influence, and what is more, of responsibility, extends itself automatically and irresistibly over the lands surrounding the Caribbean and the approaches of the Canal on the Pacific from the Rio Grande south.

And this not only for reasons of self-protection, tho those alone would be ample justification. In building the Panama Canal and operating it we are trustees for the world. No great world achievement like this can be a national possession in any narrow sense. It is ours, for we built it, but ours only to use for all the world.

But as trustees we are bound to use every effort and take every possible means to protect our trust for the use of the world. We should be false to our trust if we were to allow any one to destroy the Canal, to injure it or to misuse it. We must exercise a supervision over the countries about the Canal not only in behalf of our own welfare, but in behalf of the welfare of the world.

We cannot allow any of the republics between our southern border and the Canal to become international nuisances. We cannot permit any international plague



spot to exist within what we may call our Panamanian sphere of responsibility.

Just what this increased measure of responsibility will ultimately involve can hardly be foretold with any definiteness. Fifteen years ago we assumed responsibility for Cuba thru the Platt amendment. Several years later we assumed a responsibility in Santo Domingo by taking over the control of its customs and administering its finances, to the benefit alike of foreign creditors, the island's own treasury and the general peace and order of the neighborhood. Now American "observers" are assisting at a Dominican election in the interests of peace and fairness.

Under the last administration an attempt was made to establish a similar arrangement with Nicaragua. The attempt, made unsuccessful by the United States Senate, has been renewed by President Wilson.

As a nation we have recognized and are recognizing our responsibilities in the lands immediately to the south of us. We shall go forward and not back, for the alternative, which might involve the stepping in of a European power to do what we should refuse to do, is unthinkable.

The Monroe Doctrine is no obsolete shibboleth. It is a living, growing responsibility which neither national safety nor national policy will permit us to ignore. It is not what it once was, only because conditions are not what they once were. In South America it must become the Pan-American Doctrine, in southern North America and the Caribbean Sea the Panama Doctrine. In South America the burden of it will be lessened because the burden will be shared. In North America the burden will doubtless increase, but it will be a burden which we shall willingly bear. For its bearing will profit all parties concerned—the other nations on the continent, the United States and the world.

### THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

**H**UNDREDS of romances have been written about the exiles of Siberia, but none of them contain anything more thrilling, more pathetic, than the true story that comes to us by wire and wireless of the attempted escape of Ekaterina Breshkovskaya. It has for Americans a personal interest, for Madame Breshkovskaya made many friends for herself as well as for her cause when she visited the United States six years ago. On her return to Russia she was arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul for two years and a half before she was brought to trial for what she had said while in the United States. In spite of American petitions and mass meetings she was "railroaded" to Siberia and put at hard labor in the Kara mines. Recently she has been confined to the penal colony of Kirensk, far to the north of Lake Baikal, and from here she almost succeeded in escaping by an ingenious trick. The police who on December 1 escorted her to the hut of another political prisoner took her back in the evening, as they supposed, to her home, where she went to bed, complaining that she was not well and needed rest. Three days later the police discovered that the old woman they had escorted back was Mr. Andreyev, another political prisoner who had put on the clothes of Madame Breshkovskaya. When they

tried to send out an alarm they found the wires were cut; but the troops ranging the country finally found her in a peasant's cart, still in masculine attire and provided with passport and money. She was trying to make her way northeast to Yakutsk, on the Lena River, a terrible undertaking for a woman over seventy in the midst of a Siberian winter, but in spite of her exposure to cold and hardship for five days and nights, she is said to have neither impaired her health nor deprest her spirit.

Such treatment of one whom many of us know and all who know respect will add to the resentment which Americans feel toward the Great White Czar and his Government. Now that this dangerous old lady is safely caught and confined with the twelve exiles who connived at her escape, is it not in order for Russia to apply for the extradition of her American accomplices, those who petitioned the Czar that she have a fair trial? The list included such notorious criminals as the Right Reverend William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, John D. Crimmins, Robert de Forest, Horace White, R. Fulton Cutting, the late Samuel L. Clemens (alias Mark Twain) and the present editor of *The Independent*.

### SHORT CUTS TO GREAT REFORMS

**W**ERE the Solomon of Ecclesiastes writing today he might have added to his list of times and seasons one like this: There is a time to amend the Constitution, and a time to refrain from amending. This is a lesson that some very good people have not learned.

Very lately two companies, one of men and the other of women, have invaded Washington like Coxey's army, demanding amendments to the Constitution, one that the saloon be abolished, the other that women be given the right of suffrage. The two causes are good, but the method of securing them is impracticable and absurd.

Take woman suffrage. Women ought to have it, and it is coming with all hopeful speed by the straightforward method of teaching the people of the several states the right and the duty. The reform is moving eastward, and nothing can stay it, except some folly of its advocates, as in England. But for years to come a constitutional amendment would be rejected overwhelmingly in Congress and in the states. To present it would require an overwhelming majority in the Senate and House, and to carry it would need the approval of three-fourths of the state legislatures. The time may come when three-fourths of the states will be ready to coerce the recalcitrant one-fourth, but it is a waste of good powder to aim that gun now at Washington; good sense will aim where a shot will tell.

Then there is the siege of Washington by the anti-saloon army, which expects, or seeks, by an amendment to the Constitution to have the saloon abolished all over the country in 1920, a most ambitious and most worthy aim, if it were not hopeless and useless to reach it in that way. Let us suppose the amendment somehow secured; how could it be enforced, say here in New York, or in Boston, or Chicago, or Milwaukee, or New Orleans, or San Francisco? It would be impossible to get juries that would convict until the people are educated up to it, and they are not educated up to it. It is the old-fashioned way of education that will get reforms that will stay, and no other, for all the short-winded



enthusiasts who have not patience and must jump for short cuts where they are sure to stumble and be compelled to retrace their steps. Education is a somewhat longer way round, but it is the shortest way thru.

### ELIHU ROOT HONORED

**F**IVE years ago, when Elihu Root was nearing the end of his term as Secretary of State, The Independent took occasion to say:

"Secretary Root gives proof anew that in him America has a Secretary of State unsurpassed, if not unequaled, in any chancellery of the world. The conception of the idea of the Court of Arbitral Justice, introduced by the American delegation at the Second Hague Conference and created by that body; the establishment of the Central American Court, the most advanced international tribunal of the world; and now a treaty and agreement with Japan, which together solve all their mutual problems—these are three feats of statesmanship unsurpassed in the annals of our State Department. The Nobel Committee could look farther than Secretary Root and fare much worse in selecting the recipient for their next prize."

On Wednesday of last week the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 was conferred on Elihu Root and the prize for 1913 on Henry la Fontaine.

Of La Fontaine, the great Belgian Socialist and president of the Berne Peace Bureau, the central office of the federated peace societies of the world, we speak elsewhere.

Elihu Root did not enter the international field until he was appointed Secretary of War by McKinley in 1899. In this office, which he held under both McKinley and Roosevelt, he had the handling of the difficult problems connected with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and with what success the whole country knows. But when Mr. Root entered the Department of State in 1905 his real work as an internationalist began. He promptly reorganized the State Department as he had previously reorganized the War Department in succeeding to the tangle left by Alger. He reformed the diplomatic and consular service by establishing the principle of promotion within the service—a policy now unfortunately being allowed to lapse not a little by the present Administration. But great as his influence has been as an administrative Secretary of State and a diplomatist, his contributions to international peace are the achievements by which he will doubtless hereafter be remembered, just as will be the case with his predecessor, Hay, and his successors, Knox and Bryan.

Mr. Root believes in peace—but only in peace thru justice. The judicial settlement of disputes appeals to him more than the give-and-take decisions of a mere arbitral tribunal. This distinction he brought out clearly in his address delivered before the New York Peace Congress in April, 1907, and in his instructions to the delegates to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, one of the loftiest state papers ever written.

As a result of his direction and inspiration, the Second Hague Conference adopted the Porter proposition for the limitation of force in the collection of contract debts—the furthest step the world has yet taken toward the goal of obligatory arbitration—and thru his leadership the American delegation was able to create all but the detail of the method of selecting

the judges of the Judicial Arbitration Court, which was to supplement the Permanent Court at The Hague, created at the First Conference.

After the Conference closed he negotiated twenty-six arbitration treaties with our sister nations, the greatest number ever signed at one time by one nation. His handling of the delicate Japanese school question was a triumph of statesmanship, and his support of Hay's open door policy in China was equally brilliant.

In Latin America Mr. Root is probably the most popular citizen of the United States. It was he, we believe, who induced the European nations to permit all the American republics to come to the Second Hague Conference, thus making it the first assembly in the annals of history where the whole world came together to discuss affairs common to all. His diplomatic trip in the winter of 1906 to Latin America was a peace mission, and his frank, friendly and frequent speeches did much to disarm the prevalent jealousy and suspicion against the United States.

His most perfect achievement is perhaps the little model Central American Court of Justice, which has already twice enjoined the republics from going to war—a fine example of government by injunction—and has preserved the peace between them to this day.

After Mr. Taft succeeded Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root retired from the Cabinet and entered the Senate, where he devoted himself with equal zeal on the Committee of Foreign Relations to the cause of world peace.

In the summer of 1910 he journeyed to The Hague, and as senior counsel of the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with England conducted the case for us. His long argument has been published by the World Peace Foundation of Boston and is generally conceded to be one of the ablest pleadings ever made by an American lawyer before a court of law. In the same year Mr. Carnegie selected him to be president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, perhaps the most conspicuous office in the peace movement. And now, on the very day that the announcement is made that he has won the Nobel Prize, it is published in The Hague that he has been selected as one of the members of the court of arbitration to which are to be referred the claims of British, French and Spanish subjects in regard to property seized by the Portuguese Government after the proclamation of a republic in that country.

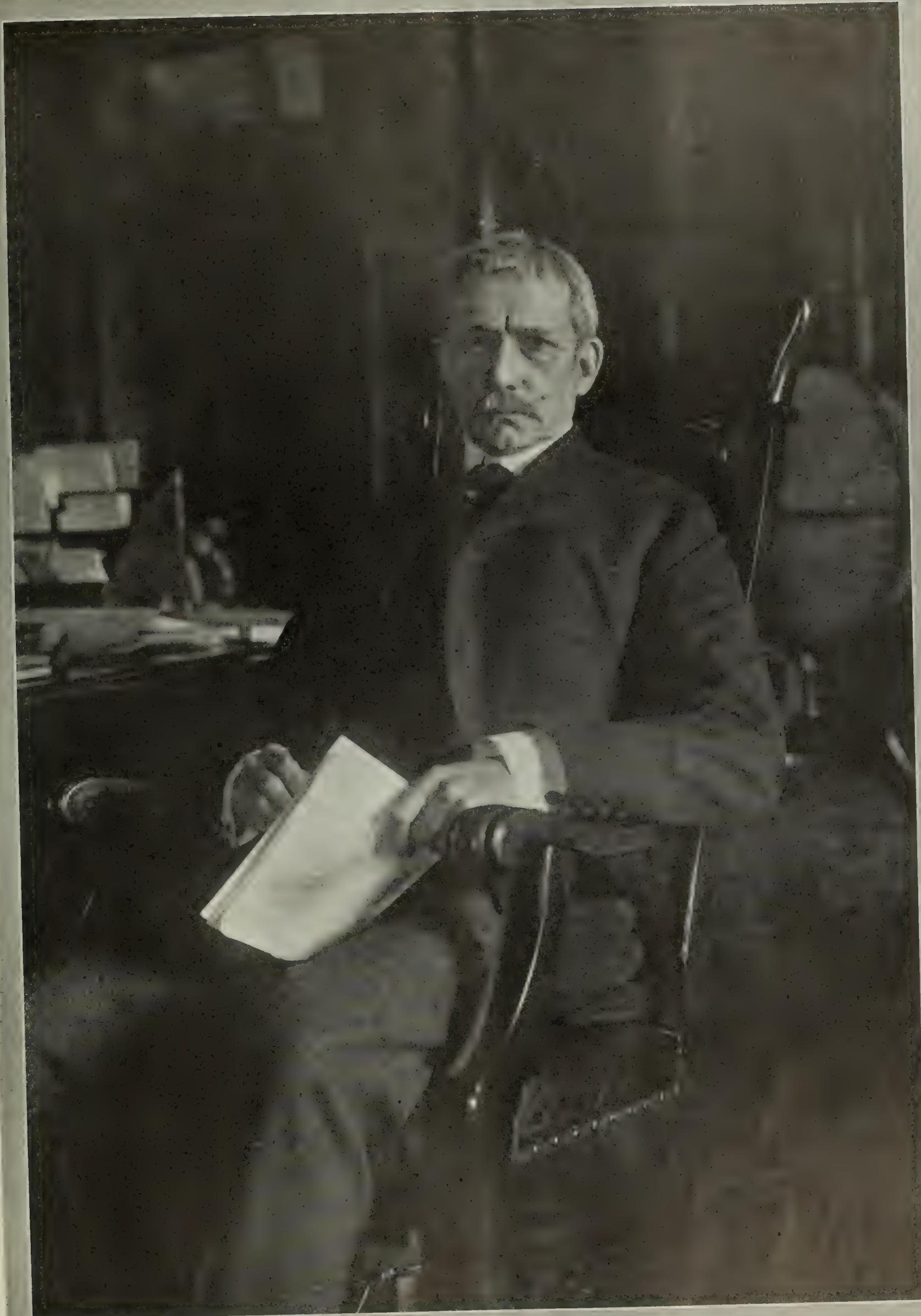
While Mr. Root is not a professed pacifist, and is not in favor of disarmament at the present state of the world's evolution, he knows and believes that wars must cease when the causes that lead to them have been removed. To these ends he has persistently, consistently and with unsurpassed intellectual ability devoted the past dozen years of his life.

And now, with the seal of the Nobel Prize upon him, and with so eminent a record of international achievement, he will have the opportunity for the next few years to exercise in international affairs greater influence than any other American has ever had outside of the White House.

### TAMMANY AT HEEL

**I**N New York State last week four progressive measures were enacted into law within the space of four days. For five years high-minded and public-spirited citizens of the state, in office and out, have been fighting





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ELIHU ROOT  
The recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912



for these measures. Until last week the opposition to them had been effective. Suddenly the opposition crumbled and was swept away.

How did it happen?

For five years Tammany and that other political machine which differs from Tammany in only two respects—that its headquarters is at Albany and that it masquerades under the name of another party—had thwarted the desire of the people of the state for this legislation. Now Tammany, disciplined by its success in the impeachment of a governor, and by its failure in the election of the New York City administration, is a beaten hound. Last week it followed cringingly at heel.

The people of the State of New York can keep it there. Will they do it?

### GIVE THE "LOUISE" TO FRANCE

WE have not been so much interested in the question of what ship would go first thru the Panama Canal as what ships shall follow it in the next few years, but we are pleased to learn that the honor of precedence has been accidentally accorded, not to an imitation "Santa Maria" bearing the alleged bones of Columbus or to the battleship "Oregon," which had to go from San Francisco to Santiago via the Strait of Magellan at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, but to the little old French steamboat "Louise" which has been doing faithful if humble service at Panama for over twenty-five years. On November 17 the "Louise" made its way thru the narrow channel dredged in the debris of the Curcaracha slide and so completed the passage from ocean to ocean. It was the "Louise" that conveyed Ferdinand de Lesseps and party to the mouth of the Rio Grande in 1886.

The Paris *Figaro* has called for a public subscription to purchase the boat for the French Government and preserve it as a memento of the participation of France in the great international undertaking now nearing completion. It would be a graceful act on the part of our Government to give the "Louise" to France as a token of our appreciation of French enterprise and courage in initiating the project to which we have fallen heir.

At first our boys on the Isthmus were inclined to look with contempt upon all things French. The dirt cars were so small; the old fashioned pick and shovel method of digging did not compare with our 98-ton steam shovels; the graft, license and disease of the old regime provided a dark background to our orderly administration. But gradually a change has taken place in public opinion and now the Americans of the Zone express their admiration and wonder at what the French accomplished under such appalling discouragements. The French were not to blame for not having steam shovels and concrete and for not knowing that the fevers which decimated their forces were due to mosquitoes. In spite of corruption and extravagance at headquarters there were ten years of good hard work done on the Isthmus. We should in some official way show that we are grateful for it, and we now have a chance to do it by the donation of the "Louise."

The nomination of Henry M. Pindell to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg was referred to a Senate subcommittee, which has decided that all the correspond-

ence concerning this appointment must be submitted for its inspection. This was the right course. The committee should ascertain whether the place was offered to Mr. Pindell by Senator Lewis or Secretary Bryan with the condition that he should hold it for only one year and with an understanding that his duties would permit him to spend the year in a round of visits to European capitals. It should also insist upon seeing the letters in which it is alleged that Mr. Pindell sought to make a curious bargain about postmasters. We do not forget the assertion that the letters first given to the public were forged by one of the Senator's employees. But a published statement from Mr. Bryan tends to corroborate them. The American people are not convinced that Mr. Pindell is qualified for the office. It is the committee's duty to make an inquiry and a report that will leave no room for doubt.

The Poems of the new British Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, have just been issued, and of set purpose—for he is principled in the matter—he has adopted not a few of the simplified spellings which we employ, such as *pluckt*, *hopt*, *refresht*, *stript*, *possest*, *addrest*, *affixt*. In the case of preterits ending in *d* he uses the apostrophe, as in *turn'd*, *lull'd*, and it also appears in *thro'*, *tho'*, *wer'*, *activ'*. Silent letters are frankly omitted, as in *delite*, *coud*, *coudst*, *faln*, *acordant*, *acompliee*, *hav*, while we have the spelling *dominyon*. He has even profaned Greek names by giving us the nymph Pherusa as *Ferusa*. Thus he goes somewhat further than Tennyson in reform.

Professor Delbrueck discloses a long kept secret when he announces that Emperor William, when he had just acceded to the throne, dismissed Bismarck because the latter advised him to suppress the German Reichstag. One may wish that the disclosure had been made while Bismarck was alive to tell his story. Yet the existing parliament has no control over the cabinet. By an overwhelming vote it declared want of confidence, but the Imperial Chancellor declares it would be absurd for him to resign for so small a reason. What's the Reichstag?

Next March books will be admitted to the parcel post. Thereafter printed books will cost as little to mail as blank books, Bibles as brickbats, food for the mind as food for the body. A senseless discrimination against education and culture will be relegated to the limbo where dwell the Index of the Inquisition, the chained Bibles of the Dark Ages, the esoteric science of the alchemists, the censorship of the press, the locked libraries of our forefathers and all such embargoes upon the diffusion of knowledge.

In this country we consider it the duty of the government to secure education for all our youth. In Kieff the Russian Government has expelled 1500 Jewish youth from schools in which they were paying for their own education, on the pretense that they had no right of residence there. No wonder Russian Jews flock here and are happy.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## Parcel Post Extension

An order by which Postmaster General Burleson has materially increased the weight limit for parcel post packages and has also reduced the rates was approved last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission. On and after January 1 the weight limit for parcels to be delivered within the first and second zones (the maximum distance being approximately 150 miles) will be increased from twenty to fifty pounds. At the same time the limit for delivery within the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth zones will be raised from eleven to twenty pounds. Rates in the first, second, seventh and eighth zones will remain as they are, but for other zones there is to be a substantial reduction. For example, the third zone rate will be cut down from 7 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound to 6 cents for the first and only 2 cents for each pound added. For other zones (the seventh and eighth excepted) 1 cent is taken from the first pound rate, and there is a corresponding or greater reduction of the rates for additional pounds.

On March 16 the classification of articles mailable under the parcel post rules will be so extended as to include books. The rate will be 1 cent an ounce for books weighing eight ounces or less, and for those weighing more than eight ounces the regular zone rates will apply. Colleges, schools, circulating libraries and publishers have urged the department to make this change, as the present book rates are to a great extent prohibitive, except for catalogs. The postage on a parcel of books weighing four pounds, for delivery in the first and second zones, is now 32 cents, while a four pound parcel of merchandise is carried the same distance for 8 cents.

In his letter to Mr. Burleson, Chairman Clark, of the Commission, says that the railroads have raised some objections "on the ground that the increase of weight should not be

permitted until provision for additional compensation to the carriers has been made." As to this the department says the Postmaster General "realizes the increased burden that will be imposed on the railroads, and will treat this matter fully in his annual report to Congress." He is "gathering the necessary statistics for the information of Congress to enable it to fix a correct basis for a just, fair and adequate compensation for the service rendered."

Records kept at representative post offices show that the experimental increase of weight and reduction of rates on August 15 has been followed by an increase of about 16 per cent in the number of parcels handled, with an increase of about one-third in the average postage per parcel. The Commission consents now to the admission of shipments of gold, gold bullion and gold dust to and from Alaska, at a rate of 2 cents an ounce for packages weighing not more than eleven pounds.

## Important Legislation in New York

Governor Glynn, who succeeded Governor Sulzer, impeached and removed from office, sent to the New York Legislature on the 8th a special message, asking for the passage of a notable group of bills. The end of the session was near at hand, but he was confident that the legislation he desired would be enacted. The group included a direct primary bill abolishing state conventions; a bill substituting what is known as the Massachusetts ballot for the party column ballot now in use; a bill adjusting the state's elective system to the requirements of the national constitutional amendment providing for direct election of United States senators; another providing for a special election in April next to decide whether there shall be a convention to revise the state's constitution; and a bill for a workmen's compensation act in which the weekly payments for disability exceed those

required in a majority of such statutes. To the surprise of many, it appeared that the influence of Tammany would not be exerted against any of these measures.

All of them were past. Final action was taken on the 12th, only four days after the reception of his message and the introduction of the bills prepared in accordance with its recommendations. In the Senate there was a unanimous vote for the Direct Primary bill, and on two of the other bills the vote was 30 to 13. In the Assembly, or House, the Workmen's Compensation and Direct Primary bills had no opposition. Only 6 votes were cast there against the ballot bill. Final adjournment was ordered immediately after this prompt response to the Governor's message. The session was called in June by Governor Sulzer to consider direct primary legislation. Its work began with his impeachment and removal.

## Heavy Floods in Texas

River floods, due to heavy rains continuing for three days, have caused much loss of life and property in Texas. It is known that 165 persons were drowned, but the full number of victims is much larger. The Bryan Chamber of Commerce says that not less than 500 lost their lives in the towns of Bryan and Hearne. The property loss is \$6,000,000. Twenty thousand persons lost their homes. Henry Martin, vice-president and general manager of the International & Great Northern Railroad, was drowned while attempting to rescue a family that was in danger. The Trinity, Brazos and Colorado rivers rose above their banks, and many smaller streams were swollen. At Wharton the Colorado was half a mile wide. In a district 200 miles long and 100 miles wide all the lowlands were under water. At Fort Worth a levee was destroyed by dynamite to save a bridge. Telephone girls saved more than one hundred lives in the vicinity

## THE NEW PARCEL POST RATES Effective January 1, 1914

Pounds	Local		Second Zone		Third Zone		Fourth Zone		Fifth Zone		Sixth Zone		Seventh Zone		Eighth Zone	
	Original rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate	Orig. rate	New rate
1	\$.05	.05	\$.06	.05	\$.07	.06	\$.08	.07	\$.09	.08	\$.10	.09	\$.11	.11	\$.12	.12
5	.09	.07	.22	.09	.27	.14	.32	.23	.37	.32	.46	.41	.51	.51	.60	.60
11	.15	.10	.46	.16	.57	.26	.68	.47	.79	.68	1.00	.89	1.11	1.11	1.32	1.32
20	Unmailable	.15	Unm.	.24	Unm.	.44	Unm.	.83	Unm.	1.22	Unm.	1.61	Unm.	2.11	Unm.	2.40
50	Unmailable	.30	Unm.	.54	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.	Unm.





Boardman Robinson in the New York Tribune

CLOSING IN!

of Belton. They refused to leave their switchboards, altho menaced by the rising water, until they had given warning to the farmers in the neighboring valley of the coming flood. In that valley eleven persons were drowned. Many escaped only by climbing trees and were marooned in the tree tops for a long time.

While the rain was falling in Texas, a three-days' snow storm which is said to have broken all local records was covering Colorado with a thick white blanket. The official record shows that the fall in Denver was 45½ inches. Railway traffic was checked, the schools were closed and there were losses of cattle on the plains. At the same time the weather in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana was like that of spring.

#### The War in Mexico

recent election was null and void, because returns had been received from only one-twentieth of the voting places. It also made Huerta President *ad interim*, pending a new election, which has been called to be held in July. This action was taken by unanimous vote, but the Catholic members were absent. Nothing was said about the legality of the election of the members of Congress them-

The Mexican Congress, on the 9th, declared that the

selves. It appears that Huerta is to be president, or dictator, for at least seven months, unless he is dislodged by force or removed by death. On the following day he had bills introduced giving him the powers of a dictator, with respect to the War, Finance and Interior Departments. There was no opposition, and the bills were past. He was also authorized to procure an interior loan of \$50,000,000 by a bond issue. It is reported that Francisco de la Barra, now in Berlin and about to go to Japan, has been directed to gain the aid of Japan, if possible, by concessions. Huerta's Congress has authorized him to sell national property at his discretion.

In the north, last week, General Villa occupied Chihuahua and then sent a part of his force in pursuit of the Federal soldiers, who, in company with many refugees, were making their way to Ojinaga, on the American boundary. But nearly all of the fugitives escaped. They consumed eight days in making the journey thru the desert, and were harried by rebel sharpshooters. At least a hundred of the civilians and soldiers were killed. In the south, Zapata menaced the capital, but after a defeat, in which General Genovevo de la O was killed, it was reported that he had decided to enter Huerta's service. Many fled from the capital to

Vera Cruz. Huerta's family left the city. It was said that they had gone to Manzanillo and might be carried from that port to San Francisco. The coal mines in the north were closed.

Attention was concentrated upon Tampico, where the rebels began, on the 10th, to attack the city. Many foreign residents sought refuge on the American, British and German warships. There were three American battleships in the harbor. Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command, warned the rebels that they must not harm foreigners or their property. After two days' fighting the rebels held the outskirts of the town, while the Federal soldiers were in possession of the center and the waterfront. They were aided by a Federal gunboat. On the 12th, Admiral Fletcher ordered both parties to stop fighting, because the foreigners who had not come to the ships could find no place of safety. His orders were obeyed, and he took measures to protect the foreign residents, a majority of whom were on the waterfront. The rebels were repulsed on the 13th with heavy losses.

#### Ecuador's Infected Port

Guayaquil, the principal sea port of Ecuador, has

been called the pesthouse of the Pacific, because of the prevalence there of dangerous infectious diseases, especially bubonic plague and yellow fever. The plague recently spread to the adjoining rural districts, and it has caused the deaths of about 400 persons in the last four weeks. There are more than 100 cases of yellow fever in the city. Our Government has given notice to the Government of Ecuador that unless needed sanitary improvements are made there, all ships coming from the port will be excluded from the Panama Canal. Last spring, Colonel Gorgas, of the United States Public Health Service, inspected the harbor and city, at the request of Ecuador. The sanitary plan which he approved was laid aside, because a loan for the amount required could not be obtained, but the local authorities began the work with such funds as they could command.

Last week a contract for the work was signed by the national Government and the prominent firm of J. G. White & Co., which has offices in London and New York. It is said that \$10,000,000 will be expended. But there is no news about the loan which Ecuador needs. The condition of the port has for a long time menaced the entire shipping of the west coast of South America. In 1912 Captain Bertollette, the commander of a United States cruiser, and several of his men died there of yellow fever.



### The Treaty with Nicaragua

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been told that the President desires ratification of the treaty negotiated with Nicaragua by Mr. Bryan. This treaty includes the agreement made by the Taft Administration, providing that our Government shall pay \$3,000,000 for an exclusive right to make an interoceanic canal on the Nicaragua route, a naval station on the shore of the Gulf of Fonseca, and two or three small islands. The additional parts virtually provide for a protectorate, requiring the consent of the United States for a declaration of war, permitting our Government to supervise Nicaragua's foreign loans and authorizing it to intervene under certain conditions. Other Central American countries protested against ratification, and a majority of the committee opposed the treaty, saying to the President that the added parts should be withdrawn.

It is now understood that the President supports the entire treaty and is disposed to ask for action after the passage of the Currency bill. But the attitude of the committee has undergone no change, and the opposition of other countries in Central America has been renewed.

### The Nobel Roll of Honor

The annual announcement of awards of the five Nobel prizes of \$40,000 on the anniversary of the founder's death, December 10, always excites world-wide interest because they serve as an appraisal of contemporary achieve-

ment. The prizes in science and literature are awarded by the respective Swedish academies, and the peace prize by the Norwegian Storting. These bodies take their responsibilities seriously and show a commendable intention to comply with Alfred Nobel's injunction to disregard national lines. For that reason the list of the Nobel prize-men affords an opportunity of comparing the relative value of the contributions made by different countries to modern culture in these five fields. It is, for instance, interesting and probably significant that Germany stands at the top of the list in four of the five and does not appear at all in the fifth. Seventeen Nobel medals in all have been awarded to Germans, five in chemistry, four each in physics, medicine and literature, none for peace. In this field, on the other hand, the republics are conspicuous, for eight out of the sixteen medals awarded for the promotion of international arbitration and world peace have gone to republics, three to France, three to Switzerland and two to the United States.

Beginning in 1901 Nobel prizes have been bestowed upon seventy-six persons, who may be classified according to nationality as follows: Germany, 17; France, 15; Great Britain, 7; Netherlands, 6; Switzerland, 6; Sweden, 4; Italy, 4; United States, 4; Belgium, 3; Denmark, 2; Russia, 2; Spain, 2; Austria, 2; Norway, 1; India, 1.

The most remarkable thing about this list is that the smaller countries are receiving more than their pro-

portionate share of the Nobel prizes. This is brought out more strikingly if we divide the population of each country by the number of Nobel prizes it has received as in the following table:

		Population.
1. Switzerland,	1 prize to	610,000
2. Netherlands,	1 " "	980,000
3. Denmark,	1 " "	1,290,000
4. Sweden,	1 " "	1,370,000
5. Norway	1 " "	2,300,000
6. Belgium,	1 " "	2,360,000
7. France	1 " "	2,600,000
8. Germany,	1 " "	3,800,000
9. Great Britain,	1 " "	6,400,000
10. Italy,	1 " "	8,100,000
11. Spain,	1 " "	9,750,000
12. Austria,	1 " "	24,700,000
13. United States	1 " "	25,900,000
14. Russia,	1 " "	80,000,000
15. India,	1 " "	316,000,000

Whether it is safe to draw any conclusions from these figures as to the national distribution of genius is a question that must be left entirely to the reader's judgment. The various Nobel committees are doubtless conscientious and as competent and impartial as any such tribunal could be expected to be. But it would be too much to suppose them altogether unaffected by personal acquaintanceship and the strong influences that are brought to bear upon them in favor of certain candidates.

The figures, taken at their face value, would seem to support the theory sometimes advanced that a small community is more conducive to the development of genius than a large one. But it might, on the other hand, be surmised that the Nobel committeemen in their effort to avoid the appearance of partiality have gone to the opposite extreme



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

### WHY HUERTA IS LOSING HIS GRIP ON MEXICO

Federal soldiers who have "stacked" their arms in the Calle Ancha, a street in Mexico City, and refuse to fight until they are paid and fed. Discontent in the army is growing stronger day by day.



and distributed their favors more evenly among the different countries than individual attainments would justify.

In some cases it is difficult to decide as what nationality ought to be assigned, but any such changes would not make much difference in the relative rank. Of the four we claim as American only our peace men, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root, were born in this country. Professor Michelson came to us from Germany and Dr. Carrel from France. But since the United States gets blamed for all the faults of its immigrants it is entitled to credit for their achievements.

**The Nobel Prize-** Hitherto Asia, like Africa and South America, has been favored by no prizes from the Nobel Foundation, but this year the Swedish Academy of Letters rejected the numerous European candidates and gave the prize for the greatest work in idealistic literature to a Hindu, Rabindra Nath Tagore, whose strange mystical poetry has made such a sensation in England and America during the past year. The Independent of November 27 contained a character sketch of him by Rustom Rustomjee.

The prize for the greatest discovery in physics goes for the fourth time to a Dutchman, thus bringing the Netherlands on a par with Germany at the head of the list in this



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FOUNDER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUSES

Dr. Maria Montessori, now lecturing in this country, has shattered the conventional theories of education by abolishing the discipline and formal instruction of the schoolroom and developing initiative and self-control in a spirit of freedom and coöperation. She began her work with the feeble-minded and later extended the method to normal children in the poorer quarters of Rome.

field. The justice of the award to Prof. Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leiden University, will not be disputed by those who recall his wonderful work at low temperatures. We Americans may boast of our Peary who attained the farthest North, but Onnes achieved a far greater triumph in 1911 when he went farthest in the direction of absolute zero. The point that marks the complete absence of heat is  $-273^{\circ}$  Cent. (or  $-459^{\circ}$  Fahr.) and Onnes came within two degrees of it by boiling helium in a vacuum. At this nadir of temperature it appears all gases become solid and all metals become perfect conductors of electricity.

The chemistry prize is this year awarded to Prof. Alfred Werner, of Zurich, Switzerland, who has developed a new province of the inorganic world and built up compounds of cobalt, platinum, ammonia and water as complex as the hydrocarbons. Chemists had been so accustomed to drawing pictures of the molecules on paper or blackboard that they had come to think of them as flat, but Werner conceived the molecule in three dimensions and showed how two compounds might be identical in composition and connections and yet be different in structure and consequently different in properties.

Prof. Charles Robert Richet, of Paris receives the prize for the most important discoveries in physiology, doubtless for his recent work on anaphylaxis or serum sickness. He is now sixty-three years old and has been all his life a prolific writer and ardent investigator. He edits an annual dictionary of physiology, the *Annales des sciences psychiques* and the *Revue scientifique*. He has written poetry, romances and books on physiology, medicine, psychology, psychic research and peace.

**A Socialist  
Apostle of Peace**

Henri la Fontaine, who received last week the Nobel Peace Prize of \$40,000 for 1913, maintains the same mental attitude to a king as to a workingman. He respects not persons, but ideas. He is a Social Democrat. Since 1895 he has sat continuously in the Belgian Senate with only two years intermission. With the exception of Cremer, of England, he is the only representative of the working classes to have received the Nobel Prize, altho the organized labor parties are the most persistent and practical of peace advocates. La Fontaine's life has been a life of service. With an indomitable persistence he has espoused the cause of internationalism. Were he a billionaire or a secretary of state instead of a representative



OUR IMPERIAL CONTEMPORARY

Francis Joseph, like The Independent, is celebrating the sixty-fifth anniversary of his accession. The Emperor and The Independent began their careers in the same year, 1848.

of the workingmen he could hardly have done more for the progress of internationalism than he has. Born April 22, 1854, at Brussels, La Fontaine when a very young man began his career of doing good. In 1878 he became secretary of a model technical school for girls. In 1889 he became Secretary of Social and Political Studies, which prepared the way for the revision of the Belgian electoral law in 1903. In 1891 he joined the Socialist party and two years later founded *La Justice*. In this organ and *Le Peuple* are to be found numerous articles from his pen. In 1894 he took part in founding Brussels University and was appointed its Professor of International Law.

Perhaps his most marvelous undertaking was the establishment of his model "House of Documentation," founded in 1897, where at an almost inconceivable cost of energy he shows how track can be kept of everything that is now said anywhere in the world or has ever been recorded. He has ever been one of the world's most active pacifists, attending all international congresses of arbitration and peace. No member of the Interparliamentary Union is more influential in its inner councils than he. And now that he is president of the Berne Peace Bureau he is the leader of the organized federated peace movement of the work.

In 1910 Mr. La Fontaine, in coöperation with his lifelong partner of peace, Paul Otlet, founded the Union of International Associations, and during the same year a world's congress was held in which were represented 132 international organiza-



tions. The central committee of the union is now established in Brussels and is installed in a set of commodious quarters provided by the Belgian Government. With Otlet and Fried (the Nobel Prizeman of 1911) he undertook the editing in 1908 of *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*, and in 1912 of the periodical *La Vie internationale*. He is the author of *Code of International Arbitration*, *Documentary History of International Arbitration*, *Chronological History of Arbitration Since 1794 Down to 1900*, *Bibliography of Peace and Arbitration*. In *The Independent* of December 21, 1905, a contributor thus sums up the man:

He is one of these bold intelligences which walk about the world with open eyes. . . . He looks at institutions in order to see where they may be improved; he considers conditions in order to change them. He is not to be changed by them. He is always going forward and upward.

#### The New French Ministry

The fall of the Barthou ministry on the question of whether the new government bonds should be, like previous issues, exempt from taxation, left President Poincaré in an embarrassing position, for it was difficult to find a man who could command a sufficient majority in the Chamber of Deputies to form a stable government. Whether the President has succeeded or not remains for the future to decide, but he has at least succeeded in finding a man who is willing to attempt it, Gaston Doumergue. He is a Senator and a member of the Radical Socialist party, which as recently reorganized under the presidency of Joseph Caillaux, formed the largest group in the Chamber, and in combination with other groups of the Left and with some help from the Right, was strong enough to overthrow the Government. But to overthrow a government is a different thing from establishing one, and this temporary coalition, composed as it is of nine distinct groups, does not afford very good backing for a ministry, particularly one made up of comparatively unknown and untried men, such as M. Doumergue has gathered together.

The Radical Socialist party should not be confused with the Socialist party proper, the Unified Socialists, with which it is at present allied. It has no clearly defined policy and some of the members of the new cabinet have but recently been fighting measures to which the Government is now committed. For instance, M. Caillaux opposed the extension of the period of universal military service from two years to

thirty-two months, yet now, as Minister of Finance, the task devolves upon him to provide the funds for this increased expenditure. M. Caillaux, in accepting the leadership of the Radical Socialist party last month, declared his intention if possible of reducing by degrees the service to two years again.

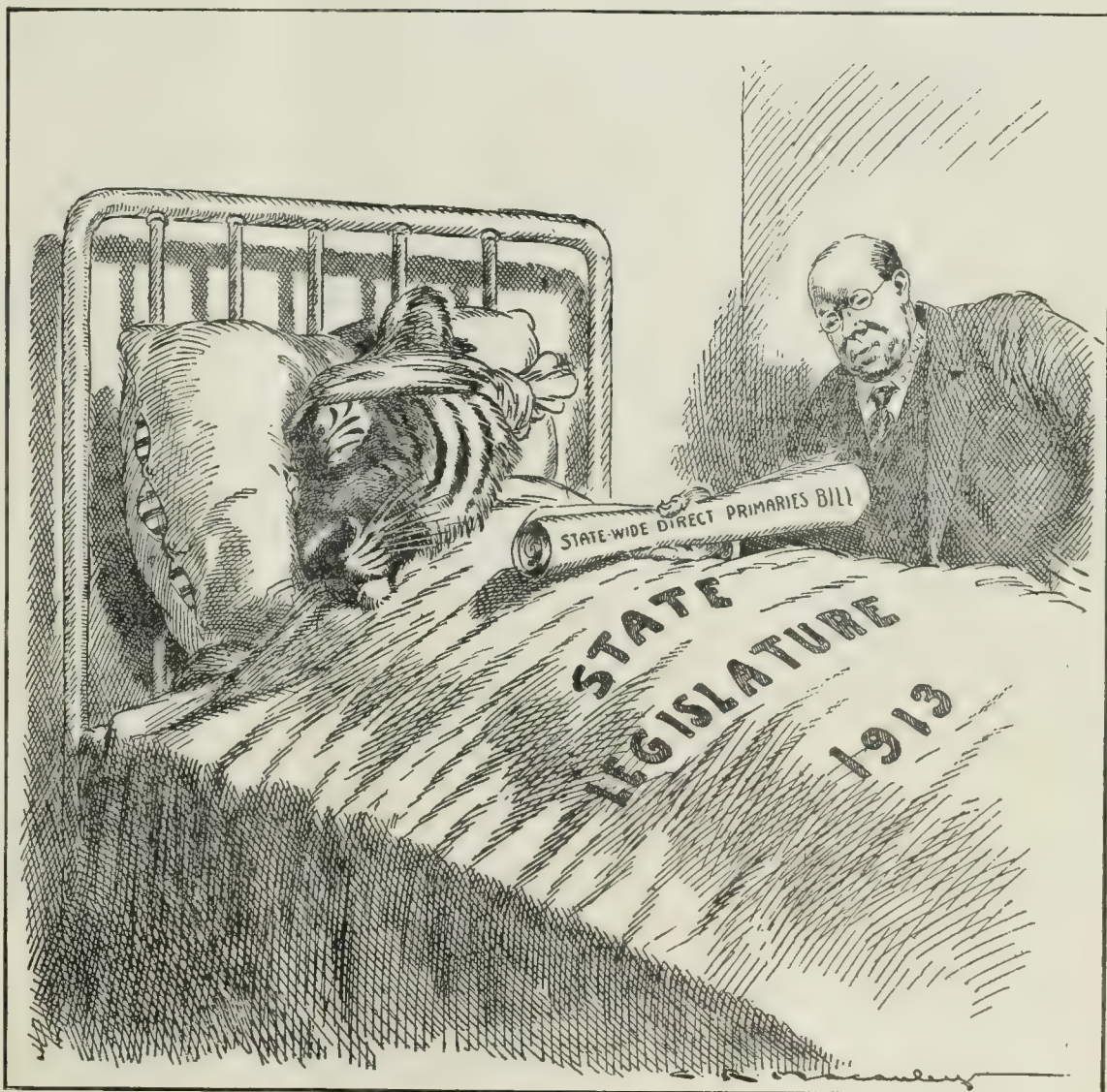
The new Premier is no friend of the alliance with Russia, but now, since he has assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs because he could get no one else to take it, he will be the official defender of this policy. Then, too, all the members of the new cabinet except one opposed the bill for proportional representation, which is still held up on amendments in the Senate, altho it has past the Chamber several times with large majorities.

The system of voting provided for in the pending electoral law sounds somewhat complicated, but was explained in detail in *The Independent* some months ago. The most important change, that from *scrutin d'arrondissement* to *scrutin de liste*, may be most easily understood, perhaps, by putting it into American terms, and saying that the Congressmen are to be elected at large by the state as a whole instead of one from

each district, as at present. The total number of votes cast is divided by the number of representatives to be elected. This gives what is called the "electoral quotient." Then the number of votes for each ticket is divided by the electoral quotient. This gives the number of representatives to which that party is entitled, and those on the ticket who received the largest vote are declared elected.

Since the new ministry came in on the loan question, that was necessarily made the first test of its strength. Finance Minister Caillaux stated to the Chamber that the loan project would be temporarily withdrawn, because the Government had not yet decided upon the amount or conditions of the loan. He promised, however, that the burden of increase of armament would be placed upon capital. At the conclusion of the debate the Doumergue Ministry received a vote of confidence of 302 to 141.

Minister Caillaux is a strong supporter of secular education and state schools, and since René Viviani, the Socialist Minister of Labor in the Clemenceau cabinet has been chosen for the portfolio of Public Instruction, the new Government is likely to be decidedly anti-clerical.



C. R. Macauley, in the New York World

#### DEATHBED REPENTANCE?

Tammany has suddenly allowed Governor Glynn's entire program of progressive legislation to be past thru the New York Legislature. The only trouble with this cartoon is the fact that Tammany, like the Sick Man of Europe, takes a great deal of killing, and it is never safe to announce its demise.



# THE MONROE DOCTRINE: ITS LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

BY WILLIAM H. TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*This, the first of a series of four articles by Mr. Taft on important international and constitutional subjects, was delivered as a lecture before the New York Peace Society on December 13. The other addresses, on "Shall the Federal Government Protect Aliens in Their Treaty Rights?" "Has the American Government the Power to Enter into General Arbitration Treaties?" and "The Federative Trend of International Affairs," will be published during the winter.—THE EDITOR.*

IT is now ninety years since what the world has always called the Monroe Doctrine was announced by President Monroe in a message to Congress. It was a declaration to the world that any effort on the part of a European government to force its political system upon a people of this hemisphere, or to oppress it, would affect the safety of the United States and would be inimical to her interests, and further that the subjecting to colonization by any European government of any part of the two American continents, all of which was held to be within the lawful jurisdiction of some government, would be equally objectionable. The first part of the declaration was prompted by the fear that the then Holy Alliance of Russia, Prussia, Austria and France would attempt to assist Spain in reconquering the Central and South American republics that had revolted from Spain and set up independent governments which had been recognized by the United States. The other part, against colonization, was prompted by certain claims that Russia was making to control over territory on the northwest coast of North America, to which the United States then asserted title. There was expressly excepted from the Doctrine thus announced any purpose to interfere with Spain's effort to regain her lost colonies, or the continued exercise of jurisdiction by European governments over any colonies or territories which they then had in America.

I have not time to give the details of the instances in which the President, representing our country in its foreign relations, found it necessary to insist upon compliance with the Monroe Doctrine. When Mr. Web-

ster was Secretary of State, on behalf of our Government he declined to consider a proposition by England and France for a joint agreement with Spain as to the disposition of Cuba, stating that while the United States did not intend to interfere with the control of Cuba by Spain, it could not consent to the ownership of the island by any other power. Again, when Yucatan had been temporarily separated from Mexico by insurrection, and the insurrecto leaders sought to dispose of the country to the United States, or to England, or to Spain, President Polk, in declining their offer to the United States, advised them that we could not consent to a transfer of dominion and sovereignty either to Spain, Great Britain or any other power, because "dangerous to our peace and safety."

## THE DOCTRINE IN THE CIVIL WAR

Without directly citing the Monroe Doctrine by name, Mr. Seward protested against the occupation of Mexico by France during the Civil War, with the purpose of colonizing or setting up a new government on the ruins of the Mexican Government. France denied having any other purpose than to collect its debts and redress its wrongs. Afterward the Mexican Government was overthrown and an empire established, with an Austrian Archduke at its head. The American Civil War closed, the American troops were massed on the Mexican border under Sheridan, and France was requested to withdraw her troops. She did so, and the collapse of the Maximilian Government followed.

President Grant, in sending the San Domingo treaty to the Senate, announced that thereafter no territory on the continent should be regarded as subject to transfer to an European power, and that this was an adherence to the Monroe Doctrine as a measure of national protection.

Again, the policy was insisted upon and maintained by Mr. Olney and Mr. Cleveland in reference to England's declination to arbitrate the boundary issue between Venezuela and British Guiana, in which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney believed that they saw a desire on the part of Great Britain, thru a boundary dispute, to sequester a considerable

part of Venezuela, valuable because of the discovery of gold mines in it. Mr. Cleveland's position in the matter was sustained by a resolution which was past by both Houses. In this instance Mr. Olney used the expression:

Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition.

## IT HAS MADE FOR PEACE

The original declaration of the Monroe Doctrine was prompted by England's wish, when Canning was Foreign Minister, that England and the United States should make a joint declaration of such a policy. Since its announcement by President Monroe there have been frequent intimations by English statesmen while in office that they do not object to its maintenance. Whether the other governments of Europe have acquiesced in it or not, it is certain that none of them have insisted upon violating it when the matter was called to their attention by the United States. Every one admits that its maintenance until recently has made for the peace of the world, has kept European governments from intermeddling in the politics of this hemisphere, and has enabled all the various Latin-American republics that were offshoots from Spain to maintain their own governments and their independence. While it may be truly said that it has not made for peace between them, still that was not within the scope of its purpose. It has, however, restrained the land hunger and the growing disposition for colonization by some European governments, which otherwise would certainly have carried them into this hemisphere. The very revolutions and instabilities of many of the Latin-American republics would have offered frequent excuse and opportunity for intervention by European governments which they would have promptly improved.

## IS IT OBSOLETE?

But now we are told that under changed conditions the Monroe Doctrine has become an obsolete shibboleth, and that it promotes friction with our Latin-American neighbors, and that it is time for us to abandon it. It is said that it is an assertion of a suzerainty by the United States over both continents, that it seeks to keep under the tutelage of the United States great and powerful



nations like the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile, that its continuance as a declared policy of this Government alienates these and other republics of South America, injures their proper national pride, creates a resentment against us, which interferes with our trade relations, and does not promote the friendly feeling that strengthens the cause of peace.

#### IT RESTS PRIMARILY ON OUR INTERESTS

Before we proceed to consider this proposition, we ought to make clear certain definite limitations of the Monroe policy that are not always given weight by those who condemn it. In the first place, the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of the United States, and is not an obligation of international law binding upon any of the countries affected, either the European countries whose action it seeks to limit, or the countries whose government and territory it seeks to protect. Nor indeed does it create an absolute obligation on the part of the United States to enforce it. It rests primarily upon the danger to the interest and safety of the United States, and, therefore, the nearer to her boundaries the attempted violation of the Doctrine, the more directly her safety is affected and the more acute her interest; and, naturally, therefore, the more extreme will be the measures to which she would resort to enforce it. While the assertion of the Doctrine covers both continents, the measures of the United States in objecting to an invasion of the policy might be much less emphatic in the case where it was attempted in countries as remote as Argentina, Brazil and Chile than in the countries surrounding the Caribbean Sea, or that will be brought close to the United States by the opening of the Panama Canal. It is well that the declared policy has in the past covered both continents, because this certainly contributed to the causes which made Argentina, Brazil and Chile the powerful countries they have become. But as Daniel Webster said in Congress, in 1826, speaking of the plans of the Holy Alliance:

If an armament had been furnished by the allies to act against provinces the most remote from us, as Chile or Buenos Ayres, the distance of the scene of action diminishing our apprehension of danger, and diminishing, also, our means of effectual interposition, might still have left us to content ourselves with remonstrance. But a very different case would have arisen if an army equipped and maintained by these powers had been landed on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and commenced the war in our own immediate neighborhood. Such an event might justly be regarded as dangerous to ourselves; and on that ground call for decided and immediate interference by us.

In other words, the extent of our intervention to enforce the policy is a matter of our own judgment, with a notice that it covers all America. It therefore follows that the Monroe Doctrine, so far as it applies to Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the so-called A. B. C. governments of South America, is now never likely to be prest, first because they have reached such a point that they are able to protect themselves against any European interference, and, second, because they are so remote from us that a violation of the Doctrine with respect to them would be little harmful to our interests and safety.

#### IT DOES NOT FORBID WAR

The second great limitation of the Monroe Doctrine is that it does not contemplate any interference on our part with the right of an European government to declare and make war upon any American government, or to pursue such course in the vindication of its national rights as would be a proper method under the rules of international law. This was expressly declared to be a proper term in the statement of the Doctrine by Mr. Seward during our Civil War, when Spain made war against Chile. He announced our intention to observe neutrality between the two nations and he laid down the proposition that the Doctrine did not require the United States, in a consistent pursuit of it, to protect any government in this hemisphere, either by a defensive alliance against the attacking European power or by interfering to prevent such punishment as it might inflict, provided only that in the end the conquering power did not force its own government upon the conquered people, or compel a permanent transfer to it of their territory, or resort to any other unjustly oppressive measures against them. And Mr. Roosevelt in his communications to Congress has again and again asserted that maintenance of the Doctrine does not require our Government to object to armed measures on the part of European governments to collect their debts and the debts of their nationals against governments in this continent that are in default of their just obligations, provided only that they do not attempt to satisfy those obligations by taking over to themselves ownership and possession of the territory of the debtor governments, or by other oppressive measures. It may be conceded that Mr. Olney used language that was unfortunate in describing the effect of the Monroe Doctrine upon the position of the United States in this hemisphere. It is not remarkable that it has been construed to be the claim of suze-

rainty over the territory of the two American continents. Our fiat is not law to control the domestic concerns or indeed the internal policies, or the foreign policies of the Latin-American republics, or of other American governments, nor do we exercise substantial sovereignty over them. We are concerned that their governments shall not be interfered with by European governments; we are concerned that this hemisphere shall not be a field for land aggrandizement and the chase for increased political power by European governments, such as we have witnessed in Africa and in China and Manchuria, and we believe that such a condition would be inimical to our safety and interests. More than this, where a controversy between an European government and a Latin-American republic is of such a character that it is likely to lead to war, we feel that our earnest desire to escape the possible result against which the Monroe Doctrine is aimed, is sufficient to justify our mediating between the European power and the Latin-American republic, and bringing about by negotiation, if possible, a peaceable settlement of the difference. This is what Mr. Roosevelt did in Venezuela and in Santo Domingo. It was not that the use of force or threatened force to collect their debts by the European powers constituted a violation of the Monroe Doctrine that induced Mr. Roosevelt to act, but only a general desire to promote peace and also a wish to avoid circumstances in which an invasion of the Monroe Doctrine might easily follow.

#### "A NATIONAL ASSET"

It is said—and this is what frightened peace advocates from the Monroe Doctrine—that it rests on force, and ultimately on the strength of our army and our navy. That is true, if its enforcement is resisted. Its ultimate sanction and vindication are in our ability to maintain it; but our constant upholding and assertion of the Doctrine have enabled us, with the conflicting interests of European powers and the support of some and the acquiescence of others, to give effect to that Doctrine for now nearly a century, and that without the firing of a single shot. This has given the Doctrine a traditional weight that assertion of a new policy by the United States never could have. It is a national asset, and, indeed, an asset of the highest value for those who would promote the peace of the world. The mere fact that the further successful maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in the improbable event that any European power shall deliberately violate



it will require the exercise of force upon our part, is certainly not a reason for the most sincere advocate of peace to insist upon sacrificing its beneficent influence and prestige as an instrument of peace to prevent European intermeddling in this hemisphere which a century of successful insistence without actual use of force has given it.

Much as the Doctrine may be criticized by the Continental press of Europe, it is an institution of one hundred years' standing, it is something that its age is bound to make Europe respect. It was advanced at a time when we were but a small nation with little power, and it has acquired additional force and prestige as our nation has grown to the size and strength and international influence that it now has.

Were we to abandon the Doctrine and thus in effect notify the European governments that so far as our remonstrance or interposition was concerned, they might take possession of Santo Domingo, of Haiti, or of any of the Central American republics, or of any South American republics that might be disturbed by revolution, and that might give them some international excuse for intervention, it would be but a very short time before we would be forced into controversies that would be much more dangerous to the peace of this hemisphere than our continued assertion of the Doctrine properly understood and limited.

#### THE A. B. C. POWERS

I fully sympathize with the desire to make such countries as the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile and other powers in South America that are acquiring stability and maintaining law and order within their boundaries, understand that we do not claim to exercise over them any suzerainty at all, and that we are not tendering our guardianship as if they were children or as if they needed it. We reserve to ourselves the right, should oppression or injustice be manifested in a warlike way by any of the European countries against them, and should they be unfortunate enough not to be able to give effective resistance, to determine whether it is not in our own interest to intervene and prevent an overturning of their government or an appropriation of their territory. But we recognize that this possibility is so remote that it practically removes them from the operation of the Monroe Doctrine. I am glad to see that Mr. Roosevelt, in his visit to those countries, has sought to impress them with the same view of the Monroe Doctrine that I have thus expressed. Indeed, he

would have helped them, and us, too, far more if he had confined his teachings and lectures to explanations and limitations of the Monroe Doctrine and had not sought to destroy the independence of the judiciary and demoralize the administration of justice in two continents.

#### SHOULD WE INVITE THEIR COOPERATION?

But it is said that we ought to invite in these so-called A. B. C. powers of South America to assist us in upholding the Doctrine and also in doing what the Doctrine, as well as neighborhood interests, may lead us to do with nearby countries around the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and that we ought to establish some sort of relationship with these great powers as members of a kind of hegemony to decide upon Latin-American questions and participate in intervention to help along the smaller countries, and thus put such powers on an equality with us in our American policy and give assurance of our disinterestedness. If we could do this, I would be glad to have it done, because it would relieve us of part of a burden and would give greater weight to the declaration of the policy. I would be glad to have an effort tactfully made to this end and I don't want to discourage it; but I fear we should find that these powers would be loath to assume responsibility or burden in the matter of the welfare of a government like one of the Central American republics, or Haiti or Santo Domingo so remote from them and so near to us. We attempted in case of disturbance in the Central American governments once or twice to interest Mexico, when Mexico had a responsible government and was very near at hand, but President Diaz was loath to take any part with the United States in such an arrangement, and we found that whatever had to be done had to be done largely on the responsibility of the United States.

If action in respect of any republic of South America were necessary under the Monroe Doctrine, the joining of the A. B. C. powers with the United States might involve suspicion and jealousy on the part of other South American republics not quite so prosperous or so stable as the A. B. C. powers. Thus, instead of helping the situation, the participation of part of the South American governments might only complicate it. I know something about the character of those countries myself, not from personal observation, but from a study of the character of Spanish descended civilizations and societies, and I venture to say that sensitive

as they all may be in respect to suspected encroachments of the United States, they are even more sensitive as between themselves and their respective ambitions. During my Administration, Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, tendered the good offices of the United States as between South American governments who were bitter against each other over boundaries and other disputes, and successfully brought them to a peaceful solution, but in those controversies it was quite apparent that whatever then might be general feeling against the United States, their suspicions of each other, when their interests were at variance, were quite as intense. Indeed it is not too much to say that the fear in the hearts of the less powerful peoples of South America of a South American hegemony is more real than any genuine fear they may have of the actual suzerainty of our Government. My belief, therefore, is that unless we could organize a union of all the countries of two continents, which would be so clumsy as to be entirely impracticable, the influence of the United States can probably be exerted in support of the Monroe Doctrine more effectively and much less invidiously alone than by an attempt to unite certain of the South American powers in an effort to preserve its successful maintenance. I hope my fear in this respect will prove to be unfounded and that the plan suggested may be successful.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF SOUTH AMERICA

I have read with a great deal of interest the account given by Professor Bingham of South American public opinion toward the United States in his most interesting book, which he calls *The Monroe Doctrine an Obsolete Shibboleth*. His views were based on an extended and very valuable opportunity for observation in nearly all the South American countries. He pictures with great force the feeling that is cultivated by the press of those countries against the United States, the deep suspicion that the people of South America have toward her professions of disinterestedness in South American and Central American politics, and their resentment at what they regard as an assumption of guardianship and of suzerainty over them, and a patronizing attitude which they believe to be involved in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. He sets out the construction put by them on the various acts of the United States, and the mean and selfish and greedy motives they attribute to her, judging by speeches by their statesmen



and politicians, and by editorials of their newspapers. I know something of the opportunity the Spanish language affords to convey, with the most studied and graceful periods and with an assumption of courteous and impartial treatment, insinuations and suspicions of the sincerity of a person or a government against whom the writer desires to awaken the hostility of his readers. Professor Bingham, without discussing the merits of the acts of authorities of the United States, to which he invites attention, merely gives the view that the South American press of different countries took of those acts. No one can read the book but see how utterly unjust is much of the criticism of the United States. Nevertheless, I quite agree that it is the bounden duty of this Government and her people to avoid as much as possible those acts which can give rise to a misconstruction of her motives, and to take a course which shall deprive them of any appearance of a desire to use her power in this hemisphere or to enforce and extend the Monroe Doctrine with a view to her selfish aggrandizement. I know the attractiveness of the Spanish-American; I know his high-born courtesy, I know his love of art, his poet nature, his response to generous treatment, and I know how easily he misunderstands the thoughtless bluntness of an Anglo-Saxon diplomacy, and the too frequent lack of regard for the feelings of others that we have inherited. I sympathize deeply with every effort to remove every obstacle to good feeling between us and a great and growing people, if only we are not called upon in doing so to give up something valuable to us and to the world.

#### HOW WE ARE MISUNDERSTOOD

The injustice of the attitude which Professor Bingham and others who take his views describe as that of the South American press may be seen by one or two references. Our Cuban war was begun with the most unselfish motives on our part and with a self-denying declaration, but it has been flaunted in South America as a war of aggression for aggrandizement and the exploitation of new territory, because the people of Porto Rico desired to come under our government and we accepted them, and because we found the Philippines in such a condition of anarchy that we had to take them over. We have not exploited either Porto Rico or the Philippines. We have only given them a better government and more prosperity and individual liberty than they ever had. We have promised the Filipinos that when

their people acquire sufficient education and knowledge to make their government stable, we will turn over the government to them. Twice Cuba has been under our control, and twice we have turned the island back to the people to whom we promised to do so when we entered upon the war. It has cost us hundreds of millions of money and many valuable lives to give her her independence. Nevertheless, our conduct, as unselfish and self-sacrificing as history shows, is treated among the South American people as an indication of our desire to enlarge our territorial control. Had we desired to extend our territory, how easily we could have done it? How many opportunities have been presented to us that we have rejected? Now is it a reason for us to give up a doctrine that has for near a century helped along the cause of peace that our motives in maintaining it have been misconstrued by the persons who have so much profited by our enforcing it? If we had entered upon the policy merely because those people asked us to assert it, and for no other reason, then their wish to end it might properly be given great weight, but the Doctrine was originally declared to be one in our own interest and for our own safety. True, it has greatly strengthened our insistence upon the Doctrine that it helped these people to maintain their governmental integrity and independence. Nevertheless the question whether we shall continue it ought not to be controlled by their unjust feeling that our continued maintenance of the Doctrine, with its proper limitations, in our own interest, is in some way or other a reflection upon their national prestige and international standing. It has made for peace in ninety years. Why will it not make for peace in the next one hundred years if we preserve it?

#### OUR SERVICE TO THE WEAKER NATIONS

But it is said that the Doctrine has been greatly extended and that it has led to intermeddling by our Government in the politics of the smaller countries, like Santo Domingo and the Central American republics, and that we are exercising a protectorate of a direct character over some of them. What we are doing with respect to them is in the interest of civilization and we ought to do it to aid our neighboring governments whether the Monroe Doctrine prevails or not. My hope, as an earnest advocate of world peace, is that ultimately by international agreement we shall establish a court like that of The Hague, into which any government aggrieved by any other gov-

ernment may bring the offending government before an impartial tribunal to answer for its fault and to abide the judgment of the court as to the remedy or damages that shall be judged against it, if any. Now it is utterly impossible that the peace of the world may be brought about under such an arrangement as long as there are governments that cannot maintain peace within their own borders, and whose instability is such that war is rather the normal than the exceptional status within their territory. One of the most crying needs in the cause of general peace is the promotion of stability in government in badly governed territory. This has been the case with Santo Domingo and Haiti. It has been true in a majority of the republics of Central America, and until recently was true in the northern part of South America. Revolutions in those countries have been constant, peace has been the exception, and prosperity, health, happiness, law and order have all been impossible under such conditions and in such governments. The nearer they are to our borders the more of a nuisance they have become to us and the more injurious they are to our national interests. It was the neighborhood nuisance that led to the Cuban war and justified it. Now when we properly may, with the consent of those in authority in such governments, and without too much sacrifice on our part, aid those governments in bringing about stability and law and order, without involving ourselves in their civil wars, it is proper national policy for us to do so. It is not only proper national policy, but it is international philanthropy. We owe it as much as the fortunate man owes aid to the unfortunate in the same neighborhood and in the same community. We are international trustees of the prosperity we have and the power we enjoy, and we are in duty bound to use them when it is both convenient and proper to help our neighbors. When this help prevents the happening of events that may prove to be an acute violation of the Monroe Doctrine by European governments, our duty in this regard is only increased and amplified. Therefore it was that Mr. Roosevelt mediated between Venezuela and the governments of England, Germany and Italy, as I have already explained. So it was in the case of Santo Domingo, where a similar situation was foreshadowed, and in which, in order to relieve that situation, we assumed the burden of appointing tax collectors and custom house officials who were under our protection and who were thereby



thus removed from revolutionary attacks. We thus took away any motive for revolution, because it could not be successful without the funds which the seizure of custom houses and the instrumentalities for the collection of taxes would furnish. This arrangement was perfected in a treaty, and it has been most profitable to the people of Santo Domingo, and has relieved them from a succession of revolutions that had been their fate before it was adopted. The policy does not involve and ought not to involve a protectorate or any greater intervention in their internal affairs or a control of them than this power to protect custom houses may involve. This is ample to secure pacification.

We cannot be too careful to avoid forcing our own ideas of government on peoples who, tho favoring popular government, have such different ideas as to what constitutes it, and whose needs in respect to the forms of government that promote prosperity and happiness for them are widely variant from our own requirements.

Arrangements similar to that made with Santo Domingo were sought from the United States by the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua, and treaties were made, but they were defeated by the Senate of the United States without good ground, as it seems to me. I am glad to note that the present Administration is looking with more favor upon treaties of this kind than its present supporters in the Senate were willing to give them when they were tendered to them for ratification by a Republican Administration.

#### AVOID WAR IN MEXICO

When we come to Mexico, where anarchy seems now to reign, the question is a most delicate one. Intervention by force means the expenditure of enormous treasure on our part, the loss of most valuable lives and the dragging out of a tedious war against guerrillas in a trackless country, which will arouse no high patriotic spirit and which, after we have finished it, and completed the work of tranquillity, will leave us still a problem full of difficulty and danger. All that those of us who are not in the Government can do is to support the hands of the President and the Secretary of State, and to

present to the European powers and the world a solid front, with the prayer that the policy which is being pursued, whatever it may be, will be a successful one, and relieve us from the awful burden of such a war as that I have described. In spite of the discouraging conditions in Mexico, however, the present situation illustrates the beneficent influence of the Monroe Doctrine on the attitude of the European powers, which, in spite of the injury to the property and persons of their nationals, look to the United States as the guide whom they are willing to follow in working out a solution. The condition of Mexico is bad enough, to be sure, but if it had involved us in European complications, such as would have been likely to arise had there been European intervention, its consequences might have been a great deal worse.

#### THE "LODGE AMENDMENT"

Exception is taken to the resolution which the Senate adopted in August, 1912, in which it was declared:

That when any harbor or other place on the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes.

It suffices to say that this is not an enlargement of the Monroe Doctrine. It only calls special attention to a way of indirection by which it can be violated. The policy of making such an announcement at the time may perhaps be questioned, but that such an indirect method of securing a military outpost threatening to the safety of the United States would be injurious to her interests does not admit of doubt.

I do not intend here to go into the question of the merits of the controversy over the justice of our acquisition of the Canal Zone, enabling us to construct the Panama Canal. It would involve too long a discussion and is not relevant to the subject matter of this address, because what was done in that case by our Government was not any assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, was not

justified on the ground of the Monroe Doctrine, and our right to do what we did was based on very different principles. Earnest and sincere efforts were made in my administration to satisfy the United States of Colombia. A treaty has been made with her representative, in Mr. Roosevelt's administration, which seemed fair, but it was immediately rejected. All efforts to secure an adjustment of her grievances have failed, and recently negotiations were postponed by her, with the belief that the incoming Administration, of different political complexion, would be more willing than mine to do what she regards as exact justice to her. We should, therefore, await with hope that the present Administration may solve what for us was an insoluble difficulty.

Mr. Root, whose great constructive labors in the cause of world peace have just received most just recognition in the Nobel Prize, in his visit to South America attempted to convince the people of those republics that we wish no more territory, and that we wish only the prosperity of all our neighbors. And Mr. Knox, in his visit to Venezuela, and to all the republics of the West Indies and Central America, made the same effort. I hope that Mr. Roosevelt may carry the same message to South America. Doubtless he is doing so.

After some years, I hope that a consistent course on our part may effect an abatement of the present feeling described by Professor Bingham and others. But however that may be, and whatever injustice the South American peoples may do us in suspecting us of selfish plans against them and their territory, we ought not to allow the present expressed hostility to the Monroe Doctrine, which involves no assertion of suzerainty or sovereignty over them, to change our course. The Doctrine is based on a wise policy in our own interest to exclude from this hemisphere the selfish political interference of European governments, and their appropriation of territory, not for the purpose of increasing our power or territory, but for the purpose of promoting the prosperity, independence and happiness of the peoples of these two continents and so of insuring our own peace and safety.

*New Haven, Connecticut*





Photograph by Harris & Ewing

WINFRED T. DENISON  
Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands

## A NEW PHILIPPINE ADMINISTRATOR

**A**T the present day it may need emphasis, but hardly argument, that the successful management of our insular possessions involves a consistent, continuous national policy free from disturbances and deflections of partizan differences in this country.

We have done well, on the whole, in enforcing proper standards of insular administration and the upbuilding of sound traditions—very well in the disregard of spoils claims in insular administration. It is only fifteen years, however, since the Spanish-American War, and fifteen years is a short time; small wonder is it then that an insular service, constantly recruited from below, has not yet come into being. A new administration is inevitably confronted with pressure for partizan advantages in appointments.

It has already been pointed out in *The Independent* that the Philippine policy of the Wilson administration is substantially a progressive application of the principles that have guided the Philippine administration from McKinley, through Roosevelt, to Taft. We are, in other words, in a fair way toward the formulation of a national policy. No less important is the striking evidence President Wilson has just furnished of his disregard of irrelevant party considerations in the appointment of administrators of the Islands. He has just named to membership on the Philippine Commission and as head of one of the most important departments a man who, in his own person, represents the ideal of a career in public service, a selection all the more noteworthy when the appointee is not a Democrat. Winfred T. Denison, who

has just been named to succeed Dean C. Worcester as Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, is unusually apt and seasoned for public life, for generous, thoroughgoing, hard-thinking, courageous devotion to the work of statesmanship. A well-grounded lawyer, thru his preliminary training in private law, he entered the Federal service in the United States Attorney's office in New York in 1906. Denison's work in the District Attorney's office made natural his promotion by President Taft to be an Assistant Attorney General under Mr. Wickersham, and his retention by Attorney General McReynolds after a change of administration.

During the years in the service of the Federal Government he never failed to work for a vigorous and well-conceived extension of the civil service to the higher appointive offices, and his clear-sightedness on this cardinal point of democratic government makes his own appointment by President Wilson especially satisfying.

The work that now awaits him has the interest of variety and scope. As Secretary of the Interior, he becomes head of a number of the most important bureaus in the Philippine Government, broadly corresponding to our own Interior Department. The most important of these is the Land Bureau. There thus devolves upon him the study and gradual evolution of a sound land policy for the Philippine Islands. Some 60,000,000 acres of public lands have been locked up these years from development because an atmosphere of suspicion and the lack of aggressive imagination have prevented an adequate consideration of the fundamental problem of the Philippines; the building up of an independent, small-holdings agricultural community, thru a systematic, far-sighted development policy of the Government. To the solution of this problem, Mr. Denison brings a large social vision and a trained capacity to work out difficult economic and industrial problems. His intellectual equipment is effective because of the contagion of his character. In all the subtle ways in which public leaders, particularly in our island possessions, affect the spirit and hopes of men, Denison is bound to exert a sturdy influence.

Mr. Denison may know in advance little of the Philippines. But he knows a great deal about high ideals and sound principles of public service. Lacking such a developed colonial service as we must ultimately have if we are to take our colonial problems seriously, such a non-partizan appointment as this is full of promise.



# A STRANGE VISITOR AT SCHOOL

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

HE was a foreigner, not offensively so, but noticeably so. He used his hands and face in talking so you could tell what he was saying even when you could not understand his words on account of his queer accent. Then, too, his questions were so absurd and he had such difficulty in understanding the most ordinary things!

The superintendent showed him into the room with great politeness and told him he was at liberty to ask any question of the pupils. The stranger inquired what study was being taught and was told history.

"Of what country or people?"

"Our own."

"An excellent and important study. I will ask them a few easy questions with great pleasure. Who discovered the land in which you live?"

All voices answered in unison, "Christopher Columbus!"

The stranger looked puzzled. "Isn't that queer," he said, "that they should all get it wrong? No, children, Christopher Columbus discovered some islands thousands of miles from here, farther away than Alaska. Who discovered *this* country, this town, this county, this State of Wyoming? What, no one knows? Well, I am a stranger here and I do not know. I will ask your teacher to tell us both."

But as the teacher looked rather startled and displeased, the stranger with his habitual politeness said: "Doubtless you wish to bring that in at some later time. I will ask another question. What European Power once owned this country?"

Again came the answer in concert, "England."

"No, no. You are all wrong. We learned better than that even in my own school. You must have in mind some country a thousand miles from here. Think a minute and you will remember, I'm sure. What great king ruled over this land, a tyrant and a wicked man?"

"George the Third!"

"How curious. No, it was Philip the Second of Spain I had in mind. When did this country become independent?"

"1776."

"Ah, you are thinking about the East. Strange that they should know so much more about the history of New England than of their own state! But I will help you. Don't you remember one of the first battles of the war for independence, a defeat apparently, but really a victory in the way it roused the people, a little band of patriots who died to make this a free land, how they were overpowered and destroyed by the

enemy? I see by your hands that you all know it. What was it?"

"Bunker Hill."

"Why, that is New England again. I meant, of course, the Alamo." Turning to the superintendent, "Do you not try to inspire them with the heroic deeds of their own history?"

"Well, you see, the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War were considered by all good citizens as infamous crimes."

"Ah, then you think the Mexican Government better than the English and that there was less cause for rebellion against Santa Anna than against George III?"

"Not that exactly, but it was thought to be a war in the interests of the South and so the Northerners opposed it."

"Well, that is natural. But one thing explain to me. Why do you call these men who would sacrifice the future interests of the millions of people now living here rather than allow the opposing party to gain a temporary advantage, 'good citizens'?"

The superintendent looked confused and all he could say was that he "guessed it was because they called themselves so."

The visitor again addressed the school: "You are fortunate in living in a land so rich in romance and inspiring associations. You must know the story of its pioneers by heart; how that peculiar people, somewhat fanatical perhaps, but strong in faith, driven from their homes by religious persecution, journeyed far to the westward to find freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; how they suffered from cold and starvation, how they fought with the Indians and how they finally triumphed over the hardships of the wilderness and founded there a great city. Tell me, children, what are they called?"

"Pilgrim Fathers" came in chorus from all parts of the room.

"No, no, no. I do not make myself plain. I meant, of course, the Mormons." The stranger turned to the teacher. "So you study the history of New England here? I suppose, then, that in New England they study the history of Wyoming?"

"No, they do not, but you see children always take more interest in distant places and times long past."

"How strange! So different from the children in my own land."

"Yes, but it is true," persisted the teacher, "the children dislike the history of their own country."

The stranger looked perplexed.

"One would think that the stories of Indian wars and the life of the cowboy, miner and hunter would interest them. Are these your text books?"

And he took up some paper-bound books lying on the desk and read their titles, *Life of Buffalo Bill* and *Sitting Bull, War Chief of the Sioux*.

"Mercy, no!" cried the indignant teacher. "I confiscated those out of one of the desks and I am going to burn them up."

The stranger appeared likely to ask some more embarrassing questions, but the superintendent, who had recovered his equilibrium, interposed, "You see we do not teach them the history of this particular spot of ground. That is of no importance. It is their history as a race that is of the most value. Miss B——, will you conduct a recitation in your usual way to show our methods."

The teacher began. "Knut Nelson, where did our forefathers come from?"

"Our forefathers came from England in the 'Mayflower,' in 1620."

"That is right. Patrick O'Brien, you may tell us why they came to this country."

"Because they objected to the Popish practises of the Church."

"Very good. And now I will ask little Esther Straus why her great-great-grandparents were driven out of England."

"Because they tried to restore primitive Christianity and thought it wrong to do any work on Sunday."

"Excellent. I thought you would remember that lesson. Ivan Oblinski, tell the gentleman why the history of England is of such importance to us."

"Because of our Anglo-Saxon ancestry."

"You see," said the teacher, "that we do not neglect the important factor of race. We believe in training these young people in harmony with the ideals and traditions of their lineage."

"An excellent plan. Of what nationality are your pupils?"

"About one-third Polack and one-third Swede and the rest mixt."

"So their ancestors did not all come over in the 'Mayflower'?"

"Not exactly. There are, in fact, more immigrants landed at New York in one day now than came over in the whole seventeenth century."

"I suppose, then, your histories give a large part of their space to this later and more important immigration."

"Well, I don't believe they more than mention it, come to think of it."

"Of course you give two-thirds of your time to Swedish and Polish his-



tory, literature and national traditions?"

"Excuse me," interposed the superintendent, "we must pass on to the language room now."

"Oh, certainly. This is all so novel and curious to me, you know. Your problems here are unique, and, if I may so express myself, your educational methods are still more unique. I suppose you carry the same principle of racial continuity into the language work and give a good deal of attention to Slavic and Scandinavian languages?"

"Not at all; we teach Latin, Greek and French in our school."

"Ah, what is your object in selecting Latin and Greek, may I ask?"

"We did not select them. They are the traditional languages," replied the superintendent.

"Ah, certainly. How mistaken the impression we get of a foreign country, to be sure. I had been told that you had no traditions in this new country of yours, but I find on the contrary that you have inherited everybody's traditions."

"But the high schools have to teach Latin and Greek because the universities require them."

"Oh, when I was in the university the other day they told me that they would be glad to substitute other entrance requirements, but they would not get any students for these are what the high schools teach. It is like two lovers holding hands for hours after it has ceased to be a pleasure, merely because either is afraid to let go lest the other suspect a waning affection."

"But so many of our words are derived from the Latin and Greek, especially scientific and technical terms, that it would be impossible to understand science thoroly without the knowledge of these languages."

"Quite true, I see that. So it is the scientific men who insist on their students being prepared in Latin and Greek?"

"Well, no. In fact, the scientific men, almost all of them, are prejudiced against them and consider them a waste of time. But Latin and Greek literatures are the most inspiring in the world, and no one can be considered educated who cannot read and enjoy in the original the immortal works of Plato and Virgil."

"No, certainly not. It is a wonderful blessing to enter so completely into the spirit of other tongues. 'He who learns a new language acquires a new soul.' All thru their lives your graduates will read with pleasure the great authors of antiquity."

The superintendent did not see any necessity for replying to this remark, doubtless because it was so obviously

true, and continued: "Besides, Latin and Greek are the foundations of our own language. No one can use the English language with propriety and elegance without a knowledge of the classic languages."

"You find, then, a great superiority in your classical students in the use of their native tongue."

"Well, not what we might expect. Those who translate too much from Latin and Greek get a wretched English style."

"So instead of acquiring a new soul they lose their own soul?"

"Of course for practical purposes modern languages are more important, I admit," said the superintendent.

"Yes, you said you taught French. Have you so many pupils of that nationality in the community?"

"No, there are no French children and I do not know of a Frenchman in town."

"Then it is for the elevating and inspiring nature of the literature that you teach it?"

The superintendent hesitated, then said: "I admit it is hard to find French books fit for our young people to read, but we have a few specially expurgated editions for their use. As I said, its practical value is the main object of a modern language."

"Yes, I see that. You select, of course, that modern language which will be most useful to your young men. We do the same in our schools. We teach the languages of our colonies and of the countries contiguous to our own and with which we are in closest touch politically and commercially. Let me see, what countries are adjacent to you in which a foreign tongue is spoken?"

"Mexico only, where they speak Spanish."

"And where do your graduates go mostly in foreign lands?"

"Some of our young men are in Panama or Cuba, some in South America."

"Spanish again. And your colonies?"

"They are all Spanish speaking."

"And with what countries are you cultivating the closest relations?"

"We aspire to control the destinies of all the nations in this hemisphere."

"And these nearly all speak Spanish. Well, you are more fortunate than we who have to teach so many different languages to cover the same points. I suppose you make Spanish the main modern language of all your schools."

"No, it is scarcely taught at all. You see there is no literature worth mentioning in Spanish except Cervantes."

"How very strange. Our critics think that Galdos and Valdes are among the greatest of living novelists, and the dramatist Echegaray got the Nobel Prize for the greatest work in literature. I believe no American author has yet received this prize." Then, turning to the teacher in charge, "What is your chief aim in teaching literature?"

"We try most to inspire the pupils with a love for the purest and loftiest products of the human intellect. This is such a prosaic and materialistic age. And the people here have such low ideals and such vulgar tastes. They prefer a comic opera or a farce to reading something edifying and instructive, like Aristophanes or Lucian. It is almost incredible, but it is a fact, that nearly all my class in the Iliad stayed out of school not long since to watch the reports of a prize fight with all its disgusting details. Right in the hard part of Homer, too, book seven, the combat between Ajax and Hector. Shows how little they care for the intellectual life. It is very discouraging. They read no poetry except dialect stuff like Riley or Daly or Dunbar. I can't get them to read great poetry like Burns or Lowell."

"I suppose you endeavor to cultivate their artistic appreciation in other arts than literature, such as painting and sculpture?"

"No, that is impossible. We have none of the facilities."

"What facilities do you lack? You have stones and butter. It was on a stone that Giotto learned to draw, and Michel Angelo modeled his first masterpiece of butter."

"I mean that we have no great art galleries. A copy of a great painting is not equal to the original, and we can't buy a Raphael or Murillo."

"No, but that does not apply to sculpture."

"Why not?"

"Because you can get a cast of the Venus of Milo or the Faun of Praxiteles that is absolutely identical with the original except in material."

"But it is useless to try to teach art in the public schools. Some students can't draw."

"Are there no photographers in the city?" inquired the stranger.

"Yes, all the boys are crazy over it. But photography is not one of the fine arts."

"Why not?"

"Because—because it's modern."

Here the superintendent interposed to stop the useless discussion. "You do not understand our difficulties here. This is a sordid and commercial place and we can spend no time or money on the cultivation of the esthetic pleasures. We must be



practical and prepare our students directly for life."

"Yes, I see. An excellent aim. What do your young men do for a living?"

"Oh, some of them work in shops, some in mines, some on ranches."

"You teach them to do all these things?"

"No, I have thought of introducing a course in manual training, but we have not the facilities. Besides, some think it is a fad. There is nothing the American public hates so much as a fad."

"Then, I suppose, you give the fundamental principles of mechanics, agriculture and mining, so they see the higher aspects and deeper meaning of their life work?"

"No, we can't do that. They pick up what they can in the shops or on the railroad or elsewhere. Many take lessons by correspondence from a man in Pennsylvania. The railroad sends out an instruction car sometimes. The sugar factory educates farmers in the art of raising beets."

"It seems, then, that this important part of the educational work is being taken out of the public schools. The utilitarians do not seem to be forcing you to be practical as rapidly

as might be expected from what you said. What occupations do you prepare for specifically?"

"We teach bookkeeping, typewriting and shorthand. These studies prepare for clerkships and commercial positions."

"I suppose, then, these are the occupations which are least crowded, best paid and most useful."

"Not exactly. A competent mechanic earns more than a bookkeeper or a professor or an ordinary lawyer and is doubtless as useful."

"Your best students then want to become mechanics or farmers or miners?"

"No, indeed. Men in these occupations are rather looked down upon."

"Why so?"

"Because they are generally uneducated."

"So you do not educate for these professions because they are despised and they are despised because they are not learned professions. I cannot talk of this longer. It makes my head whirl. But your young women, what do they do for a life work?"

"Oh, most of them become housewives and spend their time cooking and cleaning."

"And what do they prefer to study in school?"

"They take mostly to such courses as music, Dante, Early English and the Art of Fiction."

The stranger looked as tho he were about to question the necessity of all these subjects in feminine education, but instead he asked, "What science?"

"If they take any science it is usually astronomy or botany."

"Do you consider that the best training for those who are to make chemistry their life work?"

"Chemistry? They never have anything to do with chemistry! None of the girls go into drug stores."

"Oh, I misunderstood you. I understood you to say that cooking and cleaning were the chief occupations of most of them, and I thought it would make these tasks lighter if not pleasanter to learn something of the science of these chemical arts. But I must leave now. I have so many things to think about. I had heard that American schools were interesting, but I never suspected *how* interesting, how curious, they really were. Thank you and good-bye."

## A SCIENTIFIC SEER

THE election of Sir William Crookes to the presidency of the Royal Society, the oldest and most renowned of the scientific associations of Great Britain, is a fitting honor to crown the career of one of the most remarkable men of our time. He is now in his eighty-second year, and a half century has past since he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His active life has then covered almost the entire period of the development of modern chemistry, and much of its history he has recorded in the weekly numbers of the *Chemical News*, which he founded in 1859 and has edited ever since. Much, too, of modern chemistry we owe to his own discoveries, for he possesses the rare combination of speculative insight and practical skill; no branch of chemistry was too humble and none too abstruse to receive his attention. He has guarded the health of London by daily analysis of its water supply and sewage. He has broken the atom in pieces and overthrown established theories of the constitution of matter.

He has been more fortunate than most men, in that he has lived to see the universal acceptance of the ideas which were sneered at when he first suggested them more than a generation ago. Those were the days when it was believed that the universe was

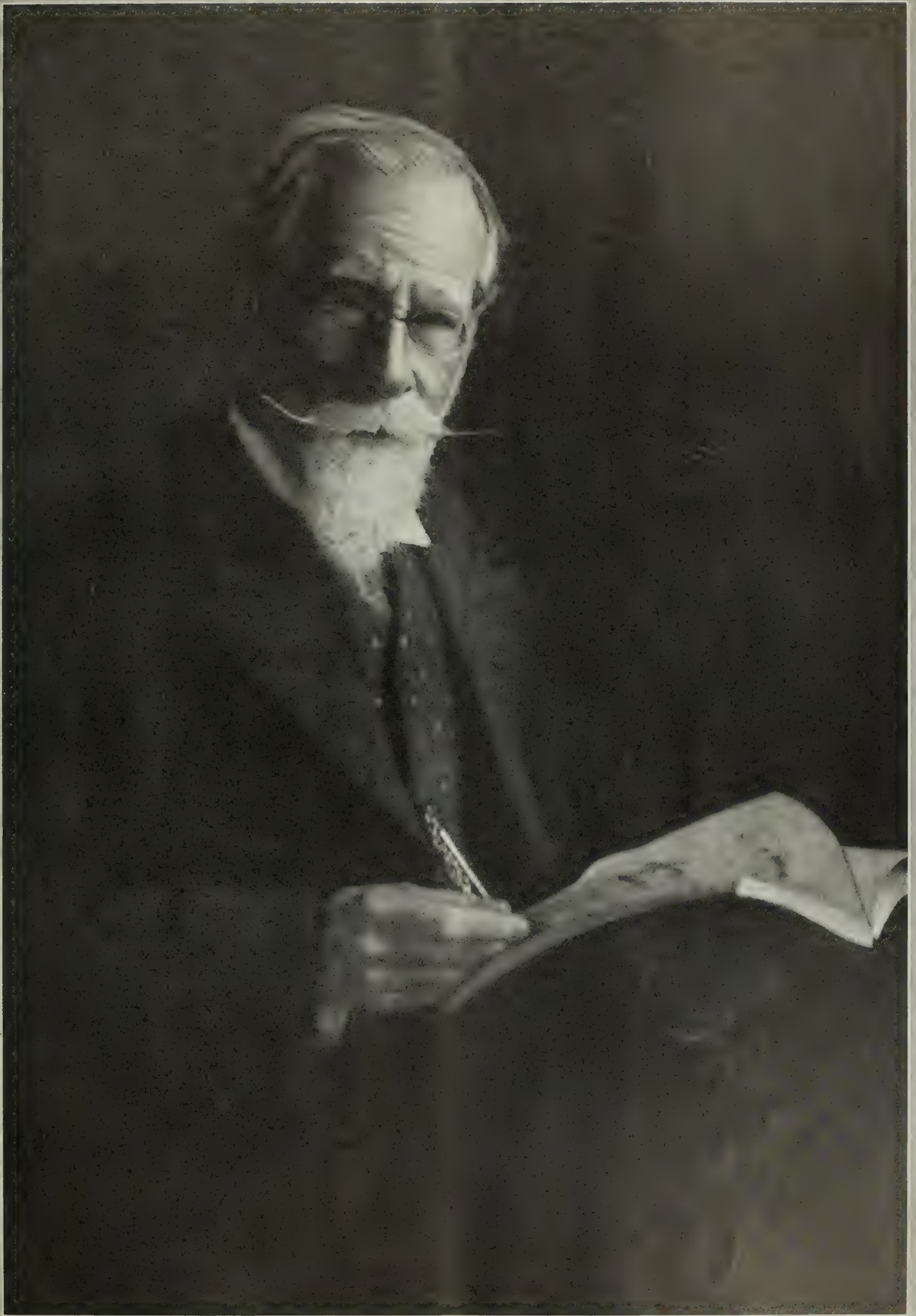
built up of some seventy irreducible elements and the atom was thought to be the ultimate unit of matter. Official science stated that the atoms of an element were identical "like manufactured articles" and theologians took delight in the phrase as a confirmation of theism.

Conceive, then, of the shock to scientific orthodoxy when Professor Crookes came forward with the theory that all the elements are but different forms of some primordial stuff that he called "protyle" and that the atomic weight instead of being one of the "constants of nature" is "a mean value around which the actual weights of the atoms vary within certain narrow limits." It appears now that the chief fault in this statement of Crookes is the use of the word "narrow," for we are now told that the atoms of the same element may vary as much as eight units in the case of some of the higher elements. These are the metals of the rare earths which Crookes worked over for so many years, and when he found they could be separated by chemical means he talked about "meta-elements" or intermediary elements, much to the disgust of tidy chemists who wanted every element neatly packed in the pigeon-hole that Mendeléef had provided for it. But in 1900 Crookes himself

proved the transmutation of the elements by extracting the radio-active element "Uranium X" from the mother of elements, uranium.

Then there were the Crookes tubes which their inventor persisted in saying contained matter in a "fourth state" as different from the gaseous as the gaseous is from liquid or solid; presumptuous in him, said or thought his colleagues, who saw in his tubes only a very rarefied gas, a closer approach to the vacuum. But now we know that these ghostly greenish rays that stream out from the cathode and bend to the magnet are corpuscles of negative electricity, almost dissociated from inert matter. The green or rosy tubes of liquid light that we see in photographic galleries and offices are but modifications of the original Crookes tubes. His "rare earths" are rare no longer; thoria and ceria make our gas mantles. In the jeweler's window we see the radiometer, its vanes of metal, black on one side and bright on the other, whirling as the sunlight strikes it. Our clothes may be dyed by the Crookes method; the gold and silver in our pockets may have been extracted from the ore by his amalgamation process. In fact, we all of us owe something to the man whose kindly quizzical face appears on the opposite page.

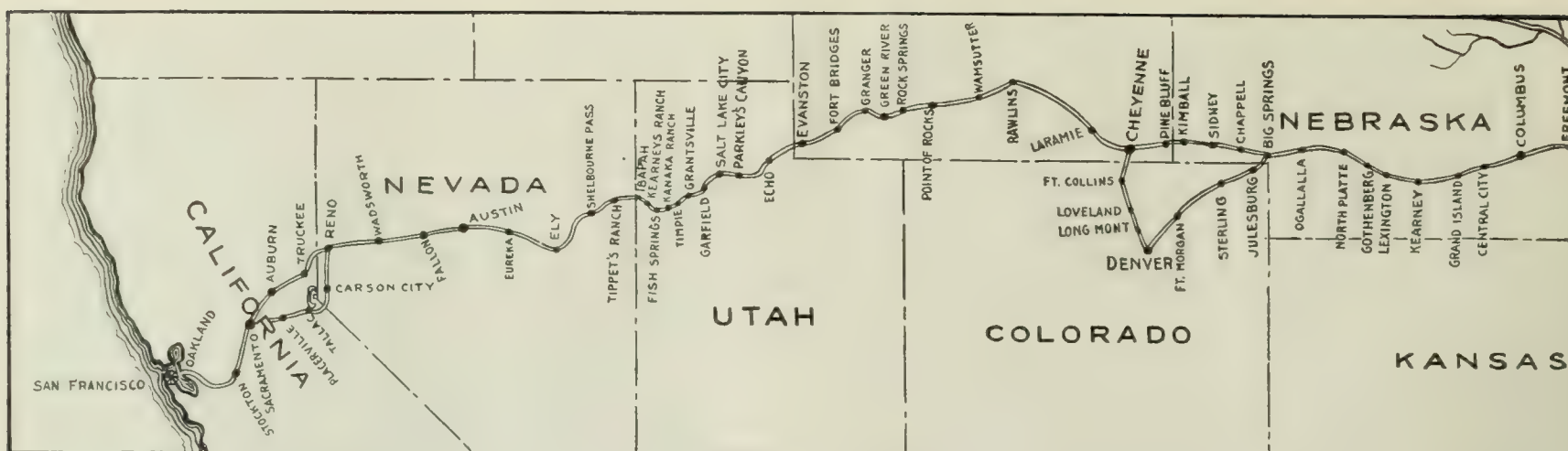




*From the Illustrated London News*

**PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, O. M., F. R. S., D. Sc.**  
President-elect of the Royal Society





# THE LINCOLN WAY FROM SEA TO SEA

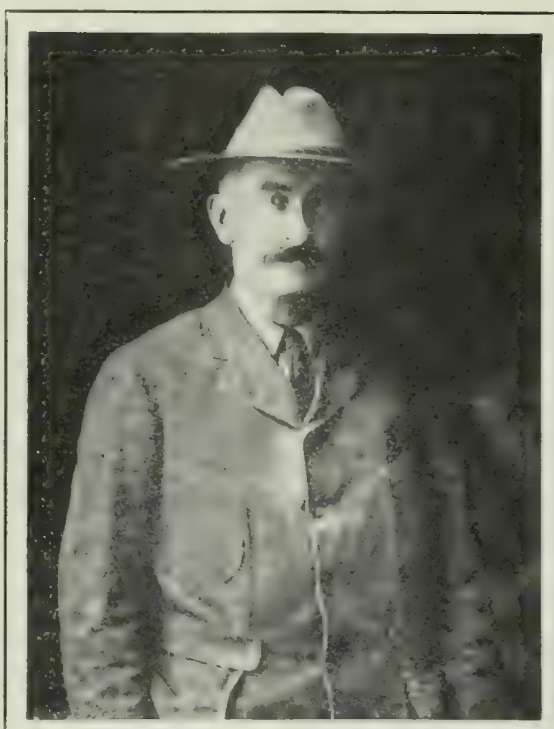
BY HENRY B. JOY

PRESIDENT OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

**H**IGHWAYS became a topic for discussion when Adam and Eve left the Garden of Eden and man began to wander over the earth. Jacob and Moses were pioneers; Stanley and Livingstone blazed trails thru Africa; Vespucci and Columbus opened a long stream of traffic across an ocean no longer trackless; Fremont, plunging into the then unknown, forged links in the chain binding the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific; each opened possibilities then little dreamed.

History is a fascinating study and I suppose that in the days to come our worries and perplexities over good roads will be just as interesting as the discussion of any problem long solved. Yet, today, the improvement of our highways makes a serious problem. Our country has grown as to population but not as to size. We are moving at a faster pace than ever and our journeys require the same mileage, but fewer hours are occupied; our speed has doubled.

It is curious to watch the trend of events. Most of us remember the old mill. Steam came along and robbed us of it. The dam was washed away and we thought how times had changed. Yet today we are building larger dams than ever; electricity has restored our mills. Roads are much the same. Our ancestors in the Old



THE PRESIDENT OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

World took example of the difficulties of Adam and built better highways to ease life's burdens. The old Romans excelled in their day and with their arms carried their roads and their civilization to the north of Europe. "Nothing retards civilization like inaccessibility" is an old saying. We had something like that in mind in 1805 and began trunk roads. Steam stepped in to destroy the dream, yet it was only a temporary lapse, for now we find ourselves on

the eve of another awakening. It should be more important because while few will see these recent wonderful works of engineering craft every soul has a road to his door—street, road, lane, alley, path—call it what you will. It is a road to somewhere and therefore touches our individual existence.

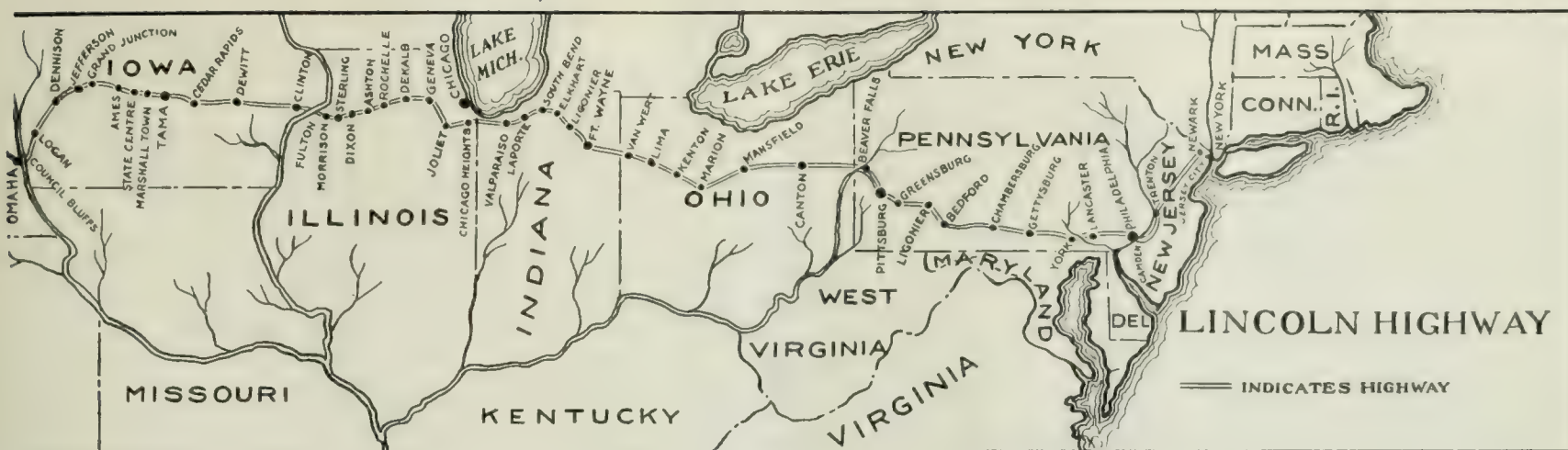
The question of good roads hinges on their quality and condition. The railroad has about reached its limit. The motor car has arrived to fill in the breach, to give us quick traffic, to set aside hackneyed time tables, starting and stopping and going where we please—

But stop! We cannot go where we would. Our roads prevent it. That's because we have touched the point that retards us. Roads are there, but they are not "there." Numerous conflicting bodies with no two ideals alike have built roads, here, there, everywhere, in all directions, but in most instances without connecting with their neighbors a score of miles away. And there is such a crying need for these highways. For long journeys we today go to the railroad station. Our troops are moved by train. In war this traffic would be paralyzed. The companies could not transport the men promptly for lack of cars. The equipment in great emergencies is always short. And the soldiers could not march over these



A TYPICAL NEVADA SCENE ON THE ROUTE OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY





roads from city to city or state to state to repel an invading host or to break a new insurrection.

There is a remedy. I think we have it in the Lincoln Highway. It is not a dose large enough to handicap a nation's finances, a state, a city, a county or a township. It is a road with a purpose behind it, for the Lincoln Highway will be a model thoroughfare. There is no copyright on its plan of construction. And it will promote sociability, leading from one state to the next, from one side of the continent to the other, almost a straight line, taking one by easy grades; avoiding the great cities yet convenient thereto; available to 60 per cent of our population.

So the Lincoln Highway, as a first step in the right direction, is to knit thirteen states in a bond as firm as concrete and as lasting. A broad, smooth, dustless thoroughfare, it will take one from New York thru New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada to California. Washington, the nation's capital; Gettysburg; Canton, where McKinley lies buried; the humble home on the farm where Lincoln was born, and the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky;

Lincoln's old home in Springfield, Illinois; the city of Lincoln, in Nebraska, named after the emancipator; Colorado, with its mountain scenery; Utah and Nevada with their deserts and irrigated plains; Lake Tahoe in California and the splendors of that marvelous state—all will be found either on or adjacent to this Lincoln Highway. Certainly it will increase touring by motor car, sending thousands speeding each way across our continent to learn more about the United States than a dozen books can ever tell.

"The Lincoln Highway" is all of this yet immeasurably more. It will be of tremendous help to the farmer and the merchant of the smaller cities. It will bring them into closer communication. Rain and mud roads with their ruts and mire will be a past and forgotten bogey.

The Lincoln Highway is not a dream, tho Carl Fisher, its originator, first called it such. Mr. Fisher brought a number of Indianapolis business men together to urge an ocean-to-ocean road. He saw its possibilities and he planned the way to obtain it. Mr. Fisher's first strike was a series of pledges aggregating \$300,000 from a number of automo-

bile and accessory manufacturers. Soon the pledges from the cement companies totaled about \$2,000,000. It did not take any time before the pledges aggregated \$4,000,000 and the association was incorporated, national offices were opened in Detroit, and the Lincoln Highway became a possibility and, we believe, a certainty.

Today the pledges and money in hand have reached over one-half the total desired. There are contributors in every state in the Union and in some foreign countries. Our route has been marked across many states.

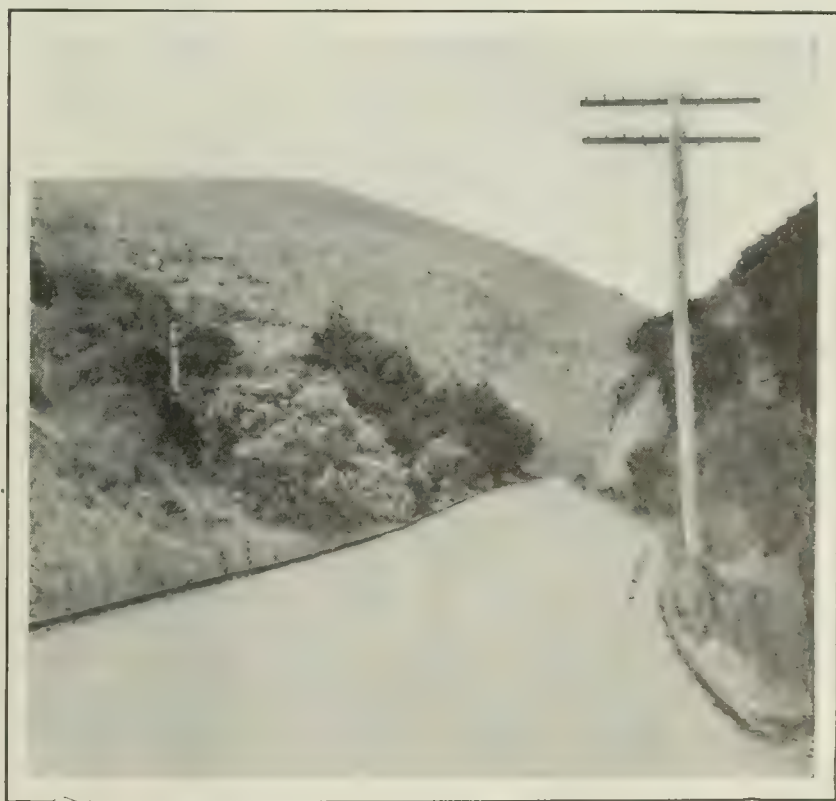
Sentiment is growing rapidly and it is gratifying to the directors of the association to observe this popular trend of events, this national awakening for good roads. We have taken the name of Abraham Lincoln because Lincoln was the emancipator of the nation and his name will help emancipate us today from bondage to bad roads. As a memorial it will be a nation-wide remembrance of him. It will last for all time as does the Appian Way, a tribute to a great and good man, leading us forward into the future.

*Detroit, Michigan*



THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY—IN THE ROUGH

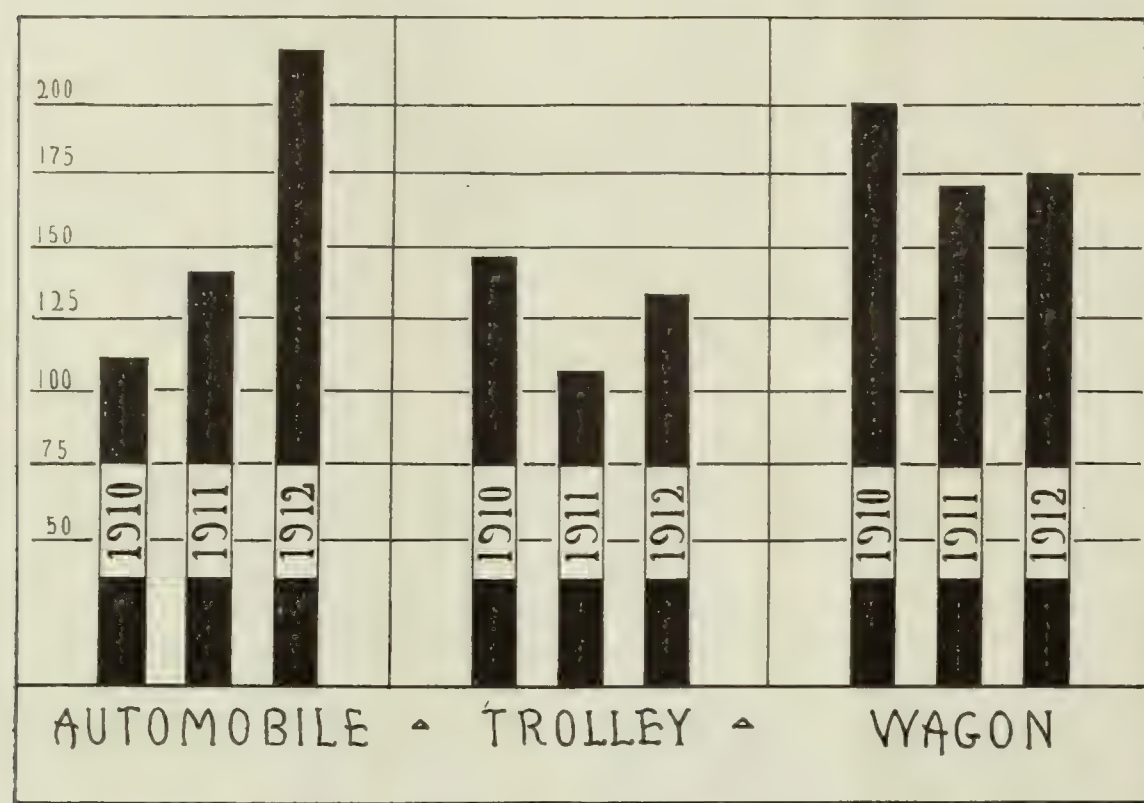
An Ohio road on the transcontinental route which must be improved



THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY—READY MADE

A road of easy grades westward from Lake Truckee, California





FATAL ACCIDENTS ON NEW YORK'S STREETS

### STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
YALE UNIVERSITY

IN the last issue of the Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association is an article on street accidents in New York City by E. S. Clowes. The figures in the table refer to the fatal accidents caused by automobiles, trolleys or wagons in the streets of New York City in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. The accidents in which the victim was the driver of the vehicle and the accident was the result of his own recklessness are not included. The fatal accidents were as follows:

	Automobile	Trolley	Wagon
1910 .....	112	148	201
1911 .....	142	109	172
1912 .....	221	135	176

It is apparent that the fatalities caused by automobiles are on the increase and that in 1912 for the first time automobiles were the cause of more deaths than either of the other classes of vehicles.

Altho children under sixteen years of age furnish about 30 per cent of the population of New York, they have, during the past three years, furnished 42 per cent of the fatalities. About half of the victims of fatal wagon accidents were children, while about one-third of the fatal accidents from automobiles and trolleys were children. It is remarkable how few fatalities are due to collisions. Thus, in the three years under consideration, out of 473 automobile fatalities only 13 were the result of collisions, while the remaining 460 numbered pedestrians run down.

Comparing the fatal traffic accidents in New York City with some

foreign cities we find that in 1912 there were 532 fatal traffic accidents in New York, in 1911 there were 410 fatal accidents in London, 236 in Paris and 129 in Berlin. This gives a fatality rate per million for these cities as follows:

New York.....	106
London .....	56
Paris .....	81
Berlin .....	64

Of the great cities of Europe, then, London is apparently the safest and Paris the most dangerous, while the accident rate in New York exceeds them all. This furnishes a sound basis for the appointment of even more traffic officers in New York City.

#### SCAVENGER CRUSTACEA

A NOVEL method of utilizing sewage water before turning it, cleaned, into some stream, has met with success in Germany, and is deserving of imitation. It was devised by Prof. B. Hofer, a fishery expert of Munich, and is based on the fact that still or slowly flowing water has great power to purify dirty water poured into it. The first requisite of the system is one or more large water basins. The objection at once arose that these are very expensive in suburban territory, where land is dear; but in the case of many American towns this objection would be small, because of natural ponds, or waste hollows, within usable distance. Hofer had a reply ready, however, and in it lay the originality of the scheme. He pointed out that the sewage water was impregnated with materials in solution, mainly nitrates, which greatly favored the growth of minute crustacea and similar lowly creatures which do much

toward completing the purification of the water by eating the half-dissolved refuse. As this lowly aquatic fauna is precisely the food of still-water fish, Hofer proposed that each purifying pond be stocked with fish which would live on the plankton; and he prophesied that the sale of the fish would largely pay for the cost of the installation. The plan is working well at Strassburg, and Hamburg is preparing to adopt it.

In Strassburg the sewage water is first past thru sieves and a clearing pond, screening out the coarser matters. It then enters a chain of shallow carp ponds, in which the water is perfectly clear, plants thrive and there is little mud. These are the very conditions which Meehan, in his new book on inland fish culture, tells us are best; and he says the reason why carp have failed to please us in the United States is because they have mostly been cultivated in very muddy ponds, giving them a softness of flesh and a muddy flavor which are not characteristic of well cultivated fish; and he adds that we are neglecting a profitable opportunity by not raising carp more commonly. Those in the Strassburg ponds are fine, large, firm-fleshed fellows that sell readily, and this year four times as many are being reared as in 1912. The weed lemna became troublesome by its abundance, and large flocks of young ducks are now fed upon the ponds and sold from time to time at a good rate. Then, to use up the grass growing on the margins of the ponds, hundreds of rabbits are turned loose to fatten and yield their flesh toward the revenue. It is nearly an endless chain.

#### HOW PRUSSIA DOES IT

GOVERNMENT regulation of waterways is nothing peculiar in Germany, but in this present year Prussia has taken a step decidedly in advance of all previous efforts. This state is now building power plants and arranging to distribute the electricity developed. Power will be sold at an extremely low rate to the county governments, which will, in turn, deliver to the ultimate consumer.

The state appropriates the money needed to construct the hydroelectric plant, the auxiliary works, such as locks, and to build the transmission system for distributing the current. The waterways department of the ministry of public service carries out the actual work of construction and even controls the operation and business administration of the plant. It is, of course, the German paternal idea that the people will be better served by the state than a private



corporation, and in this case it seems probable they will.

The first appropriation for the work was a sum of \$2,500,000 for developing water power on the River Weser in Hanover and Waldeck. The water head will be obtained from two great reservoirs already built at Hemfurt on the River Eder and Hellinghausen on the Dremel (both source streams of the Weser) and, when needed, a third reservoir at Munden on the Weser. The total power of the combined plants is expected to equal 41,000,000 kilowatt hours a year. As the water flow varies with the seasons it is probable that a steady yearly output of 29,000,000 can be used without resort to a steam reserve.

The region to be served has an area of 2500 square miles and a population of 600,000. Three-fourths of the prospective demand will be municipal and industrial and one-fourth agricultural. About 215 miles of high-tension transmission system will be built, carrying the current at a voltage of 40,000. The cost to the state is calculated to be about one

cent per kilowatt hour and electricity will be sold to the county governments at from one to one and a half cents, according to the quantity used. The counties will spend over \$3,000,000 to build equipment for the final distribution, yet they are confident of a fair profit. Prussia expects a state profit of at least 2 per cent, possibly increasing to 6 as the demand increases.

Evidently the profits are all with the governments and the people—not an unfair arrangement.

## TWO PHILANTHROPISTS OF JEWRY

BY STEPHEN S. WISE

RABBI OF THE FREE SYNAGOGUE, NEW YORK

**C**LAUDE JOSEPH GOLDSMID MONTEFIORE is the finest product of Anglo-Jewry, and one of the foremost figures in the Jewish world. His own personality has lent a new distinction to the widely known name of an elder kinsman, Sir Moses Montefiore. Mr. Montefiore is president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and is the wise, patient and always self-effacing head of a number of philanthropies within and without England's Jewry. Touching another generous soul, Zangwill once said:

Of men like you,  
Earth holds but few;  
An angel with  
A revenue.

These witty lines apply peculiarly to Mr. Montefiore. Inheritor of large possessions, he has spent himself and his possessions thruout his life in the cause of his people and of other peoples in the spirit of utter consecration.

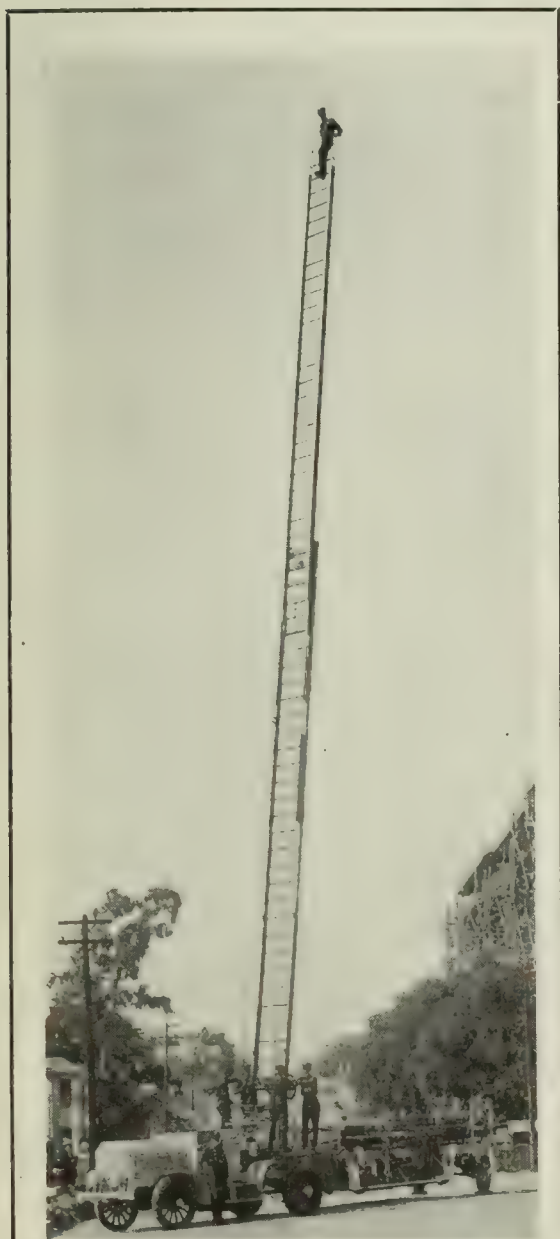
Mr. Montefiore is something of a paradox, for he is at one and the same time an unafraid liberal and frankly a mystic. His liberal Judaism is not so much a rejection of intolerable forms as a yearning after a deeper spirit, a renewed God-consciousness, in the religious life of Israel. He would vigorously protest if I should style him scholar, and yet no Jew in our time has made more significant contributions to Jewish literature. Most notable among his books have been the Hibbert Lectures of 1892 on *The Religion of the Ancient Hebrews*, his volumes on *The Synoptic Gospels* and *The Teachings of Jesus*, and his essays interpretative of the meaning of liberal Judaism. Every hour given to literary work is stolen, withal, not, I fancy, without some misgiving, from a multitude of other tasks which this noble Jew has assumed as his own burden. Claude Montefiore is one of the richest treasures in the life of Israel in our generation.



RABBI WISE, MR. MONTEFIORE AND MR. MORGENTHAU

To the right of Mr. Montefiore, in the photograph reproduced herewith, stands Henry Morgenthau, known to the American people as their newly appointed ambassador to Turkey. In the course of a recent farewell gathering in his honor, the salient characteristics of his life were named by one of the speakers, who said: "Ambassador Morgenthau has a talent for public service and a genius for private friendship." It was that talent for public service which moved Mr. Morgenthau vigorously to espouse the Presidential candidacy of Woodrow Wilson while yet his supporters were few as compared with his bitter opponents in political and financial centers. The same talent for public service constrained him to accept the post of ambassador at Constantinople which those who know understand offers opportunities for service at this juncture. After the Triangle factory disaster the community almost inevitably turned to Henry Morgenthau to lead the movement in the direction of industrial safety. His talent for public service is always blended with that finely conservative progressiveness which has made him the friend and counselor of many of the nation's leaders in social reform. His, too, is a genius for private friendship such as few men possess. I have heard it charged against him that he deserved little honor for his many public benefactions and his numberless deeds of more intimate service, on the ground that he delights therein. His philanthropies are almost selfish, so hugely does he enjoy them. And true it is, for he not only serves, but ever serves with joy.

On the third person of the picture,



EXIT THE HORSE—ENTER THIS

San Diego, California, has auctioned off its fire-horses this year and brags today of its eighty-five-foot aerial ladder motor truck and its fire apparatus of the usual types, now converted into motor vehicles.



the writer is under an obvious obligation to make no comment, save for a word of apology for the inclusion of his likeness in the group.

### DER ROSENKAVALIER

**R**ICHARD STRAUSS'S opera *Der Rosenkavalier* had its first American performance the night of December 9 at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. It is the first light opera—or "comedy for music" as its author has labeled it—written by this German composer of exotic music, and is also his first long opera with the exception of his early almost forgotten *Guntram*; for the three which followed and have attained celebrity—*Feuersnot*, *Salome* and *Elektra*—were written each in a single act. Negotiations for the production of *Rosenkavalier* at a Broadway musical comedy theatre were at one time entered into, but were abandoned, probably because only an organization with the resources of a large opera house could possibly undertake its production.

Altho *Rosenkavalier* might be described as the exploitation of the Vienna waltz raised to its highest power (and very much disintegrated in the process!) the music that describes the climactic situations, the farcical episodes, the supplications of the hangers-on of the princess, the venders, the uncouth gambols of the servants and the vociferous claims of the baron's creditors, is of the same variety that described the dispute of the Jews in *Salome* and the sacrificial horrors of *Elektra*. While the waltz—a real Johann Strauss waltz—and underlying, if broken, waltz themes are in the score in abundance, they are interrupted, diverted and distorted in true Richard Strauss fashion. The whole indeed is a bizarre combination of the smooth Johann Strauss of the waltzes and the anarchistic Richard who deliberately let loose the dogs of war in the orchestral pit!

The voices are treated with more consideration in this work than the composer's other operas, but the same augmented orchestra is required with all the characteristic Strauss collection of percussion instruments.

The story is a conventional tale of intrigue of the eighteenth century type written by that same Hugo von Hoffmansthal who concocted the gory *Elektra*. The humor—of dialog and action—is of the rather heavy-handed Teutonic type. The humor (so-called) of the music is descriptive caricature of the same kind that the composer has used in his "humorous" symphonic poems, *Till Eulenspiegel*



Photograph by Mishkin

OTTO GORITZ IN "ROSENKAVALIER"  
He sang Baron Ochs auf Lerchenau in the American première of the Strauss "comedy for music" in New York on December 9.

and *Don Quixote*. The orchestral delineation of the screams of the parrots, the frightened squeals of the cowardly baron when slightly injured in the duel with Octavian, the pandemonium of the accusatory crowd in the last act, is all in the descriptive thematic manner which Strauss imitated, adapted and developed from the methods of Wagner. What he could not imitate was Wagner's creative genius. The opera, it will be seen, altho called a light opera, is not composed in the light manner of the tuneful Viennese waltz.

The story is of an elderly German baron who seeks to rehabilitate his fortunes by marriage with the young daughter of a rich plebeian who has been recently knighted. He calls upon his cousin the princess to engage her assistance in the matter and interrupts her in a love scene with a young courtier, Octavian, who, having no time to escape, runs into the next room and dons woman's clothes. In this guise he attracts the admiring attention of the baron, who finally leaves, however, after entrusting to the princess the silver rose which custom requires the bridegroom's ambassador to convey to the prospec-

tive bride. The princess sends Octavian upon this mission, but as soon as she has done so regrets sending her lover from her and summons a footman to recall him, only to find that he has already started. The cavalier, in presenting the rose, falls in love with the young Sophie, who is also a victim of love at first sight. The baron arrives and offends both of them with his coarse compliments to his bride-elect. When all have departed to sign the marriage contract Octavian declares his love for Sophie. Their love scene is interrupted by spies who have been eavesdropping, the baron is summoned and a duel ensues. In the last act the baron is seen flirting with the supposed maid (Octavian) in the room of a restaurant where he has been enticed by his rival in order that his true nature may be exposed. They are discovered by spies, the police and a mob of creditors and followed by Sophie, also the princess, who comes to renounce her lover and join the hands of the young couple. The baron having discovered the true sex of the pretty serving maid flees, pursued by his creditors.

There is a delightful musical passage at the end approximating the old-fashioned trio of opera in character, and another, a love duo between Sophie and Octavian, utilizing a Mozartian folksong theme—but accompanied with severe orchestral complications! The opera suffers from too great length and a certain monotony of effect that is partly the result of the Strauss lack of continuity in melodic development.

Of the performance, first and foremost mention must be made of the splendid management of the orchestra under Alfred Hertz. All the infinite detail of a Strauss score, the nuance, the selective emphasis of theme, is selected with masterly skill. Otto Goritz, an excellent musician and one of the few real comedians in the operatic ranks, made the most of the rather conventional figure of the baron. Margarethe Ober, a German contralto and a recent acquisition in the opera company, interpreted the difficult doubled-up personality of the young Octavian with more success vocally than histrionically, her comedy, while vivacious and vigorous, being of a rather conventional type. Frieda Hempel, who, altho reckoned a coloratura singer, has a voice and method heavy for that type of music, was heard to her best advantage as the princess, since she has just the equipment for the curious combination of delicacy and force demanded by her music. The minor character of an intriguing Italian is made notable by the art of the inimitable Albert Reiss.



# LOCKWOOD'S COLONIAL FURNITURE IN AMERICA

**I**N the first edition of this valuable work, published eleven years ago, the author stated that its object was to furnish any person interested in the subject of American Colonial furniture with a reliable handbook on the subject. That generous volume was far too bulky to carry about as a handbook when examining old furniture; but the noble quarto volumes of this new and greatly enlarged edition with their 867 illustrations, more than a hundred of them full page, require, for easy consultation, a whole table to themselves. In his *Introduction* Mr. Lockwood shows that the ideal in the construction of furniture is a minimum of material and delicacy of form with strength sufficient to stand the strain; form being the first consideration, and that having been perfected decoration becomes more ornate. Hence the earlier the example the greater will be its simplicity of line and ornament. A concise differentiation of the American colonies as to the furniture they used is followed by a definition of the styles known as Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, down to that known as late Empire, beyond which date no illustrations are given. The succeeding sections of the books treat of chests, chests of drawers, cupboards and sideboards, desks and escritoirs, looking glasses, chairs,



CHAIR IN CHIPPENDALE STYLE  
Chinese taste, third quarter eighteenth century.

settees, couches and sofas, tables, bedsteads and, finally, clocks, tho the author does not consider that the latter should technically be classified as furniture. But why a clock is not as truly furniture as a looking glass he does not explain.

Mr. Lockwood shows the development of the chest from a simple box, by way of the chest with one, two, three drawers, the chest upon chest, and the chest of drawers, to the high-boy. With equal ease he illustrates the steps by which open boards on which to set out cups or food in the dining room gradually became cupboards with doors, and sideboards with drawers and enclosed spaces. He also makes much of moldings from which the date of a piece of furniture could be accurately determined were it not that the cost of new molding tools often forced cabinet makers in country places to use old tools long after some new form of molding had become popular. Hence the age must always be determined by the latest feature of the piece in question. The furniture depicted belongs to 145 different collections or private owners, forty of these are local historical societies, museums or well-known private collections. The Bolles collection at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, supplies 117 illustrations, to which the Metropolitan Museum adds twenty more, and the author's collection supplies one less than the Bolles. After these come seven private collections, two of them in Connecticut, two in Rhode Island, two in Massachusetts and one in Maryland that supply illustrations ranging in number from sixty-eight to twelve.

The states most abounding in specimens seem to be Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Isl-

and, tho the author reports some choice pieces from Maine, and from the cities of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Philadelphia, Baltimore and once he goes so far afield as Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In Volume II a full page illustration is given of a "chair in Chippendale style, Chinese taste" (see cut), and on page 134 an illustration of a "settee with two chair backs, in Chinese taste, 1750-60." These are noted as of the same set and are accredited to the Ladd house, Portsmouth. The Ladd house being now in the care of the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire, these pieces have been removed.

Mr. Lockwood suggests that collectors have now gathered in nearly all of the choice furniture of colonial date that can be purchased. Could not the women's clubs of our country carry on his valuable investigations by adding to their local history papers, now so popular, careful descriptions—Mr. Lockwood's book will teach them how—of such pieces of fine old furniture as may be preserved in their localities? These superb volumes cannot fail to be gathered in by many private libraries, but they should soon find their way into our town libraries that the public may have access to them for reference.

*Colonial Furniture in America*, by Luke Vincent Lockwood. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two vols. \$25.



PIER GLASS IN SHERATON STYLE, 1785-95



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To be a queen with courtiers bold—  
The mistress of her own household—  
And wear a crown of yellow gold.

Now Mary is a city squaw—  
The prettiest queen you ever saw—  
Her crown of gold's her only flaw—  
It's way back in her lower jaw.

Cornell Widow.

1st Ed.—Did you hear about John's  
new job?

2d Ed.—No; where's he working?

1st Ed.—Nut and bolt factory.

2d Ed.—What doing?

1st Ed.—Nutting.

2d. Ed.—I thought you said he was  
working.

1st Ed.—So he is.

2d Ed.—Again—at what?

1st Ed.—Nutting.

2d Ed.—You have just one more  
chance to spring it or you get a good  
thrashing. At what?

1st Ed.—Nutting.

2d Ed.—Run! No man ever kids me  
thusly. You say John is both working  
and doing nothing—

Editor-in-Chief—Shut off the current  
instantly, boys. The Freshmen are  
starting to laugh.—*Yale Record*.

Woman Shopper—I want a pair of  
socks for my husband.

Clerk—What number?

Shopper—He's Number Three.—  
*Ladies Home Journal*.

He—Since you lost that bet, I think  
I can claim the forfeit.

She—I really don't know what you  
mean; and, besides, some one might see  
us.—*Yale Record*.

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find itself making use of the Panama  
Canal, and what territory more apt  
to be visited by the indefatigable boy  
scouts! It is surprising how much in-  
formation about the Canal Zone one can  
obtain in such a volume! There is, of  
course, an active plot, in which the hero  
is picturesquely engaged.

T. Y. Crowell Co. \$1.25.

IN SUNNY SPAIN WITH PILARICA

AND RAFAEL

By Katharine Lee Bates

Miss Bates has combined custom with  
story to such an excellent degree that  
we are quite reconciled to the fact that  
she makes use of fiction purely for the  
purpose of telling about the customs of  
Spain. Her little hero and heroine are  
quite full of character and color, and  
their mild but typically native adven-



tures befall just at the time of the Spanish-American war. It is surprising how spontaneous the narrative is, considering its purpose.

E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

#### HARPER'S BEGINNING ELECTRICITY

By Don Cameron Shafer

In this new book on electricity, the young person is given enough information to do away with any possible need for the outside electrician, if the bells are out of order, if the telephone needs adjustment and other kindred possibilities. The text is simply written and is reinforced by copious illustrations.

Harper & Bros. \$1.

#### THE JUNGLE BOOK

By Rudyard Kipling

This is one of the few children's classics written in modern times, and it will be remembered long after many of Kipling's other stories are forgotten. Even if we had not already read of Mowgli over and over again we would be instinctively drawn to this book on the bookshop counter by its very appropriate and atmospheric cover design.

The Century Co. \$2.50.

#### GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

By Jonathan Swift

Gulliver is a perennial, and tho for a time the libraries may report his travels as being crowded out by timely adventure, yet is Gulliver still stupendously marvelous. And it is the marvelous which Mr. Louis Rhead's line drawings—done in imitation of woodcuts—so admirably accentuate. The typography of the volume is all that could be desired.

Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

#### MOTHER GOOSE: THE OLD NURSERY RHYMES

By Arthur Rackham

In *Mother Goose* Arthur Rackham has succeeded admirably in emphasizing the whimsy of the jingles. What is more, he has kept his lines simple and his ideas quickly recognizable. So many artists have a habit of burying their ideas amid decorative detail. There are many old versions and many new variations of the rimes in this worthy book, but *Mother Goose* is *Mother Goose* in whatever form we get her.

The Century Co. \$2.50.

#### THE STORY OF CHANTICLER

Adapted from the French of Edmond Rostand by Florence Yates Hann

Even in its retold form there is much in *Chanticleer* which the young mind will not grasp—the social satire particularly. But the adapter was wise in retaining whatever was essential to the spirit of the original, even tho children might not understand. This "child's" book might profitably be read by grown-ups. The tinted illustrations by J. A. Shepherd are filled with unusual and delightful piquancy.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

#### THE RAILROAD BOOK

By E. Boyd Smith

Every child who plays steam cars will greet Mr. Smith's *The Railroad Book*. The text is the least original thing about it, but the pictures—pale colors and flat tones—describe all the active bustle of railroad life from the train yard to the dining car; from the station to the Grand Cañon. There are also pen and ink marginal drawings.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

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# The Independent





# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

The stock of the New Haven road, which past its quarterly dividend last week, for the first time in forty years, is held by about 24,000 persons, nearly half of whom are women. Widows and orphans suffer by reason of this failure to pay, and also on account of the decline of share value. But the course taken by the directors was the one required for the rehabilitation of the company. We notice that in a public address delivered a day or two after the meeting of the board, Mr. Elliott, recently elected president, and now the board's chairman, argued earnestly for an increase of freight charges. It may be that the Eastern railroad companies should be permitted to increase their rates by 5 per cent, but the New Haven company's condition is not due to insufficient rates for freight. It is due, as the Federal commission said, to "man failure."

There are new directors and new officers, and the Department of Justice refrains from bringing suit under the Sherman act in order that they may have time to institute reforms. They are also voluntarily to disintegrate the combination. Believing that they deserve to have a free hand, the Attorney General has used his influence in the Senate against the introduction and adoption of resolutions providing for an investigation. Eventually, however, there will be an official inquiry concerning the purchase of trolley lines, steamship lines and other property, and the payment of extraordinary prices for all of it. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the company is suffering from something worse than extravagance or a desire to create a monopoly. The public knows now the main cause of the Frisco's downfall, who were responsible for the failure of that company, and how profitable, in a pecuniary sense, their connection with the company was. There should be an investigation to lay bare the entire history of the New Haven's purchases and expenditures. If there is nothing but extravagance and bad judgment to be uncovered, this should be established by a searching inquiry and an authoritative report.

### DIVIDEND NEWS WITHHELD

The directors of a manufacturing company capitalized at \$90,000,000 (\$60,000,000 common stock and \$30,000,000 preferred) held a meeting in Ohio on October 22 and voted to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred shares. But no announcement of their action was made. The market price of the preferred shares began to decline. On October 22 it had been 89. In the course of about six weeks it fell to 73½. For nearly six weeks elapsed before the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange was officially informed of the action of the

board. The news came to him on December 1, and the dividend declaration was not advertised until December 3. On the last market day before December 1 there were heavy sales of the stock, with a decline of 5 points. The decline was promoted by reports that the dividend had been past. Immediately after the public announcement, however, there was a recovery, and the price rose to 79½. There were some indications that "short" sales for a decline had been "covered" profitably.

Those who know the possibilities of trading on the Stock Exchange will see that persons who had the information which had not been given to the public could have made large gains, with the aid of reports that the dividend had been past. These reports, together with the continuing decline of price, were leading the holders of small quantities of the stock to sell it. These sales assisted the speculative operators for a decline, if there were any such operators. An impression prevails, it should be said, that no one who had official knowledge of the board's action made use of it in speculation.

The Stock Exchange should not permit such news to be withheld from the public by any corporation whose stock has been placed on its list. The company in question did not disobey any Exchange rule then in existence. We are glad to learn that the rules have now been amended, on account of this incident, and that hereafter the dividend action of a corporation whose stock is listed must be made known to the public without delay.

### MR. MCADOO AND THE BANKS

A few months ago the Secretary of the Treasury asserted that there had been a financial conspiracy in New York to depress the market value of Government 2 per cent bonds. He ascribed a decline of the price of these bonds to "a campaign waged with every indication of concerted action, on the part of a number of influential New York City banks, to cause apprehension and uneasiness." An inquiry was made by certain members of Congress and others. Prominent New York banks published statements showing their sales and purchases of the bonds. The evidence thus obtained and given to the public showed that there had been no warrant for Mr. McAdoo's assertion. The purchases made by the "influential New York City banks" had exceeded their sales. But the secretary did not acknowledge his error. A resolution introduced in the House, providing for an investigation, gave him an opportunity to submit his proof, if he had any, but the House majority, representing his party, would not allow it to be taken up and adopted. Some of his friends in the House said he had made the assertion as "an individual," and not as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McAdoo has recently criticized the banks again, virtually asserting or assuming that they have been restricting credits based upon commercial paper, their excuse being that curtailment was required on account of the shifting of reserves and other changes which must take place when the pending Currency bill becomes a law. And again there appears to have been no warrant for what he said. Reports from many parts of the country are to the effect that there has been no curtailment. The National City Bank, of New York, the largest bank in the country, has published a statement showing that its commercial loans are unusually heavy, exceeding by \$25,000,000, or about 20 per cent, those of one year ago.

The secretary is inclined to give weight to gossip and rumors which are not favorable to the banks. This inclination is due partly to the fact that the Currency bill and those who have charge of it are not regarded by the banks with respect and affection. The Treasury Department should not accuse the banks of conduct intentionally harmful to the public interest unless it has the proof. And if it makes an accusation for which, afterward, it can find no supporting evidence, it should admit the error.

Of the 7514 national banks, only six went into the hands of receivers in the year that ended with last October.

Denver capitalists are making what will be the longest electric power transmission line in the world. It will extend from Bishop Creek, California, to Mexicali, Mexico, a distance of 425 miles.

Louisiana sugar planters and dealers have brought 154 suits against the American Sugar Refining Company, sometimes called the Sugar Trust, asking \$119,000,000 in damages for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The company asserts that it has a sufficient defense.

The following dividends are announced:

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, common, quarterly, 1¼ per cent; preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable December 31.

American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1¼ per cent; common, ½ per cent, both payable January 1, 1914.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable January 15, 1914.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, preferred, 1 per cent, or \$1 per share, payable January 15, 1914.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable January 15, 1914.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred, semi-annual, 3½ per cent; common, 1 per cent, both payable January 1, 1914.

Broadway Savings Institution, semi-annual, 4 per cent, payable on and after January 19, 1914.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, \$1.50 per share; common, quarterly, \$1 per share, both payable January 15, 1914.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent (37½ cents per share); common, 2 per cent (50 cents per share), both payable January 5, 1914.



The Independent

Thursday, December 25, 1913

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THE INDEPENDENT  
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

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JANUARY FIFTH

The Sixty-fifth Birthday number of The Independent will appear on Monday, January 5, and it will be an issue of extraordinary interest from an editorial and artistic standpoint. It has been the honor and privilege of very few periodicals to retain on their subscription list the names of readers for a continuous period of sixty-five years, but in this anniversary number The Independent will have very real pleasure in publishing what it is happy to call its "Honor Roll," being the names of those who received the first copy of the paper and who continue yet to receive it. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who has been associated with the editorial department of The Independent for forty-five years, will contribute a short reminiscent article giving a little history of the very early years of the periodical.

So much for the events that are now history. The Birthday Number will pre-eminently be a forward-looking issue. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose aggressive efforts have placed him in the forefront of world pacifists, will write a New Year message of universal peace. President Menocal of Cuba will write of the benefits which Cuba should expect to derive from "that splendid and transcendental event; the . . . opening of the Panama Canal." Mr. Thomas A Edison will contribute an unusually interesting article on the future of science. A hitherto unpublished article of Thomas de Quincey's, of "opium eater" fame, under the title "Some Meanings of the French Revolution; the Relation of These to Women," will appear in this issue, together with a particularly interesting and appropriate brief history of the manuscript.

Altogether, the Birthday Number, appearing as it will in full color cover and with the above enumerated articles, together with its usual weekly features, will constitute a peculiarly interesting number and will illustrate one more step in the advancement and progress of The Independent in its new form.

C A L E N D A R

The American Economic Association will meet in its twenty-sixth annual convention in Minneapolis, December 27-30.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held at Charleston, South Carolina, on December 29 and 30, and at Columbia, Mississippi, on December 31.

From December 29 to January 3 the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

On December 30 and 31 the seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. A special subject for consideration will be the plans of the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

The American Mathematical Society has selected for its annual holiday meeting December 30 and 31; the place, Columbia University.

In Washington on December 30 and 31 and January 1 and 2 will be held the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

A gala performance of "Madama Butterfly," with Geraldine Farrar, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on January 3, for the benefit of the building fund of Barnard College.

The annual New York Automobile Show will be held in Grand Central Palace from January 3 to 10.

The "winter Academy"—the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design—will be open at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, till January 18.

Chicago's Automobile Show is scheduled for January 24 to 31.

The Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on February 21. The Workers' Conference, composed of those who teach in negro schools and those interested in negro uplift, will be held the following day, February 22, 1914.

The annual Manila carnival, with a week of games and exhibitions, will be held in February, 1914.

The one hundred and ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia will open on February 8 and run to March 29, 1914.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is to be held in London from May to October, 1914.

The next Pan-American conference will meet at Santiago, Chile, in the summer of 1914. In connection with this the International Congress of Southern American Students will be held.

General Huerta is to hold office until July, 1914, when elections will be held, according to the decision of the Mexican Congress. This is subject to revision without notice by Zapata, Villa, Carranza and others.



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1913

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Annual Statement, January 1, 1913

## ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$659,364.14
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	997,522.63
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,639.89
Real Estate Unencumbered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,716,370.00
Bank Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,003,516.00
Railroad Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,278,800.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,245,000.00
Railroad Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271,750.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392,730.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,000.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>\$11,056,692.66</b>

## LIABILITIES

<b>CAPITAL STOCK</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>\$2,000,000.00</b>
Reserve for Re-Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,001,291.22
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469,233.77
Reserve for all other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,113.96
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>\$7,790,638.95</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>3,266,053.71</b>
<b>SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>5,266,053.71</b>
<b>LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>55,532,404.38</b>

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# The Independent

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NUMBER 3395

## AN ELASTIC CURRENCY AND A BANKERS' BANK

ONE difficulty which has surrounded popular discussion of the proposed legislation for reform of our banking and currency system is the extreme technicality of the subject. A change from the present system has been urged for many years, by experts of long experience and high practical knowledge, in and out of the banking community. But even after the prolonged discussion of the subject, while the Monetary Commission was considering it between 1908 and 1912, and even after thirty or forty volumes of literature on the subject had been published by the Commission—volumes now available in any public library—it is safe to say that the people at large are not yet clear in mind as to exactly why the proposed reform is necessary, as to exactly what the new proposals will accomplish, and as to exactly how the bill just past will work. We propose to discuss briefly and simply, with an eye to exactly such perplexed and uninformed outsiders, the reasons for the proposed legislation, the reasons for shaping the bill as it now stands, its probable actual operation in the money and business markets, and the probable effect of its new provisions on American finance and on the national prosperity.

FIRST, as to the reasons for banking and currency reform. The present law for the national bank system and for national bank-note issues was a war measure. The Government had to float bonds to put down the Rebellion, and it had found it difficult to find a market for them elsewhere. It was therefore provided that the banks might issue notes, but that the notes must be based upon Government bonds purchased by the banks and deposited with the Treasury. This expedient solved the problem of placing the public debt. It also created an undoubtedly sound currency, but by no means one that could adapt itself to the changing needs of trade. Bank circulation, in its proper use, should not be the "basic money" of a country, but merely the temporary money which should provide for a hand-to-hand circulating medium—larger in volume when trade is active, and when, therefore, more payroll money and till money is needed; smaller in volume when the reverse conditions prevail. The present national bank note plan has altogether failed in this, because outstanding circulation was rarely reduced, except when Government bonds were called in—which was more likely than not to happen when more circulation, rather than less, was needed for purposes of trade.

But beyond even this defect, there was created, under our present system, no central institution with large capital, to which independent banks could resort when in need of additional cash reserves or credit resources,

to meet requirements of an active trade or of a credit crisis. A European central bank is accustomed to take over from private banks, by a process of what is called rediscount, loans which have already been made to customers by such private banks. The credit thus established by the private bank with the central institution, and which would then amount to an available cash reserve, would permit the investment of that bank's resources in loans to other borrowers.

Lest this process of rediscounting should be carried too far, the European central bank fixes the rate to be charged for such rediscount. Advance or reduction in that rate determines whether the process of "shifting loans" to the central institution is to be expensive or cheap to the individual banks. It regulates their own charge for fresh loans to their customers, and thereby restricts or enlarges a market's demand for loans. Finally, in a real emergency, a central bank of Europe will advance large sums, whether in credit allowances or in actual cash, to banks in need.

In this country, during the panic of 1907, an institution of that sort would have relieved the American banks from their immediately dangerous situation, by assuming and rediscounting their loans in large amounts. So doing, the central bank would have provided the individual institutions with reserve money as a result of their rediscounts, or would have issued notes in large amounts to them—the latter of which expedients would have served to offset the prodigious hoarding of cash by the frightened American public, such as then occurred. It is in this way that the money hoarding in France and Germany has been dealt with, during this present year, by the central banks at Paris and Berlin. Lacking such recourse in 1907, our banks were compelled to restrict loans to their customers in the face of panic; their cash reserves fell to alarmingly small proportions as a result of money hoarding. They had to stop cash payments, currency went to a premium, and in many cities an actual emergency currency, quite outside the law, was put out simply with the view of keeping the wheels of industry in motion. These peculiar phenomena would have been impossible under a central bank.

EVERY other great foreign country which pursues this plan has a single central bank for the whole country. This was the proposition of the Aldrich plan drawn up by the Monetary Commission. That plan never had any serious prospect of success, because it placed the management of this central institution in the hands of directors chosen by the banks. Such a proposition, in the face of the public sentiment aroused by the Money Trust investigation and with the powers of a single central bank so far reaching, was politically out of the ques-



tion. Since then, a counter-proposition has been made for a single central bank owned by the Government. This has equally failed of widespread approval, chiefly because the public shrinks, and not unreasonably, from conferring these same enormous powers on a board made up of political appointees, and dominated by a political administration at Washington.

All this explains why many people, even among those who approve theoretically of a single central bank, have indorsed the general purpose of the Glass bill which past the House of Representatives and which provided for a number of central banks, each with a specified district of the country to provide for. During the first stages of the debate, it was argued that these separate regional banks should be comparatively numerous, for the reason that each, by serving a small area, would be convenient for its customers. The House bill ended by stipulating twelve separate regional banks. Further criticism on this special proposition was based on the argument that, if the country were divided into so many separate districts, there would be numerous districts whose aggregate wealth and power would be so far inferior to the districts containing such great financial centers as New York or Chicago, as to leave the central institution of the weaker districts really as dependent as before on the larger cities, and not fitted to cope with a real emergency. The two reports from the Senate Banking Committee have considerably reduced the number; one proposing eight regional banks, the other four.

THE House bill provided that each regional bank should be governed by nine directors—three being bankers chosen by the banks of the district, three being men in general business, similiarly chosen, three being selected by the Government. Standing with supervisory powers over all these regional banks, the House bill provided for a national board of seven members, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency; the other four to be named by the President of the United States, and one at least to be an experienced banker. This national board was to have general supervisory power over the regional banks—its chief functions being to examine the accounts of those institutions, to supervise the issue and retirement of note issues, and, in a conceivable emergency, to suspend all requirement for reserves of the various banks, and to permit or require one regional bank to discount for another, precisely as each regional bank discounts the paper of individual institutions. Other more or less routine powers were conferred on this national board, but none which amounted to giving into its hands the management of the country's banking business. That is entirely in the hands of the regional banks, whose directorates, under the House bill, would be manned by a majority of bankers. The national board has no power whatever over the ordinary business of individual banks.

From the very start, the provisions for membership of this national board were attacked in the banking community. It was claimed that a board of this kind should be run by bankers, and kept out of politics. The National Convention of Bankers asked that at least a minority of the board should be chosen by the banks. This request has been refused, on the main ground that

the powers of the board are purely supervisory, and that the banks, which were themselves to be supervised, had no right to ask a share in the supervision, but also on the ground that governmental control of this national board maintained a proper balance between government and banking management of the general system, since the bankers would control the regional banks and the ordinary business of individual institutions. As one compensation, the House bill proposed an advisory council, chosen by the regional banks, with general powers of consultation with the national board.

The Senate Committee reports have altered the House plan sufficiently to remove from its membership the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency, on the ground that such a board should not be made up of men already busy with other responsibilities. One of the Senate reports proposed to increase the membership of the board to nine. The so-called Hitchcock report from the Senate Committee created some surprize by proposing that the directorates of the regional banks, instead of containing six appointees of the banks out of the total membership of nine, should contain five Government appointees and only four banking representatives. This proposal has been strongly disapproved, both in Congress and among the banks, as offsetting the very equilibrium which the House bill had attempted to establish between government and banking control. It was defeated by the Senate.

HOW, then, would this new machinery operate if put into force in the American banking industry? If there were to be four regional banks, they would presumably be placed at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans. If there were eight, the same cities would apparently be included, with the addition, say, of Atlanta, Denver, Kansas City and, possibly, Seattle. Existing national banks in each of the prescribed districts would provide the necessary capital for the regional bank of that district thru subscriptions in proportion to their own capital stock. This done, they would enjoy the "rediscounting" privileges, already described, at the central banks of their respective districts. They would also receive from their own regional bank such circulating notes as their business called for, under provisions hereafter to be described. These regional institutions would do business with nobody but the banks of their respective districts. Each of them would be responsible for banking conditions in its district, and would have the duties both of providing the note circulation needed by individual banks, and of helping any or all of the banks in its district in a possible emergency. Meantime, however, all of the regional banks would remain under general supervision of the national board.

So much for the ordinary banking machinery provided by the bill. The sections providing for the issue of notes under the new system have been, as they ought to be, an important crux of controversy. The present national bank notes are applied for by any individual national bank, and are issued to it by the Treasury, on deposit of an equivalent amount of United States Government bonds, and on the maintenance with the Treasury, by that bank, of a five per cent redemption reserve in lawful money. Out of this reserve the Treasury redeems the notes of any national institution when they are sent in by other banks which have received them.



But since the issuing bank, under the present system, still owns the Government bonds which are pledged against the notes, and which have no other use in the bank's finance than as security for outstanding notes, the invariable practise is, and always has been, for the Treasury, after the redemption of any notes, to send the notes back to the bank for whom it had redeemed them, and for that bank thereupon to put the notes at once into general circulation again.

This is why the present bank-note currency never really contracts unless the Government is redeeming bonds, or unless a bank wishes to sell its own Government bonds on an invitingly high market. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, in his recent Senate speech, gave the estimate that under the present bank-note system the circulation is actually redundant three-fourths of every year.

The present bill provides that the notes shall be issued, not on the basis of Government bonds with a permanent existence, but on security of high grade commercial paper with a fixed term of months to run. The national board would issue notes to a regional bank which applies for them—just as the Treasury today issues national bank notes—but, then as now, it could issue none except on such application. Therefore the Government cannot of its own initiative put out a single note—which disposes of the recent singular assertion that the new notes were to be fiat money. There can be no fiat money except when a government itself pays its bills in its own notes. In addition to the deposit of an amount in commercial paper equal to that of the notes applied for, the regional bank must maintain, according to the bill, a  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent cash reserve against outstanding notes. This reserve must always be kept good; in the original House bill it may consist of gold or other lawful money such as is now used in bank reserves; but the Senate amendments have stipulated that it shall consist of gold alone, and the Senate caucus of December 17 raised the required gold reserve to forty per cent of the circulation. When the reserve falls below that ratio, the notes are taxed at the rate of one per cent; when  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is reached, no more notes can issue.

**M**UCH has been made of two other provisions in the introductory clause of the note-issue section, to the effect that the notes "shall be obligations of the United States," and shall be issued, thru the national board, "for the purposes of making advances to Federal reserve banks as hereinafter set forth, and for no other purpose." This language, too, has been made to serve as an argument for the assertion that the notes are Government paper or fiat money. As a matter of fact, the first provision means nothing except that the Government guarantees the redemption of the notes, while the second statement is altogether meaningless, because the Government performs no function whatever in putting out the new notes except to print them, deliver them to the regional bank applying for them, and redeem them out of the redemption fund provided by the issuing bank. But the Government does all this with the note issues under the present national bank law.

Since the reform in the currency issues was primarily designed to make the note circulation elastic—that is to say, to insure its expansion and contraction according to the needs of trade—the question naturally arises

at once, whether the circulation provided for in the bill would increase and decrease in that manner. In other words, would the notes, once issued, return to the issuing bank whenever they were no longer needed in circulation? Senator Root, in his recent speech predicting endless inflation as a result of this provision, ignored several essential facts. One is, that the issuing bank has to keep up a cash reserve against its deposits as well as against its notes, and can use its cash holdings far more effectively to increase deposits and loans than to increase note circulation. Therefore, the tendency naturally would be for a bank to retire its notes when trade activity had diminished and the notes had come back for redemption. Furthermore, to make sure of such return, the bill provides that any regional bank, receiving on deposit the notes of another regional bank, shall send them back immediately for redemption, under penalty of a ten per cent tax against them.

**S**INCE the regional banks, under the theory of the law and under the general theory of the European central banks, are made the custodians of reserves of banks in their district, the requirements for the reserve of an individual bank are greatly reduced in the pending bill. After a reasonable lapse of time they may consist either in part or as a whole of the credit balance of such individual bank in the regional institution. Thus it would be possible eventually for an individual bank to dispense entirely with the cash reserve in its own vault, tho the regional reserve bank must still keep a thirty-five per cent cash reserve against the deposits which it holds for other banks.

Exactly how this machinery will work is perhaps the only doubtful question of the bill. It is possible to infer inflation of credit as a result, for the reason that the deposit of individual banks with the regional institution, which may be counted as the reserve of that individual bank, are created thru rediscount of the smaller bank's commercial paper. There would thus be a possible weakening of the restriction imposed on increase of loans by an individual bank, thru requirement of an actual cash reserve in that bank's own vaults. But the same practise is pursued by the great private English banks, whose reserves are carried altogether in the Bank of England, and are created, as our own would be, as a result of rediscounted paper. Moreover, during the whole life of the present national banking system, country banks have been allowed to keep three-fifths of their required reserve in city institutions and those so-called "redeposited reserves" may be merely the proceeds of borrowings or of drafts for collection.

**T**HESE are the main considerations in this important bill. In general, it may be said that the bill has been progressively improved in Congress, since its first introduction early in the summer. In its original form, it was probably an unworkable measure. The amendments made in the House Banking Committee—largely as a result of suggestions from the Bankers' Conference—vastly improved the bill, the two reports from the Senate Banking Committee have added equally important changes, and the Senate caucus has agreed on others. There will still remain, after the passage of the bill in the Senate, its consideration by the Conference Committee, which consists of appointed dele-



gates from both House and Senate and which traditionally draws up a new bill, designed to compromise the differences between the House and Senate measures. The general question how the bill will operate must remain in large degree a matter of experiment. That its successful operation will depend very largely on the character, the experience and the public spirit of the men who administer the system, as directors both of the regional banks and of the national reserve board, is the one fact which stands out without contradiction.

### THE CHRIST OF CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS is not merely the holiday, the pagan feast drest in Christian robes, with the greens of the old chaplet only torn in two and the pieces crost together. It is this; but it is, or should be, this and more. It should be the day for joy, but for Christian joy; for family delight, but for this because our Lord has sanctified the family and made the household, yea the whole household of man, a sacred thing. Let not the feast obscure the festival. Let not the mirth abash the glory. Let not holiday supplant the holy day.

For it is the Lord Jesus Christ whose name the day bears, Christ who was incarnate for us, who died for us, whose mission is the hope of the world, whose teaching is the foundation of all that is sound and hopeful in our civilization.

That Christmas Day is ill observed which does not contain the recognition of the Lordship of Christ. We do not say by special public service, in the house of worship, tho that is well; but at least by reading the story in the Holy Gospels of the Savior's birth, singing with the understanding some song of praise to Him who appeared "while shepherds watched their flocks by night," and some meditation, and some prayer to the Redeemer of men, and some strengthened resolve to live a life on earth which shall be like the life of Him who was born in Bethlehem.

So, with the gifts we give, let us not forget the Gift we have received. All things has He given us—the world, life, death, things present, things to come—all are ours, but chiefly Himself; and "thanks be unto God for his unspeakable Gift." Shall not the wonder, the affluence, the freeness of the Gift stir up gratitude, love in our hearts? There is no name like Jesus, no love like Christ's. There is no beauty, no grace, no pardon like His. When the son of Amoz looked on the ineffable glory and listened to the ceaseless *Ter Sanctus*, and was affrighted because he was a man of unclean lips, and heard the un hoped assurance of full pardon uttered from the throne beneath the Seraphim, then he longed to do errands of grateful service, and he cried, "Lord, here am I; send me." Ill has he observed Christmas Day who has not seen the Christ, and promised to love Him better and serve Him more.

### IT GOES

"IT moves," Galileo said, and perhaps he smiled grimly, thinking that more than the physical earth might be denoted by the pronoun. A revolution in thought had begun, and the experimental method to which Galileo gave fresh impetus has gathered momentum as the centuries have past.

"It goes," Franklin said, and he smiled grimly too, we

safely may guess, knowing well enough that the pronoun denoted more than a political revolution. The multitude had begun to be aware of itself. In the common herd a propulsion toward positive undertakings was discernible. The human masses had been alternately an obedient labor power, and a destroying force. Now they were to become a constructive force in their own behalf. They were to organize and conduct collective effort. They were to invent the ways and means to combine individual initiative, spontaneous groupings, and governmental agency, in a complicated coöperation. The propulsion has continued, and has widened out to the sweep of a tidal wave.

It moves, it goes. The discovery of truth by experimental investigation, and the experimental verification of hypotheses have become popular habits. The organized action of the masses compels respectful attention from classes that still defend strategic positions behind the breastworks of privilege, and all the world knows that one day the ramparts will be stormed and the garrisons will surrender at discretion.

But the storming will not be with gatling guns or bayonets of steel. For this mercy we have to thank the Galileos, the Newtons and the Darwins. Those who hail and those who fear the social revolution alike too often fail to understand the resistless power of knowledge. Men may ridicule what they are pleased to call the "academic" and the "theoretical," but they never ridicule verified knowledge. There is nothing in all the world for which they have such wholesome respect. They may smile today at the pretensions of speculative philosophy, or at the visions of social reformers, but they do not laugh at the logarithms and differentials of men who can propel railway trains by electricity or send wireless messages across the seas, or at the microscopic slides of men who can stamp out yellow fever by studying mosquitoes, or at the patient counting of millions of little spots by men who can produce new varieties of fruits and improve breeds of cattle.

The social revolution "goes," but it goes in a certain decent and constructive way, because scientific knowledge moves, gains velocity and mass, and distributes itself thruout the world. And the reason is simple enough. The human race is learning to distinguish between fact and illusion, between certainties and fears, between practical possibilities and impractical visions. This close touch with reality it is which is bringing about an inevitable recognition of the tremendous intellectual and moral power of the so-called masses, their organizing ability, their initiative, inventive and constructive talent, the righteousness of many of their claims, and the certainty that any social revolution which such forces achieve will not be destructive of civilization.

If this sounds overconfident, let the skeptic observe, on the one hand, the failure and collapse of every "extreme left" movement that from time to time breaks forth from the comprehensive social democracy. Anarchistic communists, revolutionary syndicalists, McNamara dynamiters and I. W. W.'s have their little day and are forgotten. Let him observe, on the other hand, the resistless advance of quasi-socialistic ideas, and of ameliorative policies embodying them. If then his skepticism is still unshaken, let him read President Wilson's address to the Congress of the United States.

"It goes."



## THE CARABAO INCIDENT

IT is perhaps no more than might have been expected of President Wilson that he should have withdrawn his honorary membership in the Carabao Club, a club named after the beast of burden in the Philippines, where its members were officers in the Army and Navy during the four first years of our occupation of the Islands. He was invited to the annual dinner, and most of the Cabinet and members of the Supreme Court were present. He might indulgently excuse the "stunts" and jokes which showed the contempt of the officers for the peace policy supported by the President and his Secretary of State, and other discourteous gibes; but the uproarious joining in a song said to be popular in the Army, which instead of the "Tramp, tramp, tramp" of the old song has a chorus beginning, "Damn, damn, damn the Insurrectos, cross-eyed kakiack ladrones," in which "Insurrectos" has been substituted for the original "Filipinos," properly calls for rebuke. The whole song expresses hatred and contempt for the people under our protection. That it should be popular in the Army is a discredit to it. It expresses the feeling which might perhaps make the Philippine people hate us.

If we did not know that a multitude of officers have been good friends and served the Filipinos well, such a song might have made us call the Army a costly nuisance and a foe to good government. That song helps the President and Mr. Bryan and the Democratic Congress to give the Islands too hasty independence. The incident of course does not call for court martial, but it is a good occasion for investigation and possibly a sharp reprimand.

## THE STAID BRITISH PRESS

AMERICANS are supposed—by the English—to be an excitable and passionate people and their press to be violent and vituperative. The English are supposed—by Americans—to be a stolid and reserved people and their press to be dignified and dull. But a Martian, coming to this planet unprejudiced by such traditions, would be likely to arrive at the opposite conclusion. For instance, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, made a speech recently on the land question. In the last number of the *National Review*, the editor, L. J. Maxse, discusses the subject in language that leaves no doubt of his disapproval of the proposals and their author. We quote a few of the more forcible of his phrases:

"the whining, snarling speech of the canting hypocrite of Walton Heath"; "the Scavenger of the National Liberal Club"; "the Land-Burster"; "the blasphemer of Bedford"; "the Ministry of Mendacity"; "a humbug and a hypocrite"; "cheap Jack, who, by dint of flinging mud at other people, hopes that his own incredible disgrace may be forgotten"; "a political impostor who cares for nothing except votes and shares"; "orgy of falsehood"; "fearfully long winded"; "oceans of twaddle"; "the forced and unnatural note of a speech which is one prolonged scream of violent and often ignorant abuse"; "a speech of snarls and sneers, of spite without sparkle"; "never generous or even just, always exaggerated and rarely truthful."

This is no penny paper, but a "two and six" review, no irresponsible gutter sheet, but a Tory organ corresponding—in external appearance—to our *North American Review*, *Forum* or *Atlantic*. In this country there are newspapers not fond of Mr. Bryan, but—even in the yellowest of them—we have seen no editorial criticizing

the Secretary of State in such picturesque language as this.

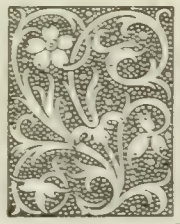
Had Dr. de Fleury, of London, the eminent "brain-storm" specialist, whose recent discovery of the germ of love is received as a triumph of medical finesse, confined, like his fellows, his vivisectional operations to the study of the amorous situation in the guinea pig or the white mouse, we should have applauded his efforts. When, however, he insists on experimenting on victims of our own kind, plucked at random from the nearest conservatories and moonlit walks, we heartily ally ourselves with all the forces of anti-vivisection. Dr. de Fleury, in short, has taken the microbe of love—a disease which he associates with the neurotic afflictions of hasheesh and opium poisoning—and isolated it. Isolated is the word, and to isolate is to kill. So the discovery and the cure are synonymous. And it has all been done with the nicest scientific precision. Results are noted in graphs and curves, and it looks very orderly and decent. But poor creatures are being daily cured, against their wills, of the most comfortable disease known to man. Surely an intelligent public, normally endowed with the desire for personal liberty, will put down its foot and protest that "things have gone too far."

The Postmaster General reports a surplus in the Post Office Department for the year ending last July of nearly four million dollars. He declares that the surplus reported by his predecessor in 1911 was not a real one, for the outstanding debts of the department were ignored in calculating it. To have the postal service more than self-supporting is good. But how much of that surplus is due to the fact that the railways are carrying much more mail matter than they are being paid for? Congress has no more pressing obligation than to undertake an investigation of the subject of railway mail pay. The United States cannot afford to demand of the railways free transportation of any part of its postal matter.

It is regrettable that the immigration bill introduced into Congress and likely to pass, provides for the exclusion of aliens who can not read or write. We ought to be willing to teach as many as will come to us and pay for their keeping in manual labor. An even more serious objection to the provision is that it will not accomplish the result at which it is aimed. It is by no means necessarily the man who can not read and write who will prove the undesirable citizen. Reading and writing are accomplishments probably far more general among the criminal and vicious classes than among the honest and solid agricultural workers. It is not the farm hand but the Black Hand that we want to keep out.

Can the recommendation of the Postmaster General for government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems receive the endorsement of President Wilson in view of his statement to the advocates of woman suffrage that he could not work for any policy which "had not received the organic consideration of his party"? We hope that it can and will. Let his critics convict him of inconsistency, if they can. To acknowledge frankly a mistake is next best to never making one.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## The Currency Bill Past

The currency bill was adopted in the Senate last Friday by a vote of fifty-four to thirty-four. In the final vote upon the bill the Democratic majority was united, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who had joined with the Republicans on the banking and currency committee in reporting a substitute measure, having returned to the fold. Six Republican votes—those of Senators Crawford and Sterling of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Norris of Nebraska, Perkins of California and Weeks of Massachusetts—and one Progressive vote—that of Senator Poindexter—were cast in favor of the bill.

The margin on the final vote was ample, but earlier in the day's session, the motion by Senator Hitchcock to substitute for the administration measure the bill as amended by himself and the Republicans on the currency committee, was defeated by only three votes. An amendment proposed by Senator La Follette providing that no member of Congress shall be a member of the Federal board, a director of the Federal reserve bank or an officer or director of any member bank, was unanimously adopted. The amendment by the currency committee removing the appointees under the Federal reserve board from the civil service was kept in the bill at the last moment by the vote of Vice-President Marshall. On a motion by Senator Brandegee eliminating this amendment there was a tie vote, the tie being broken by the vote of the presiding officer.

The enactment of the banking and currency bill, the second great measure to be undertaken by Congress since the beginning of the present administration, within ten months, is a great triumph for President Wilson and his party associates. The President has shown that as a leader of his party associates in Congress he is unusually successful. He has impressed his own ideas and desires upon them with an energy and effectiveness which by less willing followers might easily have been represented as executive interference.

The Republicans and of the Presidential Nominations party, in National Committee, have rejected the suggestion for a national convention to be held next year for the rehabilitation of the

party's fortunes. At the same time they have adopted certain modifications in the party's rules of convention procedure.

The most important change on the face of it is the adoption of a new basis of representation in the national convention. The Republican party has always been hardly more than a name in the South at election time. But in the making of Presidential nominations the southern states have had equal representation, in proportion to their size, regardless of the number of Republican votes which they would ultimately cast. The party in the South has consequently long been a mere office-holders' party. This condition had two natural results, both eminently undesirable. It gave the administration, whenever it was Republican, a powerful weapon with which to influence the Presidential nominations. It also gave to the administration a strong temptation to use the federal appointments in the southern states for factional political advantage. The South in Republican conventions was a "solid South" in support of the administration's candidate. The South at the election was a solid South against any Republican candidate.

In convention after convention attempts, more or less serious, have been made to remedy this anomalous condition of affairs. But the party leaders have always been afraid or unwilling to face the situation boldly. Now they have seen the handwriting on the wall. In the next Republican convention—in 1916—there will probably be ninety fewer delegates than in the last, and seventy-eight of the losses will fall upon the South. Alabama will lose nine, Arkansas three, Florida four, Georgia ten, Louisiana seven, Mississippi eight, North Carolina three, South Carolina seven, Tennessee three, Texas fifteen, and Virginia nine. Hawaii will lose four of its six delegates. A Republican President, therefore, who should desire to secure his own renomination or to name his successor, would find at the outset the nucleus of his convention strength cut down by eighty-two votes.

This action of the national committee is significant of the realization by the party leaders that the time has come when some changes must be made in the time-honored methods of making Presidential nominations. But even more signifi-

cant is the committee's action recognizing the primary laws of the various states and taking away from the committee itself the power to make up the temporary roll of the convention in so far as delegates selected in primaries held under state laws are concerned. This is a distinct advance upon the position taken by the party leaders at the last national convention, where two delegates from California, whose election in full accordance with the laws of the state was undisputed, were denied the right to sit in the convention. But the Republican party, in as far as its official leaders is concerned, is still far behind the Democratic and Progressive parties in this matter of Presidential nominations. The Progressive party in its platform declared for nation-wide Presidential primaries, and President Wilson in his recent address to Congress adopted the idea as his own.

It would not be surprising if the last national nominating convention had been held. The direct primary has gone steadily forward, with never a backward step. The application of it to Presidential nominations is merely the next logical stage in the progress of true popular government.

## The Boston & Maine and Bankruptcy

The conference of the railroad commissioners of four states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts—and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been considering the affairs of the Boston & Maine Railroad, made its report last week. The members of the conference declared: "We are clearly of the opinion that there should be a substantial advance in rates now, provided that such additional revenue can be obtained without imposing upon the public unjust and unreasonable transportation charges, and provided further that some assurance can be given that the money will be prudently expended in the public interest." Just how much the advance in rates should amount to the commissioners said could not be known "until the property is once more efficiently and properly operated." The Boston & Maine, they assert, is practically bankrupt. A three per cent dividend was paid during the last year, but it was not earned. It appears probable that for the year 1914, if no increase in rates is allowed, the railroad will lack





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## THE LAST OBSTACLE BETWEEN THE OCEANS

The Cucaracha Slide, thru which the dredges have cut a ninety-foot channel, was the most serious of the Culebra Cut disturbances. The large dredge Corozal made the passage on December 14. Unless further slides occur communication between the Atlantic and Pacific is now permanently open.

\$2,000,000 of sufficient income to pay its taxes, its interest and its fixed charges without the payment of any dividends whatever.

This deplorable showing, the commissioners say, is in part due to the mismanagement of the company. The purchase by the Boston & Maine of the stock of other railroads is criticized as "utterly unnecessary and ill advised." The attempt of the New Haven to acquire a control of the Boston & Maine system and combine that system with its own is said to have proved disastrous, the effect still being obvious in the operating costs of the Boston & Maine.

The report continues:

The directors of these railroad corporations are both in law and in fact the source of all authority. They ought at least to know whether the results obtained by their appointees are satisfactory. Now, while there have been some individual changes in these boards of directors, the majority of the membership is the same today that it was a year ago. This is not reassuring for the future. If these gentlemen have in recent times given any actual attention to the management of these properties their failure to see and to do is evidence of their conspicuous want of fitness for the place. If, upon the other hand, being vested with the duty of management, they have utterly neglected that duty and known nothing about the operations of these companies, that fact is even clearer evidence of their unfitness for these positions.

In view of these facts the commissioners declare that "if the stockholders of these companies would present to the people of New England a radically changed directorate, this would go far toward satisfying the public that some substantial reform was contemplated, or at least

that the directors would know what was happening."

It seems a modest demand that directors should know what is happening. We pointed out several months ago that the New Haven directors were ultimately responsible for the accident record of the road. The responsibility for its financial record rests upon them no less heavily.

#### The Advantages (or Otherwise) of Combination

The Secretary of Commerce in his annual report, which has just appeared, proposes two important investigations to be conducted by the Bureau of Corporations, if Congress will provide the necessary appropriation. The first investigation he describes as "a study of certain fundamental economic laws on which all our industries are based." In further elaboration of this suggestion, he says:

There is a growing question in the minds of experienced and thoughtful men as to whether the "trust" form of organization is industrially efficient and whether bigness and bulk are always necessary to production at the lowest cost. It may be conceded that massing of capital and the grouping of great quantities of labor have certain elements of efficiency. They permit research on a large scale. They do away with excessive expense in the maintaining of separate offices and numerous sales organizations. They provide means for the purchase and use of apparatus that can only be employed where production is large. All these things and others like them are unquestionably true and account for much that has been done in promoting the great industrial combinations that are so largely discussed among us. But it is doubtful, at best, whether there does not

come a point of maximum efficiency at minimum cost beyond which an increase of product means an increase of cost per unit of that product.

Mr. Redfield declares it to be significant that some of the great trusts have ceased to exist, that others pay but moderate dividends, if any, on their securities, that even in the fields occupied by the strongest of the trusts there have grown up independent organizations quite as successful and possibly more profitable. He further declares that many of the most profitable businesses in the country are those of moderate size. He disclaims any intention to criticize "big business" as such, and declares that he is merely raising the question "as to whether 'big business' has not its very marked limitations and whether there are not cases where bigness is rather less desirable than efficiency."

The purpose of the investigation to be undertaken by the Bureau of Corporations is "to study patiently into the historical facts, financial facts, economic facts, facts of human welfare and human productiveness, facts concerning equipment, handling, storing, selling, management, and the like, in order that we may know whether these bulky things that we have so much feared are in an economic sense real giants in strength or whether they are but images with feet of clay."

This inquiry is one of the most important that could be undertaken by any government bureau in the near future. It is strongly to be hoped that Congress will promptly make the necessary appropriation for the work.



### The Manufacturer and Retail Prices

The second inquiry which Mr. Redfield proposes relates to the fixing of retail prices. It involves a study of the question "whether giving the privilege of so fixing the prices to a manufacturer tends toward monopoly, or does not so tend." Mr. Redfield points out that sincere and well-informed men do not agree on the answer to this question. No thoro study has ever been made on this subject in this country. Nations abroad are said to favor by law that which we forbid. A decision of the United States Supreme Court has declared it to be the law that the fixing of retail prices on the part of manufacturers is unlawful. Those who favor the granting to the manufacturer of the right to fix the price of his wares declare that the fixing of retail prices under conditions where competition in manufacture exists tends to promote competition, while "the refusal to permit the fixing of retail prices tends to monopoly, because in the cut-throat competition certain to follow, obviously the stronger competitor will survive and may eventually have the business in his own hands, for the law forbids the making of agreements to maintain prices, and under these circumstances the weakest must go to the wall."

The second proposal of Secretary Redfield is only less important than the first. The Bureau of Corporations could perform no better service to the business world and the con-

suming public than to make a thoro, impartial and exhaustive study of these two subjects.

### A Government Telegraph and Telephone System

The Postmaster General recommends the taking over by the Federal Government of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and their operation as a part of the postal service.

Mr. Burleson is the second Postmaster General who has made this recommendation, but, unlike his predecessor, Mr. Hitchcock, he presumably has the approval of the head of the administration in making it. Mr. Hitchcock's proposal was promptly disavowed by President Taft.

Mr. Burleson points to the indication of largely increased postal revenues, largely due to the parcel post, as justification for a serious consideration at this time of the project of adding the telegraph and telephone lines to the postal service.

The Postmaster General further declares that an act passed in 1866, "providing for the Government acquisition of the telegraph lines upon payment of an appraised valuation," is evidence of the policy of the Government "ultimately to acquire and operate these electrical means of communication as postal facilities, as is done by all the principal nations, the United States alone excepted." This statute, it is further contended, gives the Government ample au-

thority to take over the telegraph and telephone lines and provides a method for the ascertainment of their value for the purpose of the transfer. Since the provisions of the act have been accepted in writing by all of the principal telegraph companies of the country, there should be no serious obstacle to the acquisition of those lines save the always serious one of finding the money.

Beyond that, of course, lies the even more serious question of administration once the lines are taken over. We have much to learn yet in regard to the efficient, businesslike and non-political management of the postal service. The reorganization of the post office department along the lines proposed several years ago in the Carter-Weeks bill ought to precede any such tremendous addition to its activities.

But the telegraph and telephone lines belong in the postal service. They are natural monopolies so closely related to it in function that their continued separation from it is illogical and undesirable. To the postal service they must come. Better soon than late.

### The Telephone Trust to Dissolve

The recommendation of the Postmaster

General, in his annual message, that the Government own the telephone and telegraph lines, was followed the next day by an interesting announcement in regard to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Attorney General made public letters which had passed between the company and himself and a letter from President Wilson on the subject. The American Company, which is better known as the Bell system and colloquially known as the Telephone Trust, is under indictment in the Middle West under the Sherman act. As a result of the prosecution the company now agrees to do three things:

1. To dispose of its entire holdings of stock in the Western Union Telegraph Company in such a way that the control and management of the Western Union will be entirely independent of the American Company.

2. To agree that neither the American Company nor any other company in the Bell system will hereafter acquire control over any other competitive line or exchange.

3. To arrange so that all the telephone companies, including all independents, may obtain for their subscribers toll or long distance service over the lines of the Bell system. President Wilson's letter to

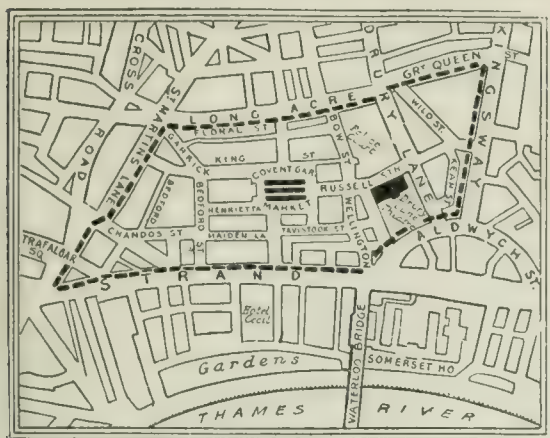


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### NEW FLAGS FOR OLD

The Greek blue and white now flies over this fortress of Canea in Crete in place of the seven ensigns here shown—one for Turkey, the suzerain, in the center, and one each for the protecting powers, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Italy and Great Britain. King Constantine himself ran up the new flag on December 14.





From the New York Sun

## THE COVENT GARDEN ESTATE

the Attorney General comments thus on the adjustment:

I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying, indeed, to have occasion as in this instance to deal with them in complete frankness, and to be able to show them that all that we desire is an opportunity to coöperate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

This action of the Government, taken together with President Wilson's statement of the administration's attitude, should prove reassuring to the business world. Mutual understanding and desire to work in harmony will do much to solve even so difficult a problem as the trust problem.

The sale by the London Land Duke of Bedford of his Covent Garden estate is reported as the biggest real estate transaction on record between private parties. The price paid for it is not made public, but is estimated to be between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The amount of land is only nineteen acres, that is, a little smaller than Battery Park at the tip of Manhattan Island, but it is situated in the heart of London and contains about 750 buildings.

Covent or Convent Garden once belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, but when Henry VIII abolished the monasteries, which owned half London, the estates were mostly distributed among the royal favorites. John Russell, the first Earl of Bedford, came into possession of Covent Garden in 1552, and since that time it has remained in the family, continually increasing in value, without effort of the owners, thru the growth around it of the greatest city in the world.

The present Duke of Bedford, the eleventh of that name, owns two other estates in London of greater area than this, Bloomsbury and St. Pancras, besides extensive lands elsewhere in England. Altogether his estates amount to 41,615 acres and

are estimated to bring him a revenue of \$710,000.

It is to such landlordism as this that Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ascribes the depopulation of rural England and the congestion of city slums, and he has recently announced that the next step taken by the Government will be the breaking up of large landed estates in favor of small tenantry and the curtailment of exorbitant rents by commissioners working under a Ministry of Lands. Mr. Lloyd George in his campaign speeches is in the habit of attacking ducal landowners with especial vehemence and it is assumed that fear of the action of the Government was one of the reasons why the Duke of Bedford was willing to part with this property.

All members of the Opposition do not, it appears, regard the Lloyd George policy as necessarily injurious to landed interests, for the purchaser of the Covent Garden estate is Harry Mallaby-Deeley, Unionist member of Parliament from Harrow.

## The Annexation of Crete

As a result of the two wars, Greece gained a greater increase of Macedonian territory than any other of the Balkan states and also the island of Crete, long the object of her ambitions. When Greece became independent in 1832, Crete by decision of the powers was not included, and since then the agitation for annexation has been incessant and frequently violent.

Partial autonomy was conceded to the Cretans by Turkey in 1868, and a mixt government of Christians and Mohammedans established. This compromise, however, did not result in peace, and the powers have repeatedly had to land troops to restore order and protect the Moslems, who formerly constituted half the population a hundred years ago, but

are now reduced by emigration and otherwise to 30,000 or less.

The attempt of Greece in 1897 to wrest Crete and Macedonia from Turkey resulted disastrously, and after the defeat of Greece the powers again adopted a temporizing policy. They forced the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops, but left the island under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey. They refused to allow Crete to be annexed to Greece, but placed Prince George of Greece in charge of the island as High Commissioner, with Greek officers in charge of the militia. Prince George resigned in 1906, but was succeeded by Greek commissioners, while the four protecting powers—Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy—kept guard over the island by small garrisons and warships. The Cretan Assembly, however, repeatedly declared the island annexed to Greece and Cretan delegates knocked at the door of successive Greek parliaments.

Now their struggle is over, for on December 14 King Constantine with his own hands hoisted the Greek flag over the fortress of Canea, while by his side stood the man who had done most to accomplish this triumph, Premier Venizelos. He is a Cretan and a leader in the Cretan insurrection, but finding this method fruitless, he went to Athens and, becoming premier, organized the Balkan League with Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro, which resulted in the overthrow of Ottoman sovereignty over Albania, Macedonia and the Aegean Isles.

## Hindus in South Africa

The strike of the Indians in Natal has put the imperial Government into a very difficult position, from which no satisfactory outcome is yet apparent. The present trouble may be adjusted, but the question will again arise, per-



Photograph by Underwood &amp; Underwood

## AT THE PARIS AEROPLANE SHOW

The exhibition recently held in connection with the Paris Aeronautical Salon is a very remarkable testimonial to the progress made in aviation since the first flight ten years ago. Almost a hundred machines of British, American, German and French construction are shown.



haps in a more serious form, as to whether the self-governing dominions have the right to exclude Asiatics who live under the British flag. The strike has in large part collapsed. Some of the Indians have returned to work, while others continue their policy of passive resistance. There have been no massacres or widespread disorders, as were at first feared. The most serious incident occurred at Esparanza, thirty miles from Durban, where a squad of twelve mounted police, coming to the rescue of the natives menaced by the Hindus, found themselves hemmed in by a mob of Hindus who pulled the troopers off their horses. The police sergeant ordered his men to retire 250 yards and fire. The first volley was aimed high, the second went into the mob, killing two and wounding twenty-one.

Hundreds of the coolies have been arrested for refusing to work, and sentenced to hard labor for a week or longer, the jailers being their late employers and the labor that for which they had been receiving wages. The allegations of severe flogging and abusive treatment of the coolies which caused the outbreak of the strike prove on investigation to have been grossly exaggerated, and the alleged cases of flogging to death to be altogether mythical. The main grievances of the Hindus are the imposition of a poll tax of \$15 and the refusal of the South African authorities to allow the Indians to bring even one wife apiece, on the ground that marriage in the case both of the Mohammedans and Hindus is necessarily polygamous.

#### The Feeling in India

The most serious feature of the situation is the intense indignation which has been aroused in India by the treatment of the Indians in South Africa. Contributions to the amount of a lakh of rupees (\$33,000) have been sent to the strikers from India, half of it from Bombay, in spite of the financial crisis there. Even the Hindu women have formed committees to raise funds for this purpose.

In the endeavor to allay this irritation, which was increasing the antagonism manifested in recent years against the British rule, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, telegraphed repeatedly to the Government at London protesting against the official discrimination against Asiatics by the South African Union. Then in a speech at Madras to a delegation of Indians he used the following remarkable language:

Unfortunately it is not easy to find means by which India can make its indignation seriously felt by those hold-

ing the reins of government in that country.

Recently your compatriots in South Africa have taken matters into their own hands by organizing passive resistance to the laws which they consider invidious and unjust, an opinion which we, watching their struggles from afar, cannot but share. They have violated those laws with full knowledge of the penalties involved and are ready with all courage and patience to endure those penalties. In all this they have the deep and burning sympathy of India and also of those who, like myself, without being Indians sympathize with the people of the country. But the most recent developments have taken a serious turn. We have seen the widest publicity given to allegations that passive resistance has been dealt with by measures which would not be tolerated for a moment in any country claiming to be civilized. These allegations have been met by a categorical denial from the responsible Government of South Africa, tho even the denial contains admissions which do not seem to me to indicate that the Union Government have exercised a very wise discretion in some of the steps they have adopted.

That is the position for the moment. I feel that if the South African Government desires to justify itself in the eyes of India and the world the only course open to it is to appoint a strong impartial committee on which Indian interests are fully represented to conduct a most searching inquiry. You may rest assured that the Indian Government will not cease to urge these considerations on the Imperial Government.

This, as may be imagined, aroused the resentment of the people of South Africa and did not make it any easier for the imperial Government to persuade the South African authorities to modify the obnoxious regulations. Premier Botha, of the Union declared that his Government had shown the greatest moderation and generosity toward the Hindus, and that South Africa would tolerate no outside interference with her affairs. The South African Government has appointed a commission of inquiry, composed of Sir William Solomon, judge of the supreme court; Ewald Esselen, a Boer leader in the late war, and James Wylie, a Natal lawyer opposed to coolie labor. Altho the commission contains no Indian representative, it is regarded both in India and South Africa as a judicious choice.

#### The Recovery of "Mona Lisa"

"La Gioconda," the famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, which was stolen from the Salon Carré of the Louvre a year ago last August, has turned up in Florence in the possession of the thief who was trying to sell it. This disposes of the numerous ingenious and romantic theories that have been brought forward to account for its mysterious disappearance, such as that it was injured in being photographed and the story of a theft invented by the

authorities to cover their carelessness, that it was still concealed about the Louvre, that it was stolen by a man who had fallen irresistibly in love with Mona Lisa's elusive smile.

The thief turns out to be a young Italian workingman, Vincenzo Perugia, from Milan, who was employed in the Louvre, and got away with the picture early one morning by simply sticking it under his blouse and walking off. He laid it face downward in the bottom of his tool box and so carried it into Italy without its being discovered by the customs inspectors on the frontier. His motive, he explained when arrested, was to take revenge on France for the pictures stolen from Italian galleries by Napoleon, many of which are in the Louvre. "Mona Lisa," however, is not one of them, and the Louvre has a good right to it, as it was bought from the artist by Francis I for \$4000. The present valuation of the picture is estimated to be over \$5,000,000.

The outcome of the affair is somewhat humiliating to the Paris police. Several finger prints were found on the glass in the frame, one of which, the left thumb was quite perfect. It appears now that in the Bertillon collection of finger prints contained two impressions of Perugia's finger marks taken in 1908 and 1909 when he was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for robbery with violence. These on now being compared with those on the glass are found to correspond perfectly, but M. Bertillon explains that they could not be found before because there are 750,000 records in the police collection and they are classified according to the name and right thumb prints. It appears, then, that the celebrated Bertillon system of identification fails unless the criminal leaves at the scene of his deed either his card or the print of his right thumb. Now that this is understood, doubtless criminals will take the necessary precautions.

The discovery of the picture created great excitement in Florence. As "La Gioconda" was carried to a place of exhibition in the Uffizi gallery the crowd uncovered as at the passing of royalty or a funeral, and during the forenoon of Sunday when it was on show to the public 30,000 people came to see it. Outside the building a greater crowd fought to get in, pushing thru the strong lines of carabineers and smashing doors.

The French Government has consented to allow the picture to be exhibited in Rome before its return to France. Except for two slight scratches got in the tool box, the "Mona Lisa" is quite unharmed by its strange adventure.



# The Poor Relation's Story

By Charles Dickens

*We make no apology for printing in this, our Christmas number, a Christmas story from the greatest of all Christmas story writers. Tho "The Poor Relation's Story" was first published in "Household Words" in 1852, and has been among Dickens' collected works since 1858, the editor of The Independent has, much to his surprize, never yet found among the circle of his personal friends one who seemed to know it. As among the wider circle of his friends who read The Independent, there are possibly many who are also unfamiliar with it, we reprint it here instead of publishing a new Christmas story, feeling certain that those who will now have the pleasure of reading it for the first time, as well as those who already know and love it, will be grateful for the inspiration they will receive from its pathos and beauty at this season of good will to men.—THE EDITOR.*



HE was very reluctant to take precedence of so many respected members of the family, by beginning the round of stories they were to relate as they sat in a goodly circle by the Christmas fire; and he modestly suggested that it would be more correct if "John our esteemed host" (whose health he begged to drink) would have the kindness to begin. For as to himself, he said, he was so little used to lead the way that really—— But as they all cried out here, that he must begin, and agreed with one voice that he might, could, would, and should begin, he left off rubbing his hands, and took his legs out from under his armchair, and did begin.

I have no doubt (said the poor relation) that I shall surprise the assembled members of our family, and particularly John our esteemed host, to whom we are so much indebted for the great hospitality with which he has this day entertained us, by the confession I am going to make. But, if you do me the honour to be surprised at anything that falls from a person so unimportant in the family as I am, I can only say that I shall be scrupulously accurate in all I relate.

I am not what I am supposed to be. I am quite another thing. Perhaps before I go further, I had better glance at what I *am* supposed to be.

It is supposed, unless I mistake—the assembled members of our family will correct me if I do, which is very likely (here the poor relation looked mildly about him for contradiction); that I am nobody's enemy but my own. That I never met with any particular success in anything. That I failed in business because I was unbusiness-like and credulous—in not being prepared for the interested designs of my partner. That I failed in love, because I was ridiculously trustful—in thinking it impossible that Christiana could deceive me. That I failed in my expectations from my uncle Chill, on account of not being as sharp as he could

have wished in worldly matters. That, through life, I have been rather put upon and disappointed in a general way. That I am at present a bachelor of between fifty-nine and sixty years of age, living on a limited income in the form of a quarterly allowance, to which I see that John our esteemed host wishes me to make no further allusion.

The supposition as to my present pursuits and habits is to the following effect.

I live in a lodging in the Clapham Road—a very clean back room, in a very respectable house—where I am expected not to be at home in the daytime, unless poorly; and which I usually leave in the morning at nine o'clock, on pretence of going to business. I take my breakfast—my roll and butter, and my half-pint of coffee—at the old established coffee-shop near Westminster Bridge; and then I go into the City—I don't know why—and sit in Garraway's Coffee House, and on 'Change, and walk about, and look into a few offices and counting-houses where some of my relations or acquaintance are so good as to tolerate me, and where I stand by the fire if the weather happens to be cold. I get through the day in this way until five o'clock, and then I dine: at a cost, on the average, of one and threepence. Having still a little money to spend on my evening's entertainment, I look into the old-established coffee-shop as I go home, and take my cup of tea, and perhaps my bit of toast. So, as the large hand of the clock makes its way round to the morning hour again, I make my way round to the Clapham Road again, and go to bed when I get to my lodging—fire being expensive, and being objected to by the family on account of its giving trouble and making a dirt.

Sometimes, one of my relations or acquaintance is so obliging as to ask me to dinner. These are holiday occasions, and then I generally walk in the Park. I am a solitary man, and seldom walk with anybody. Not that I am avoided because I am shabby; for I am not at all shabby, having always a very good suit of black on (or rather Oxford mixture, which has the appearance of black and wears much better); but I have got into a habit of speaking low, and being rather silent, and my spirits are not high, and I am sensible that I am not an attractive companion.

The only exception to this general rule is the child of my first cousin, Little Frank. I have a particular affection for that child, and he takes very kindly to me. He is a diffident boy by nature; and in a crowd he is soon run over, as I may say, and forgotten. He and I, however, get on exceedingly well. I have a fancy that the poor child will in time succeed to my peculiar position in the family. We talk but little; still, we understand each other. We walk about, hand in hand; and without much speaking he knows what I mean, and I know what he means. When he was very little, indeed, I used to take him to the windows of the toy-shops, and show him the toys inside. It is surprising how



soon he found out that I would have made him a great many presents if I had been in circumstances to do it.

Little Frank and I go and look at the outside of the Monument—he is very fond of the Monument—and at the Bridges, and at all the sights that are free. On two of my birthdays, we have dined on à-la-mode beef, and gone at half-price to the play, and been deeply interested. I was once walking with him in Lombard Street, which we often visit on account of my having mentioned to him that there are great riches there—he is very fond of Lombard Street—when a gentleman said to me as he passed by, “Sir, your little son has dropped his glove.” I assure you, if you will excuse my remarking on so trivial a circumstance, this accidental mention of the child as mine, quite touched my heart and brought the foolish tears into my eyes.

When Little Frank is sent to school in the country, I shall be very much at a loss what to do with myself, but I have the intention of walking down there once a month and seeing him on a half-holiday. I am told he will then be at play upon the Heath; and if my visits should be objected to, as unsettling the child, I can see him from a distance without his seeing me, and walk back again. His mother comes of a highly genteel family, and rather disapproves, I am aware, of our being too much together. I know that I am not calculated to improve his retiring disposition; but I think he would miss me beyond the feeling of the moment if we were wholly separated.

When I die in the Clapham Road, I shall not leave much more in this world than I shall take out of it; but, I happen to have a miniature of a bright-faced boy, with a curling head, and an open shirt-frill waving down his bosom (my mother had it taken for me, but I can’t believe that it was ever like), which will be worth nothing to sell, and which I shall beg may be given to Frank. I have written my dear boy a little letter with it, in which I have told him that I felt very sorry to part from him, though bound to confess that I knew no reason why I should remain here. I have given him some sort of advice, the best in my power, to take warning of the consequences of being nobody’s enemy but his own; and I have endeavoured to comfort him for what I fear he will consider a bereavement, by pointing out to him, that I was only a superfluous something to every one but him; and that having by some means failed to find a place in this great assembly, I am better out of it.

Such (said the poor relation, clearing his throat and beginning to speak a little louder) is the general impression about me. Now, it is a remarkable circumstance which forms the aim and purpose of my story, that this is all wrong. This is not my life, and these are not my habits. I do not even live in the Clapham Road. Comparatively speaking, I am very seldom there. I reside, mostly, in a—I am almost ashamed to say the word, it sounds so full of pretension—in a Castle. I do not mean that it is an old baronial habitation, but still it is a building always known to every one by the name of a Castle. In it, I preserve the particulars of my history; they run thus:

It was when I first took John Spatter (who had been my clerk) into partnership, and when I was still a young man of not more than five-and-twenty, residing in the house of my uncle Chill, from whom I had considerable expectations, that I ventured to propose to Christiana. I had loved Christiana a long time. She was very beautiful, and very winning in all respects. I rather mistrusted her widowed mother, who I feared was of a plotting and mercenary turn of mind; but, I thought as well of her as I could, for Christiana’s sake. I never had loved any one but Christiana, and she had been all the world, and O far more than all the world, to me, from our childhood!

Christiana accepted me with her mother’s consent, and I was rendered very happy indeed. My life at my uncle Chill’s was of a spare dull kind, and my garret chamber was as dull, and bare, and cold, as an upper prison room in some stern northern fortress. But, having Christiana’s love, I wanted nothing upon earth. I would not have changed my lot with any human being.

Avarice was, unhappily, my uncle Chill’s master-vice. Though he was rich, he pinched, and scraped, and clutched, and lived miserably. As Christiana had no fortune, I was for some time a little fearful of confessing our engagement to him; but, at length I wrote him a letter, saying how it all truly was. I put it into his hand one night, on going to bed.

As I came downstairs next morning, shivering in the cold December air; colder in my uncle’s unwarmed house than in the street, where the winter sun did sometimes shine, and which was at all events enlivened by cheerful faces and voices passing along; I carried a heavy heart towards the long, low breakfast-room in which my uncle sat. It was a large room with a small fire, and there was a great bay window in it which the rain had marked in the night as if with the tears of houseless people. It stared upon a raw yard, with a cracked stone pavement, and some rusted iron railings half uprooted, whence an ugly outbuilding that had once been a dissecting-room (in the time of the great surgeon who had mortgaged the house to my uncle), stared at it.

We rose so early always, that at that time of the year we breakfasted by candle-light. When I went into the room, my uncle was so contracted by the cold, and so huddled together in his chair behind the one dim candle, that I did not see him until I was close to the table.

As I held out my hand to him, he caught up his stick (being infirm, he always walked about the house with a stick), and made a blow at me, and said, “You fool!”

“Uncle,” I returned, “I didn’t expect you to be so angry as this.” Nor had I expected it, though he was a hard and angry old man.

“You didn’t expect!” said he; “when did you ever expect? When did you ever calculate, or look forward, you contemptible dog?”

“These are hard words, uncle!”

“Hard words? Feathers, to pelt such an idiot as you with,” said he. “Here! Betsy Snap! Look at him!”

Betsy Snap was a withered, hard-favoured, yel-



low old woman—our only domestic—always employed, at this time of the morning, in rubbing my uncle's legs. As my uncle adjured her to look at me, he put his lean grip on the crown of her head, she kneeling beside him, and turned her face towards me. An involuntary thought connecting them both with the Dissecting Room, as it must often have been in the surgeon's time, passed across my mind in the midst of my anxiety.

"Look at the snivelling milksop!" said my uncle. "Look at the baby! This is the gentleman who, people say, is nobody's enemy but his own. This is the gentleman who can't say no. This is the gentleman who was making such large profits in his business that he must needs take a partner, t'other day. This is the gentleman who is going to marry a wife without a penny, and who falls into the hands of Jezebels who are speculating on my death!"

I knew, now, how great my uncle's rage was; for nothing short of his being almost beside himself would have induced him to utter that concluding word, which he held in such repugnance that it was never spoken or hinted at before him on any account.

"On my death," he repeated, as if he were defying me by defying his own abhorrence of the word. "On my death—death—Death! But I'll spoil the speculation. Eat your last under this roof, you feeble wretch, and may it choke you!"

You may suppose that I had not much appetite for the breakfast to which I was bidden in these terms; but I took my accustomed seat. I saw that I was repudiated henceforth by my uncle; still I could bear that very well, possessing Christiana's heart.

He emptied his basin of bread and milk as usual, only that he took it on his knees with his chair turned away from the table where I sat. When he had done, he carefully snuffed out the candle; and the cold, slate-coloured, miserable day looked in upon us.

"Now, Mr. Michael," said he, "before we part, I should like to have a word with these ladies in your presence."

"As you will, Sir," I returned; "but you deceive yourself, and wrong us, cruelly, if you suppose that there is any feeling at stake in this contract but pure, disinterested, faithful love."

To this, he only replied, "You lie!" and not one other word.

We went, through half-thawed snow and half-frozen rain, to the house where Christiana and her mother lived. My uncle knew them very well. They were sitting at their breakfast, and were surprised to see us at that hour.

"Your servant, ma'am," said my uncle to the mother. "You divine the purpose of my visit, I dare say, ma'am. I understand there is a world of pure, disinterested, faithful love cooped up here. I am happy to bring it all it wants, to make it complete. I bring you your son-in-law, ma'am—and you, your husband, miss. The gentleman is a perfect stranger to me, but I wish him joy of his wise bargain."

He snarled at me as he went out, and I never saw him again.

It is altogether a mistake (continued the poor relation) to suppose that my dear Christiana, over-persuaded and influenced by her mother, married a rich man, the dirt from whose carriage-wheels is often, in these changed times, thrown upon me as she rides by. No, no. She married me.

The way we came to be married rather sooner than we intended was this. I took a frugal lodging and was saving and planning for her sake, when, one day, she spoke to me with great earnestness, and said:

"My dear Michael, I have given you my heart. I have said that I loved you, and I have pledged myself to be your wife. I am as much yours through all changes of good and evil as if we had been married on the day when such words passed between us. I know you well, and know that if we should be separated and our union broken off, your whole life would be shadowed, and all that might, even now, be stronger in your character for the conflict with the world would then be weakened to the shadow of what it is!"

"God help me, Christiana!" said I. "You speak the truth."

"Michael!" said she, putting her hand in mine, in all maidenly devotion, "let us keep apart no longer. It is but for me to say that I can live contented upon such means as you have, and I well know you are happy. I say so from my heart. Strive no more alone; let us strive together. My dear Michael, it is not right that I should keep secret from you what you do not suspect, but what distresses my whole life. My mother: without considering that what you have lost, you have lost for me, and on the assurance of my faith: sets her heart on riches, and urges another suit upon me, to my misery. I cannot bear this, for to bear it is to be untrue to you. I would rather share your struggles than look on. I want no better home than you can give me. I know that you will aspire and labour with a higher courage if I am wholly yours, and let it be so when you will!"

I was blest indeed, that day, and a new world opened to me. We were married in a very little while, and I took my wife to our happy home. That was the beginning of the residence I have spoken of; the Castle we have ever since inhabited together, dates from that time. All our children have been born in it. Our first child—now married—was a little girl, whom we called Christiana. Her son is so like Little Frank, that I hardly know which is which.

The current impression as to my partner's dealings with me is also quite erroneous. He did not begin to treat me coldly, as a poor simpleton, when my uncle and I so fatally quarrelled; nor did he afterwards gradually possess himself of our business and edge me out. On the contrary, he behaved to me with the utmost good faith and honour.

Matters between us took this turn:—On the day of my separation from my uncle, and even before the arrival at our counting-house of my trunks (which he sent after me, *not* carriage paid), I went down to our room of business, on our little wharf, overlooking the river; and there I told John Spatter what had happened. John did not say, in



reply, that rich old relatives were palpable facts, and that love and sentiment were moonshine and fiction. He addressed me thus:

"Michael," said John, "we were at school together, and I generally had the knack of getting on better than you, and making a higher reputation."

"You had, John," I returned.

"Although," said John, "I borrowed your books and lost them; borrowed your pocket-money, and never repaid it; got you to buy my damaged knives at a higher price than I had given for them new; and to own to the windows that I had broken."

"All not worth mentioning, John Spatter," said I, "but certainly true."

"When you were first established in this infant business, which promises to thrive so well," pursued John, "I came to you, in my search for almost any employment, and you made me your clerk."

"Still not worth mentioning, my dear John Spatter," said I; "still equally true."

"And finding that I had a good head for business, and that I was really useful to the business, you did not like to retain me in that capacity, and thought it an act of justice soon to make me your partner."

"Still less worth mentioning than any of those other little circumstances you have recalled, John Spatter," said I; "for I was, and am, sensible of your merits and my deficiencies."

"Now, my good friend," said John, drawing my arm through his, as he had had a habit of doing at school; while two vessels outside the windows of our counting-house—which were shaped like the stern windows of a ship—went lightly down the river with the tide, as John and I might then be sailing away in company, and in trust and confidence, on our voyage of life; "let there, under these friendly circumstances, be a right understanding between us. You are too easy, Michael. You are nobody's enemy but your own. If I were to give you that damaging character among our connexion, with a shrug; and a shake of the head, and a sigh; and if I were further to abuse the trust you place in me——"

"But you never will abuse it at all, John," I observed.

"Never!" said he; "but I am putting a case—I say, and if I were further to abuse that trust by keeping this piece of our common affairs in the dark, and this other piece in the light, and again this other piece in the twilight, and so on, I should strengthen my strength, and weaken your weakness, day by day, until at last I found myself on the high road to fortune, and you left behind on some bare common, a hopeless number of miles out of the way."

"Exactly so," said I.

"To prevent this, Michael," said John Spatter, "or the remotest chance of this, there must be perfect openness between us. Nothing must be concealed, and we must have but one interest."

"My dear John Spatter," I assured him, "that is precisely what I mean."

"And when you are too easy," pursued John, his face glowing with friendship, "you must allow me to prevent that imperfection in your nature from

being taken advantage of, by any one; you must not expect me to humour it——"

"My dear John Spatter," I interrupted, "I *don't* expect you to humour it. I want to correct it."

"And I, too," said John.

"Exactly so!" cried I. "We both have the same end in view; and, honourably seeking it, and fully trusting one another, and having but one interest, ours will be a prosperous and happy partnership."

"I am sure of it!" returned John Spatter. And we shook hands most affectionately.

I took John home to my Castle, and we had a very happy day. Our partnership thrived well. My friend and partner supplied what I wanted, as I had foreseen that he would; and by improving both the business and myself, amply acknowledged any little rise in life to which I had helped him.

I am not (said the poor relation, looking at the fire as he slowly rubbed his hands) very rich, for I never cared to be that; but I have enough, and am above all moderate wants and anxieties. My Castle is not a splendid place, but it is very comfortable, and it has a warm and cheerful air, and is quite a picture of Home.

Our eldest girl, who is very like her mother, married John Spatter's eldest son. Our two families are closely united in other ties of attachment. It is very pleasant of an evening, when we are all assembled together—which frequently happens—and when John and I talk over old times, and the one interest there has always been between us.

I really do not know, in my Castle, what loneliness is. Some of our children or grandchildren are always about it, and the young voices of my descendants are delightful—O, how delightful!—to me to hear. My dearest and most devoted wife, ever faithful, ever loving, ever helpful and sustaining and consoling, is the priceless blessing of my house; from whom all its other blessings spring. We are rather a musical family, and when Christiana sees me, at any time, a little weary or depressed, she steals to the piano and sings a gentle air she used to sing when we were first betrothed. So weak a man am I, that I cannot bear to hear it from any other source. They played it once, at the Theatre, when I was there with Little Frank; and the child said wondering, "Cousin Michael, whose hot tears are these that have fallen on my hand?"

Such is my Castle, and such are the real particulars of my life therein preserved. I often take Little Frank home there. He is very welcome to my grandchildren, and they play together. At this time of the year—the Christmas and New Year time—I am seldom out of my Castle. For, the associations of the season seem to hold me there, and the precepts of the season seem to teach me that it is well to be there.

"And the Castle is——" observed a grave, kind voice among the company.

"Yes. My Castle," said the poor relation, shaking his head as he still looked at the fire, "is in the Air. John our esteemed host suggests its situation accurately. My Castle is in the Air! I have done. Will you be so good as to pass the story!"



# The King of the Waits

By Alfred Noyes



CHRISTMAS EVE and a crimson fire,  
And a window full of the deep blue gloom!  
*Squash*, goes a step outside in the mire!  
What shall I read to you? "Ulalume?"  
"Ulalume?" No; better to sit  
And listen awhile in the flickering light  
Listen—the rain-drops hiss and spit!  
The shepherds won't watch their flocks tonight.

Ah! Won't they, tho? With money to get!  
There's a sheltering arch, and they'll take their stand,  
Somewhere, out of the wind and wet.  
Hark! there they are! It's a German band,  
Heralding—humph, what a wonderful thing!—  
They've only a flute and a big bassoon;  
Yet a star flashed out for an infant king  
With the very first note (and *that* wasn't in tune).

Nay; but the waits are singing together  
The wide world round, and the notes that throng  
As discords out of this wintry weather  
Are tuned to the great resultant song:  
By the side of the flute the bassoon is flat!  
Look up, look up, thru your prison-bars,  
There's a loftier chord will resolve all that,  
In the song of those wistful waits—the stars.

And loftier still—there's a Voice beyond  
Where the King of 'he Waits is waiting yet  
Till all the thundering worlds respond  
To the word that He whispered from Olivet—  
"Children, what of my Christmas Tree,  
Where I hung My heart in the whole world's sight?"  
For the circle is rounded into "Come unto Me":  
The shepherds are watching their flocks tonight.

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# The Christmas of Good Will

By E. D. Powell

**T**HIS little world of ours (thank the Lord it is ours) has always been in a broil of trouble, since it came to the power of conscious choice. The problem of good and evil got into the garden life of the first folk; and the problem of good and evil is in our gardens yet. It affects not only the apples and oranges, but the farmers who till them. It took a great many years to find out the best culture of our strawberries, and how to master the enemies of our plums and pears. In the nineteenth century, agricultural colleges brought this business into a fair fight, and it is now possible to down the bad and improve the good.

All this while the Adams and the

Eves have been in the same pickle; whether to do the right thing in the right way, and take the results of rightness or righteousness; or to do the right thing in the wrong way, or the wrong thing in any sort of way, and reap the consequences. No wonder we got into our literature and into our thinking processes, that is, into our religious life, the notions of heaven and hell, of eternal blessedness or eternal misery. It is hardly a wonder also that we got our notion of the divinest good as pure justice, or even vindictiveness. The proclamation of Christianity was simple, not superhuman. Jesus undertook to secure human fellowship.

Then came the thought of escape,

not by a square turn around, or as Jesus had it, "change of mind," but by the pardoning power, and the substitution of somebody else, on the cross, or in the prison house. Gloriously, in the poetry of the world, came out the thought of a Savior; and if anything grander has ever dawned on humanity than that of a Christ dying for a world, it has been lost out of literature and out of religion. Christmas brings to us annually the birthday and the death day of the One who undertook to carry our miseries on His shoulders, and who did it. In this way He did not become any more a God than He did a supreme man; bringing manhood to its flush, and character to its cli-



max. This is the glory of that man who trod Judea; called about Him the strongest characters of the age, and bade them go into all the world and preach the gospel of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Had anything of this sort come before Christ—that is, the thought to save the world, to establish universal peace, to make love the rule of life? The Roman Empire had come the nearest to it on the one side, and the Kingdom of Judea on the other. One of these exprest human enterprise and the other exprest divine pity. The Jew loved his God and developed the thought of obedience; and the Roman, leaving out the thought of supernal deity, honored the principle of law. Jesus, the Galilean, went a stride further, and bade us accept the principles of a true God as life and love and truth. A few philosophers had come very near to this thought, especially when Plato gave us the world trinity, the True, the Beautiful and the Good.

Plainly enough we have never come to a right appreciation of Jesus, or world-saving would have gone on a deal faster than it has. Will we ever grasp the thought, not to bend the knee, but to lift the heart? If not, it will do us an infinite good to keep on trying. Over nineteen hundred Christmas days have already looked upward, and they have every one pulled at our heartstrings. No Christmas was ever lost. Nineteen hundred and thirteen leaves us with a song just as fresh as the first that was sung. The chorus is exactly the same every year: "On earth peace, good will among men." A Hague

conference for the whole world! Democracy and piety are to go hand in hand!

The United States stood first for independence; then for Jeffersonian democracy; but it is now speaking for something bigger—that is, all Christianity. Pretty soon Christmas will mean more than the Fourth of July to the common people. It will stand for freedom for the soul as well as the body. It is speaking now, from the halls of government, the doctrines of good neighborliness, temperance and probity of character for the people, and temperance as well as personal honor for every official. Never before did we come so near to the abolition of war (as we have already abolished the duello). It will come yet, and it will come soon. England lived and worked long before it was able to beget John Bright and Gladstone; it has gone farther and begotten Winston Churchill, who dares to pluck the fruit of philanthropy from the tree of patriotism. America produced statesmen large enough to create a continental republic; it is now able to glorify a political program for humanity.

The stages of human progress that led out of savagery to the God family have been sure and safe. The sacrificial notion of a blood pacificator between God and man has become an atoner between the races of the world. Is it not the nobler thought we are climbing to that Jesus is binding together all the peoples that have been dissevered and scattered, rather than pacifying an angry deity? On earth peace, good will to

men; it was not peace between heaven and earth, or between the Father and His children, but between men. What did the world need, and what does it need today? A savior from what—from God or from no God? Religion lost its meaning almost at the outset, and for a long while nobody really knew what it did mean. It was the word "bind together," and that is still the whole of it. That was what it was intended to be. Away with quarreling and contention. Let us have the love of God in every phase of human life. That is what Jesus stood for; and that is what Christmas meant, and means, and always will mean.

A world without love would indeed be a lost world, from which Jesus would save us. But do not misplace this master mind. It is not by dying that His work is to be done; but by living. It is the living Christ that helps us today. It is the living Jesus, expressing Himself in human society, more and more year by year. The Sermon on the Mount was and is the most brilliant burst of oratory that the world has ever heard. Its philosophy is distinctively affirmative. Love your enemies and do good everywhere. Love the Lord your God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself. Do this or try to do it; and by and by will burst upon us the Christmas when man has learned to work with God; and the work is done. On this Christmas, the nineteen hundred and thirteenth in human history, the best that we have known so far, let us resolve to make Christmas what it was intended to be—the WORLD'S DAY.

*Sorrento, Florida*

## The Nativity

By Susie M. Best

The Star looked down on the Holy Birth;

*(Oh, happy earth!)*

The angels choired the joyful Word;

*(The shepherds heard!)*

The ox and the ass and the sheep, they spake;

*("Death's chains He'll break!")*

Another child to his mother crept;

*('Twas Judas wept!)*

Hark! sobbed in sorrow a little Tree;

*(Oh, wo is me!)*

*(Whistled the night-wind sad and shrill*

*Round Calvary Hill!)*



# THE CURRENCY BILL AND FINANCIAL PANICS

BY ROBERT L. OWEN

CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

ESTABLISHING a system of Federal reserve banks, furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper and insuring a more effective supervision of banking in the United States are matters that, after years of more or less insistence for recognition by the American public, have finally crystallized into the bill now before the Senate and advocated by the present Administration. The question has been studied in the United States for many years and every detail of it has been subjected to microscopic examination. It is idle, therefore, to make a political issue of it, as has been done by Senator Elihu Root, of New York, who compared the free silver issue of 1896 to the pending bill. The financial questions before us today are far different from the financial questions occupying our attention seventeen years ago. I see no analogy between the issues of today, as advocated by the Wilson Administration, and the issues advocated by past administrations or parties. It cannot be said that the provisions of the present bill in any way are the theories which the people rejected in 1896 and 1900.

There is no question but that a modern law, to cope with modern conditions, is a need which the people at large recognize and the people at large authorize. The present Administration has taken upon itself the responsibility of backing currency legislation, and if there is any doubt anywhere in the country, so far as the currency bill is concerned, it exists more because of the delay in enacting the legislation than because of the provisions of the pending bill.

We have in the United States 25,000 independent, individual banks, whose stock is owned by the people of the city or village where each bank is located. These banks have each their own reserve required by law, but in time of trouble they have no place to go; they must rely upon themselves, because they have no adequate security except in their own vaults. When a panic sweeps across the country they call for their reserves, deposited as open accounts in the reserve cities, to obtain instead the information that there is a panic on and they cannot get their money; much less can they get other needed accommodation or available currency with which to meet the demands upon them. Thus the panic conditions are emphasized and made much worse by almost unavoidable competition of stronger banks seek-

ing and hoarding cash reserves in their own vaults. To avoid this condition we have devised a new system of mutual coöperative assistance. If we had twelve Federal reserve banks we would be concentrating on an average 2000 of these banks in each of the twelve reserve banks, under the safeguard and patronage of the United States, enabling them to get obligations of the United States in the form of Federal reserve notes—good currency—against their commercial bills. In this way there cannot arise in this country a serious stringency or a panic which cannot be instantly abated by all the money necessary to restore confidence.

These regional banks are bankers' banks, established for that purpose. We endeavor to establish the individual freedom of the individual bank; to enable the individual bank to perform its functions without fear of the word that passes out from New York all along the line that "there will be a panic." The banks of this country have known and know that a panic can be created by making the banks of the country feel the deadly fear, which has been stirred up twice by a few selfish men during the last few months. On the first occasion the Secretary of the Treasury had to announce to the country that there were \$500,000,000 available to meet the demands, and on the second occasion he announced that the funds of the Treasury would be freely put out upon proper collateral.

I fail to see where the present currency bill gives any evidence of prospective inflation. For every additional protective step that the Government can take under the pending bill there is its own safeguard. I fail to see wherein the Federal reserve notes are the same as the greenbacks, because the greenback is the note issued in 1862 under the authority of the Government against its general credit, without any reserve or security, other than the good faith of the Government. Yet \$346,000,000 of such greenbacks remain in circulation, found almost altogether in the pockets of the people or as reserves in the banks, and, let us not forget, very rarely being offered for exchange for gold, and never offered to the extent of reducing the \$150,000,000 of reserves set apart to keep those notes at par with gold.

The Federal reserve notes to which Senator Root takes exception are not the same as greenbacks. There are twelve different lines of security behind each reserve note. These notes are protected in various ways and

ought not to be compared with the greenback, which has behind it only the Government credit, altho \$125,000,000,000 of property has made that credit sufficient to make the greenback as good as gold.

Our currency bill does not forecast a period of gigantic inflation, to be followed by a hideous panic that will shake the world to its foundations, so that there will come tumbling back to our shores between four and seven thousand millions of American securities now held abroad, taking out our gold by wholesale and leaving us in a condition of overwhelming financial and industrial disaster. But it will prevent a group of men from using a few banks and many bankers to carry out the financial policies which they see fit to inaugurate, because this bill will take out of their hands the power to control the financial fabric of the United States.

When the bill was originally drawn it contained provisions which have since been eliminated, modified or changed. We have heard from every quarter of the country, and advice as well as warning has not been withheld. We were admonished when we put a limitation of \$500,000,000, the bankers of the entire country declaring the limitation to be an unwise thing, because ours being an expanding country, that which was reasonable today might not be reasonable tomorrow, and no man could foresee the exigencies that might arise on some great occasion. We yielded to the best advice that we could get, and we are convinced that the advice given us was sound and just. No resurrection of the Aldrich bill or its provisions in this respect should justify any one in changing this bill in that particular. The Aldrich bill proposed to give the credit system of this country into the control of private hands. Those who urged the Aldrich bill upon us are not qualified to speak, because the people were not satisfied. We represent the people of this country. We are sent here, by their direction, to give them the relief against the insidious forces that have combined until a hundred men now control \$22,000,000,000 worth of property.

In conclusion, I will say that the measure is strictly a partisan bill. The Democratic members perfected it according to their conception of what was best, as they ought to do, because they are charged with the responsibility of government before the country.

*Washington, D. C.*





THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI

## POMFRET'S CHRISTMAS

**T**HE folk of the little Connecticut village of Pomfret wanted to celebrate Christmas heartily and reverently, and perhaps with a bit of individuality. There is a neighborhood association in Pomfret that unites its Puritan stock with the newer elements from the four corners of Europe that every southern New England town holds today, and in which Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics are all found. For their Christmas festival its leaders hit upon one of the oldest elements in all our

English dramatic history—the pantomime of the Nativity.

For Christmas and Easter Day, most of all were in the medieval church gradually enriched with processional and dramatic illustration, and the Christmas story still held a favored place in the cycles of Scripture drama that were built up from these liturgical beginnings. Other incidents, from the Old and New Testaments alike, were dramatized in the naïve and more boisterous versions which held the stage after the Church had surrendered to the laity this offshoot from its services. But of all the plays of the York

and Coventry and Towneley groups, the Second Shepherd's Play, from Wakefield (where the Towneley Plays were given) most vigorously showed in its Christmas story those qualities of humor and brisk action which were later to be mingled with various classical traditions to make English comedy.

But rather with the first beginnings of the Christmas play, when it was still a thing of worship, were the Pomfret players in sympathy; there was nothing of the jollity of Mak, the sheep-stealer, or his companions in the Second Shepherd's Play, in the design of this pantomime. It was a simple pres-



entation of the story, episode by episode: the annunciation, the shepherds in the field, the coming of the angel and the heavenly hosts, Joseph and Mary at the manger, the worshipping

of the shepherds at the manger, and the adoration of the Magi. The farmer boys who were shepherds, the Moor and Frenchman and Yankee who brought gifts, the Italian workman who

portrayed Joseph, and the young Irish girl whose part was that of Mary, brought to their pantomime a reverence and seriousness that made it something more than mere pageantry.



THE POMFRET CHRISTMAS PAGEANT—JOSEPH AND MARY



## WHERE RANK GAVE WAY

BY ROBERT HALSEY PATCHIN

**R.** H. I. P. These are magic letters in every navy. "Rank has its privileges." And one of them is that the senior naval officer present where international fleets gather shall be permitted the initiative in all matters of joint action or exercise of moral influence.

The refusal of Congress to create the grade of vice-admiral usually re-



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REAR ADMIRAL FLETCHER, U. S. N.  
Commanding the American Naval forces on the  
Gulf coast of Mexico

sults in American naval commanders finding themselves outranked when they fall in with the fleets or squadrons of other powers. Rear-Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, commanding the American force on the Gulf coast of Mexico, had been protecting foreign property interests, restraining Federals and revolutionaries, and exerting a powerful moral influence for several months, when the British Government sent out a cruiser division commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R. N. His commission was issued before Rear-Admiral Fletcher's, therefore the British flag officer was the senior. The possibilities of this advantage were very great and caused some uneasiness at Washington, where it is felt that American influence should be paramount in every crisis affecting Latin America and Europe.

Within four days after they had exchanged salutes Rear-Admiral Cradock had taken the measure of his man and announced that he would waive his higher rank and leave the initiative to Rear-Admiral Fletcher. The compliment was very great. British naval commanders are unaccustomed to relinquish anything, but Rear-Admiral Fletcher's

ability, knowledge of the troubled situation and resourcefulness caused the claims of rank to give way. How important was the concession appeared a week later, when about time enough had elapsed for the Admiralty to have learned the facts. Rear-Admiral Cradock qualified his early action with notice that, while he deferred personally, should joint operations become necessary, he would expect the prerogative of seniority.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher's splendid service in Mexican waters will probably lead him to the command of the Atlantic battleship fleet if he cares for it, or to duty as Aid for Operations should he desire to come ashore. He has long been known as one of the most able and industrious officers of the service, and his success in protecting foreign property and life at Tampico was no surprise.

To Rear-Admiral Fletcher's work the navy owes much of the development of torpedo mechanism. He perfected the old Whitehead torpedo and made great progress with the Bliss-Leavitt designs, really established the navy mine and fuse factory at Newport, and contributed to the evolution of an efficient big gun sight. As chief of staff to Rear-Admiral Train, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet during the Russo-Japanese war, he wrote one of the best reports ever made on the battle of the Tsushima Straits, and was highly complimented by the Navy Department for it. In the cruise of the battleship fleet around the world he commanded the "Vermont" from Manila home, and with her won the battle gunnery trophy the following year. Under the Meyer reorganization he became Aid for Personnel and brought the important work of that post to a high state of efficiency before he was ordered to sea as a divisional commander in the battleship fleet.

## SCHOOL-JOURNEYS

BY BENJAMIN R. ANDREWS

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

**T**HE commencement season is not too far away for a suggestion as to its observance which may be considered by members of senior classes in high schools. The graduating classes of certain Eastern high schools have recently challenged the old-type commencement exercise, with its long list of pretentious "essays" and "orations," and the burdensome expense of graduation gowns and outfits, and have proposed and carried out as a substitute observance of the occasion a school journey to some center of inspiration, in which all members of

the graduating class and a committee of teachers participate.

The students of one school make an annual visit to the campus of the state university, where they are received by the faculty and students. Another school sends its graduating class to the state capital, where the public buildings, the museums, the libraries and other institutions of a large city open wide doors of interest to the boys and girls. Perhaps the most interesting commencement excursion has been a four-day trip to the national capital, arranged by another high school for the Easter vacation. A private car took the thirty or forty young people to Washington, where the Capitol, the Congressional Library, the departmental buildings, the monuments and the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, each contributed to an experience which one may be sure will remain a lifelong source of pleasant recollection. And the trip was not more expensive than the "pomp and circumstance" of the usual commencement which this school will omit, replacing it with a simple program with an address at the end of the term.

Travel always widens the mind, and there is no time like youth to travel. It may stir many a boy and girl to strive for more education, to read and to think; and it will surely widen horizons for some who might otherwise never go beyond their native town. Graduating classes who vote to invest in so broadening an experience as travel the money usually required for commencement are appraising wisdom at its golden value. These commencement journeys may indicate the introduction of the school journey, so common abroad, into our schools as a method of study—but that is another story.

## THE FAN

**T**HE general custom of using the fan dates back to the sixth century of our era. Pictorial records preserved in many old miniatures show archaic fans constructed entirely of feathers, ranging from a bunch of peacock plumes to elaborate feather mosaics. Later, fans were made of ivory, tortoise shell, sandalwood, various textiles, including silks that were often elaborately painted with rare skill, and finally of paper and other fabrics. It is interesting to trace the evolution of the fan from its early oval or leaf form thru its various changes down to the modified triangle, which could be extended into decorative conspicuity or folded into a dangling but unostentatious costume detail at the pleasure or caprice of milady.

The fan attained popularity in



France during the fourteenth century. Gold and silver laces were lavished upon these baubles, as well as elaborate embroideries, jewels and precious stones. Basing estimates upon contemporary descriptions of some of these fourteenth-century fans, they represent present-day values ranging as high as \$5000 for a single fan. During the eighteenth century fans perhaps reached their highest and most artistic development, and the rouged and powdered beauties of the period carried these trinkets as a matter of course. The history of the times, the "best sellers" of that

age, world events, musical scores, playing cards and diverse records all entered decoratively into the art bestowed upon them, with here and there a bit of artificial rusticity besides.

A notable collection of eighteenth-century fans has been assembled at Bonaventure's Fifth Avenue Galleries, New York, for holiday exhibition. These serve to recall the Little Trianon and transport the imaginative visitor back to the terraces of the palace. Louis XIV reigns again, and much of the courtliness of the grand monarch is reflected in the displayed fans of the epoch. A party of courtiers singing and playing on musical instruments in a park adorn one fan, the frame of which is carved ivory, inlaid with mother of pearl. A companion piece has a pierced ivory frame with a mount painted with a beautiful reproduction of



MYTHOLOGY ON A LOUIS XV FAN

Ivory frame, elegantly carved and delicately inlaid with gold. Large mount depicting the "Judgment of Paris" with groups of nymphs and children. Charming landscape in the background. The entire back mount is beautifully painted with figures of children and flowers. In the Bonaventure exhibition.

Diana and her nymphs returning from the hunt.

Fans of the Regency recall historical events that are characteristically painted. Then there is a fine showing of Louis XV fans with their ivory and mother of pearl frames, their mythological decorations, their gilt filigree, their cartouches filled with flower subjects and their lovers watching turtle doves. Vernis Martin tried his hand on some eighteenth-century fans and painting after the Watteau style was popular.

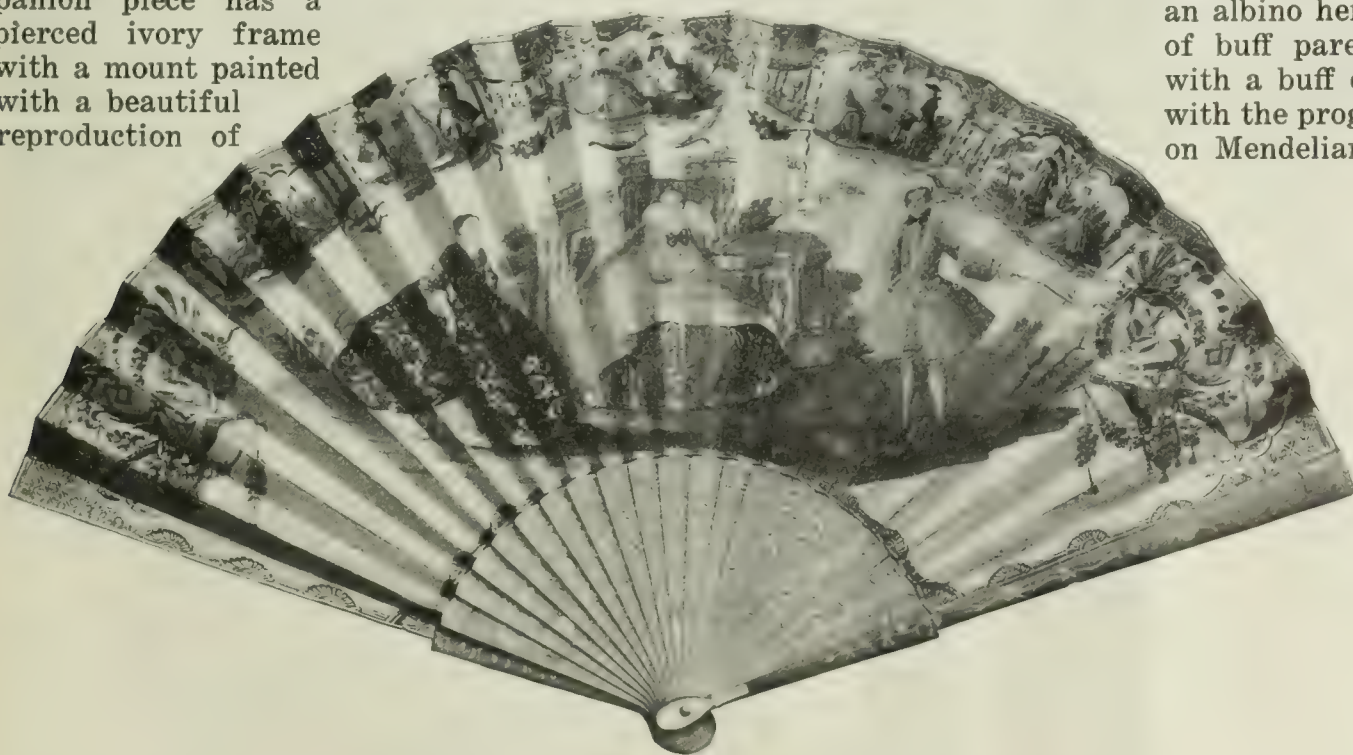
Marriage fans of Louis XVI occupy a notable place in the present showing. Apollo, the Muses, shepherds, shepherdesses, cupids, pastoral scenes and Biblical subjects were all prest into service. The collection reflects the spirit of the

age which produced them, with its eager frivolity, its costuming, its industry and its loyal devotion to women. The art that was lavished upon these expensive toys was full of an earnestness that appealingly lingers, even today.

#### WHITE CANARIES

MUCH interest has been taken in England in a pair of pure white canary birds which "breed true," and form an excellent illustration of the power that the scientific study of heredity has placed at the disposal of those who wish to produce new and permanent varieties of plants or animals. These birds were recently brought from New Zealand, where a lady in a village near Wellington bred them from an albino hen—a pure white "sport" of buff parentage—by mating first with a buff cock-bird and afterward with the progeny of the pair, selected on Mendelian principles.

The tabulations of the various matings and their results, as printed in *Knowledge*, form a new and instructive contribution to the literature of Mendelism. In the third year and the third generation from the original albino ancestor, the buff color was entirely eliminated, and a breed of white canaries, reproducing themselves free from any taint of other color, was established.



ANGLING—IN THE PERIOD OF LOUIS XIV

Ivory frame, gilt flower ornaments, mount of swanskin beautifully painted with a conventional angling scene. The border contains five cartouches having pairs of lovers, dancing and playing, within festoons of flowers, musical instruments, etc. On the back is a lady in court costume with scroll of music. In the Bonaventure exhibition.



# AMERICA, CHRISTIANITY AND PEACE

BY HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

*It is to be expected that Cardinal Gibbons would gladly speak for peace, as he does here, for peace—and particularly at this Christmas season—is of the essence of that religion taught by Him who said, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Cardinal Gibbons speaks for the largest single body of Christians in the United States, of which he is the official head, and for the largest body of Christians in the world, of which he is one of the most distinguished, as he is the oldest, of its College of Princes. He is revered for his gracious character and his true Americanism. As is proper, he bases peace on religion, and his definition of religion is an admirable one; and he shows that it not only unites the individual soul to God, but that it gives its sure cohesion to society. Particularly is to be valued his testimony to the spirit of religion in the Constitution, altho it does not contain the name of God. The United States is a Christian nation, and as such demands the rule of peace on earth. This is one of the Cardinal's very valuable utterances in behalf of the simple essentials of religion.—THE EDITOR.*

ONE thousand nine hundred and thirteen years ago Jesus Christ founded a spiritual republic. He established it not by brute force, but by an appeal to the conscience and intellect of humanity. The spiritual republic that He founded exists to this day and is continually extending its lines. It is maintained not by standing armies, but by the invincible influence of religious and moral sanction.

Religion—what is it? It is the bond that unites man with his Creator. I employ the term "religion" here in its broadest and most comprehensive sense as embodying the existence of God; His infinite power and knowledge; His providence over us; the recognition of a divine law; the moral freedom and responsibility of man; the distinction between good and evil; the duty of rendering our homage to God and justice and charity to our neighbor.

Religion, I hold, is the only solid basis of society. Religion is to society what cement is to a modern building; it makes all parts compact and coherent. The social body is composed of individuals who have constant relations with one another, and the very life and preservation of society demand that the members of the community discharge toward one

another various and complex duties. Religion teaches me that we are all children of the same Father; brothers and sisters of the same Redeemer and, consequently, members of the same family. It teaches me the brotherhood of humanity.

It has often been remarked that religious principles were entirely ignored by the framers of the Constitution of the United States because it contains no reference to God and makes no appeal to religion. It is true, indeed, that the Constitution does not once mention God's name. But this omission affords no just criterion of the religious character of the founders of the republic, nor should we have any concern to have the name of God imprinted in the Constitution—as certain religious sects have repeatedly tried to do—so long as the Constitution itself is interpreted by the light of Christian revelation. For if the authors did not insert the name of God in that immortal paper, they did not fail, however, to recognize Him as the essential source of wisdom.

The United States is a nation whose people and whose laws are intimately interwoven with the Christian religion. The population has grown to nearly one hundred millions. We have grown up not as distinct, independent and conflicting communities, but as one corporate body, breathing the same atmosphere of freedom, governed by the same laws, enjoying the same political rights. I see in all this a wonderful manifestation of the humanizing and elevating influence of Christian civilization. We received from abroad people of various nationalities, races and tongues, habits and temperament, who speedily become assimilated to the human mass and who form one homogeneous society. What is the secret of our social stability and order? What is the cohesive power that makes us one body politic out of so many heterogeneous elements? It all results from wise laws based on Christian principles. We live as brothers because we recognize the brotherhood of humanity.

Because every man who has the welfare of his country at heart cannot fail, as a good citizen, to have likewise the welfare of his fellows at heart, is the reason why the average American is a lover of peace. He stands for peace, at home and abroad. Ever since the United States were formed, they have existed as a sovereign nation. We have had our wars, four wars, whose combined cam-

paigns lasted about ten years. The *Baltimore, Maryland*

Roman Empire from the reign of Romulus to the time of Augustus Cæsar, a period of seven hundred years, was always at war, and in those seven centuries there were about six years of peace. We see, therefore, that the Roman Empire saw less than one year of tranquillity for every century of military engagement, against twelve years of American peace for each year of war.

The worst part of it is that several of the Roman wars might have been easily averted by arbitration, but conditions are now ameliorating, because the blessed influence of our Christian civilization has been experienced not only in reducing the number of wars, but still more in mitigating the horrors of military strife. Hence the friends and advocates of influential arbitration are engaged in the most noble and benevolent mission that can engross the attention of mankind. Consider, I ask, what progress has already been made in the beneficent work in which they are enlisted, by comparing the situation a hundred years ago, when force was always resorted to for settling disputes, individual or national, with the present, when, thanks to the humanizing influence of Christian public opinion, disagreements are usually adjusted by legislation and conciliation!

And the people of the United States, isolated by geographical situation from dangerous proximity to aggressive adversaries, and providentially protected by national boundaries, can continue to pursue a humane, enlightened and statesmanlike policy by fostering and developing our commercial relations with all the nations of the world. Let the streams of commerce flow between the other continents and America—let our business interests with these nations be so inseparable and reciprocal that the injury to one will be felt by the others and the prosperity of each will be shared by all.

Let us, finally, cherish the hope that the day is not far off when the reign of the Prince of Peace shall be firmly established on the earth, and the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers and of cabinets that international disputes will be decided not by standing armies, but by permanent courts of arbitration; when they will be settled not on the battlefield, but in the halls of conciliation, and will be adjusted not by the sword, but by the pen, which is "mightier than the sword."





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# THE NEW BOOKS



## THE NORTON LETTERS

The admirable collection of the letters of Charles Eliot Norton will do more than such collections usually do for their writer's memory. The letters of a distinguished man usually confirm or qualify a previous notion of his character, but in this case few of those who did not know Mr. Norton personally had any clear conception of the sort of man he was. We thought of him in many interesting relations—as the friend of geniuses, of Longfellow, Lowell, Carlyle, Ruskin and others; as the editor of their letters or of their literary remains; as a stimulating teacher of fine arts and of a philosophy of life; and as a successful translator of Dante; but such was his reticence that in none of his works could we be sure we were finding him, and we had few hints of what he contributed to his famous friendships. These letters show us the man. They portray a fine and strong personality, worthy of a place with the best that this country has produced.

The literary works by which Mr. Norton is known, whether editions or translations, were all pious labors, expressing the loyalty and the reverence in his temperament. These letters surprise us, therefore, in their revelation of a consistent radicalism from one end of his life to the other. He came of a family noted for independence of thought, and he improved upon his inheritance. Altho loving the great traditions of art and of civilization, his sympathy went naturally to any prophet of modernism, any self-reliant spirit who would assert the authority of the present over the past. The resulting paradox in his character sets him apart from Longfellow or Lowell or most of his contemporaries, and seems to make him typical rather of the younger generation today, in whom radical ideas are often found strangely lodged in conservative temperaments—who, like Mr. Norton, find it possible to worship Dante and to welcome Kipling; to revere the Constitution and to applaud John Brown; to read the story of the Nativity with religious emotion, and yet believe in no God at all.

His complexity of character is matched by the variety of his life. He was not, as we may have thought, primarily a man of letters. He began his career in a counting house, and from 1849 to 1851 traveled in India and Europe in the interest of his

business. He later spent much time abroad, and did not take up his career as a teacher until he was nearly fifty years old. His travels and his training in affairs broadened his naturally wide sympathies, until he became easily the most cosmopolitan in spirit of the group to which he belonged. If he seems less patriotic than Lowell or Longfellow, it was because he was more truly a citizen of the world. They moved in the international world of books and art, and admired in Europe the ideals they had admired in their libraries at home; temperamentally they concerned themselves with what nations have in common. Mr. Norton, altho he also was at home in world literature, moved nearer than Longfellow or Lowell to localities and actualities; by temperament and training he was given to noticing the difference of nations, and to comparing them. In other words, his cosmopolitanism was critical; he had little sympathy with Emerson, whose cosmopolitanism was largely the result of detachment from all actuality whatsoever.

Mr. Norton's radicalism and his cosmopolitanism gave him a place of his own even in the brilliant society in which he habitually lived. Whether in Cambridge or abroad, he spent his days among gifted men, but always, it seems, on equal terms. In the exchange of companionship Lowell, Leslie Stephen, Carlyle and Ruskin thought he gave as much as he received. It is not probable that so many witnesses should exaggerate his worth. That his personality must have been singularly rich is proved by the fact that all his distinguished enterprises—his editing, his teaching, his translations were byproducts of long-standing friendships and tastes. He was not a professional teacher, nor a professional scholar, nor was his interest in art an adumbration of Ruskin's enthusiasm; Ruskin only helped to form a taste that already existed.

It is not strange that before the publication of these letters Norton was a shadowy, tho honored, figure in our national thought. Now that he will be generally known, there may be question as to the value of his personality and his service. His radicalism and his skepticism will of themselves estrange some of his countrymen, and the apparent inconsistency of these traits with the rest of his character will estrange others. It should be remembered, however, that

he lived in a creative atmosphere, wherein a critical temperament is at a disadvantage; and consistency, altho a convenience to the creative mind, is not necessarily a virtue to the critical. It is sometimes the part of honesty to be inconsistent. Norton says that Lowell put aside his intellectual doubts because they were in his way; it was not in Norton's character to put them aside. At the same time he was by nature pious; he was grateful to the past for all it had bequeathed, even tho he did not think it necessary to give up his intellectual freedom in exchange for his inheritance. In practise such integrity may produce the effect of inconsistency, but it is an inconsistency as rare as it is admirable.

*Letters of Charles Eliot Norton.* With biographical comment by his daughter Sara Norton and M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

## DIVERS FICTION

*The Spotted Panther* is a well-told story of the adventures of two Americans and an Englishman while searching for a priceless sword, an heirloom of the Dyak tribe in Borneo. The book does not lack in excitement.

The author of *Down Our Street* has not succeeded in giving such a delightful picture of life in rural England in her latest book, *A Little Green World*, but there is a pleasant vein of Micawberish humor and quaintness running thru it that makes it a really agreeable book.

*The Desired Woman*, while not Mr. Harben's best effort, is a delightfully written and pleasing story. Its interest ranges between such absolutely different circles as the ultra-smart and sophisticated moneyed class of Atlanta and the crude, unkempt inhabitants of a Georgia mountain district. Its wholesome charm, strong sympathy and human appeal provide for the reader something more than an agreeable story.

Squire Phin was as big-hearted a man as ever buried his talents in a quiet Maine village. But things happened even in the drowsy atmosphere of Palermo, and Phineas Look, attorney, whose law was a thing, not of musty books, but of humanity, was in constant demand. The story is told with the same realistic and humorous touches that made Holman Day's *The Skipper and the Skipped* so readable.

After sharing the heartbroken search of a young bride for her hus-



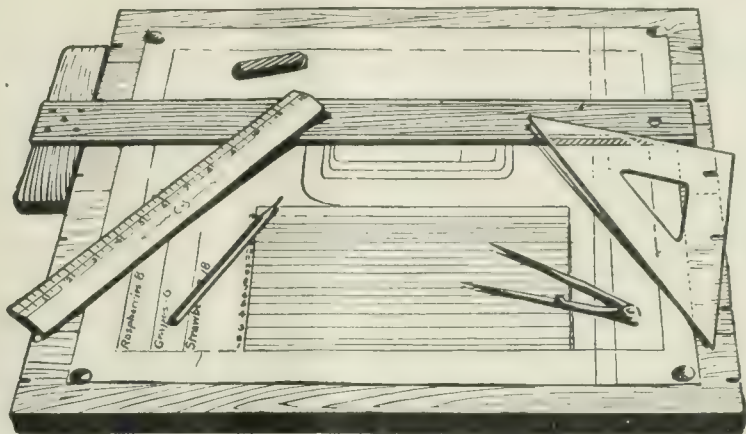
band, who disappeared mysteriously from a Paris hotel, it is rather difficult even for the reader of nimble mind to turn tears at the grave of the missing man into joyous smiles of congratulation for the same fair bride and another happy bridegroom—all in the last few pages of *The End of Her Honeymoon*.

*The Spotted Panther*, by James Francis Dwyer. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.  
*A Little Green World*, by J. E. Buckrose. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.  
*The Desired Woman*, by Will N. Harben. Harper & Brothers. \$1.30.  
*Squire Phin*, by Holman Day. New York. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.  
*The End of Her Honeymoon*, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

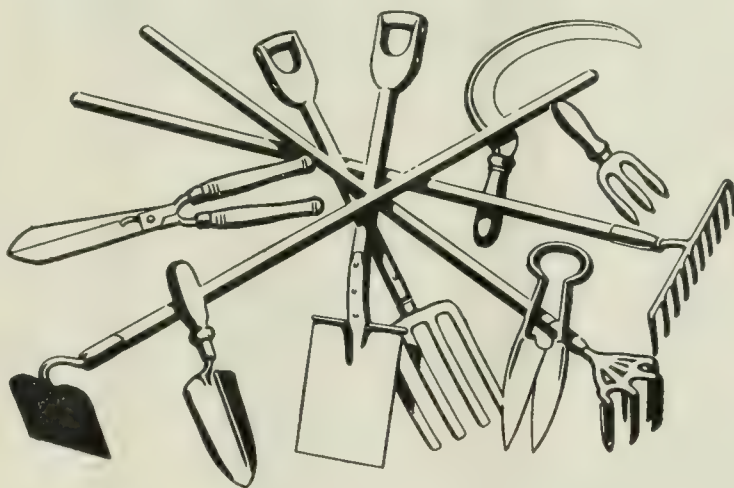
#### STRINDBERG CONTINUED

The latest addition to Mr. Edwin Björkman's translation of Strindberg's plays confirms the impression made by the preceding volumes of the series. That Strindberg is a great dramatist, dealing with great themes in a great manner, English criticism has not been ready to admit. That he is none the less a born dramatist, fertile in invention, skilful in construction, and a master of dialog is proved by the ease with which he throws into finished dramatic form the ideas, moods and passions that have shifted the scenes of his troubled life. The present volume opens with *Swanwhite*, a play based on Swedish folk tales and inspired by Maeterlinck, but lacking the haunting, mystic glamour of the Belgian. *Simoom*, an insignificant "playlet," harking back to Poe, and *Debit and Credit*, which looks toward Nietzsche and presents an enterprising superman climbing to fortune upon the necks of kinsfolk and acquaintance, stand respectively in the second and third places. The fourth in order is *Advent*, a play saturated with the supernatural, and teaching the Christian ethics of love and resignation to which its author turned when weary of materialistic skepticism. The two remaining pieces of the volume have an autobiographical basis. The first of these, *The Thunderstorm*, reflects the unhappiness of two of Strindberg's three matrimonial ventures, and suggests a field in which he surpasses all other dramatists, living or dead—witness such plays as *The Father*, *The Link* and *Creditors*, where he stands supreme as the dramatist of married misery, of love turned hate, and of all the disharmonies, from petty antipathies to fiendish malice, engendered by domestic discord. The second of these plays, and the closing one, is *After the Fire*, a drama of gloom and disillusion, based on unhappy circumstances of Strindberg's

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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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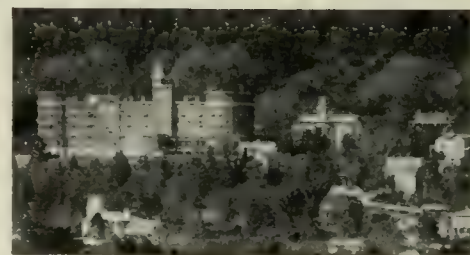
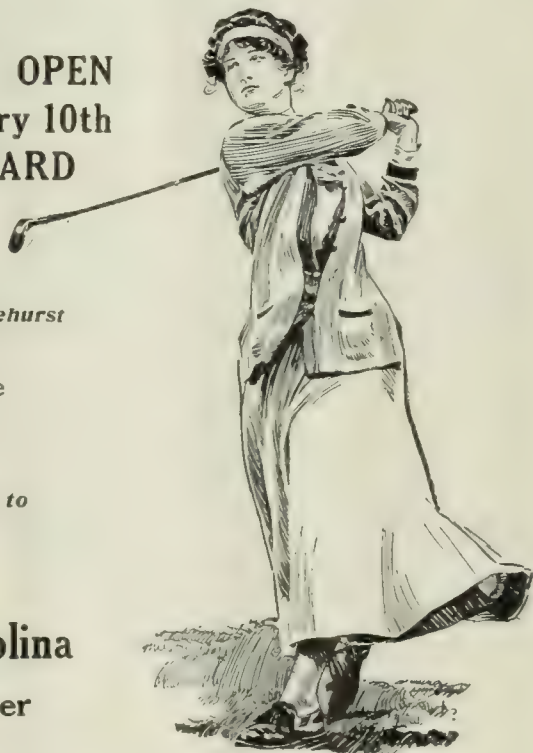
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#### LITERARY NOTES

In the issue of December 11, by an unfortunate error in the article on Holiday Books, *The Meccas of the World* was attributed to Mrs. Anne Warner French instead of Anne Warwick, the author of *The Unknown Woman*, *Compensation*, etc.

In these days, every one of which marks a semi-centenary of some event of Civil War times, Albert E. Pillsbury's little book, *Lincoln and Slavery* (Houghton Mifflin, 75 cents) is a helpful essay in recalling to those who cannot, the true attitude of Lincoln toward slavery.

The Princeton University Press, a comparatively new venturer in the field of university publishing, has just brought out three "Stafford Little Lectures," by Grover Cleveland: *The Independence of the Executive*, *The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy* and *The Government in the Chicago Strike*. The Price of these books is \$1 each.

Many girls outside the organization as well as the members themselves will take great delight and receive corresponding profit in going over *The Book of the Camp Fire Girls* (Doran, 25 cents), which is the official manual revised and brought up to date by Dr. Luther H. Gulick. A number of fine pictures of outdoor life add to the attractiveness of the little volume.

A good idea of the fascinating exploits of men who work under the water and search for the remains of long-lost ships is given to the non-technical reader in Charles W. Domville-Fife's *Submarine Engineering of Today* (Lippincott, \$1.50). The more interesting phases of the work are discussed in some detail and illustrated by many drawings and photographs.

A sturdy defense of Christianity in its most fundamental aspects is to be found in the latest volume of the "Studies in Theology," *A Handbook of Christian Apologetics* (Scribners, 75 cents). The author, Principal Alfred E. Garvie, writes from the orthodox standpoint, but his vision of truth is broad and his deep reverence for the doctrines of the Church is equalled by his learning and fairness of presentation.

One reason why people are so commonly ignorant of geography is that it has formerly been thought necessary that an atlas should be big and unwieldy and it required considerable exertion to look up a place on the map. We have been deprived of that excuse for ignorance by the *Literary and Historical Atlas* in five volumes of the "Everyman's Library" (Dutton), small enough to go into the pocket and cheap enough for anybody (25 cents). The maps, by Bartholemew, are very clear and give just the information needed as "first aid" to the reader.



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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### THE YEAR IN FINANCE AND TRADE

BY FRANK D. ROOT

*Mr. Root, a member of the staff of The Independent, has for years devoted some attention to the general course of financial and industrial affairs. All the details of the record of American financial and commercial activity cannot, of course, be set forth within the limits of this brief article, nor can there be any elaborate analysis. His aim has been merely to touch upon the leading points in the record, and to direct attention to a part of the statistical evidence which deserves to be considered.*—THE EDITOR.

**S**LOW recovery in 1908 followed the memorable panic of 1907, and the upward movement continued in 1909. In both of those years it was accompanied and measured by large and general increases of security prices on the Stock Exchange. In 1910 it was checked. The reaction of that year was marked by security price losses which, in many instances, exceeded the gains of 1909. Restraint and caution characterized the course of business in

1911. Then came a year of prosperity. In 1912 the crops were large, those of corn and oats surpassing all previous yields. A new high record was made at the pig iron furnaces. Steel prices advanced, and with them the manufacturers' net earnings. The Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on hand rose from 5,084,000 tons in January to 7,932,000 on the year's last day. There were substantial gains in railroad gross and net earnings, in bank clearings, and in building operations. Foreign trade reports showed a notable advance, the increase of the total being \$593,000,000, or sixteen per cent. Security prices rose in the first nine months, without excessive speculative activity, but the greater part of the gain was lost in the last quarter.

The year now almost ended has not been one of depression, but conditions have been a little less favorable than in 1912. At the iron furnaces the output has even exceeded that of last year, but the rate of production is now declining. The volume of railroad traffic has been large, but in-

creased cost of operation has unfavorably affected the net profits. Clearings show a slight reduction, there has been less building, and commercial failures have increased. There has been a larger net gain of population by immigration, and the foreign trade records have again been broken. Prices of securities have declined. Active stocks show losses averaging more than 10 points, and from 2 to 5 points have been taken from the market values of standard bonds. At the end of the year the signs of reaction have been more clearly seen, but they are not of an alarming character. In accompanying tables are shown the net changes of security prices in recent years, and the bond losses in 1913.

In the condition of the iron and steel industry we have one of the great barometers of trade. At the end of 1912 the summit was reached. Pig iron output for the year had been increased to 29,383,490 tons (from 23,649,547 in 1911), and production was at the rate of 33,000,000 tons, a quantity exceeding the combined outputs of Germany and Great Britain. Prices had risen. For example, buyers were paying \$27.50 for steel billets, against \$20 at the begin-

#### COURSE OF STOCK PRICES

	Net change in 1908.	Net change in 1909.	Net change in 1910.	Net change in 1911.	Net change in 1912.	Closing, 1912.	Closing Dec. 16, 1913.	Net change in 1913 to Dec. 16.
Atchison .....	+30 3/4	+23 1/8	-23	+ 5 1/2	- 5/8	105 3/4	92 7/8	-12 7/8
Balt. & Ohio .....	+29 1/4	+ 7 5/8	-13 1/4	- 1 7/8	+ 1 5/8	104 5/8	91	-13 5/8
Brooklyn R. Tr. ....	+28	+12 1/4	- 4 3/4	+ 7/8	+15 3/8	92 1/8	86 3/8	- 5 3/4
Canadian Pacific .....	+22 7/8	+ 4 1/2	+13 7/8	+46 1/4	+23 5/8	258 1/8	216 3/4	-41 3/8
Ches. & Ohio .....	+26 3/4	+33 1/2	-11 1/4	- 6 3/4	+ 5	79	56	-23
St. Paul .....	+45 7/8	+ 7 3/8	-35 3/8	-13 7/8	+ 3	112 3/4	97 1/4	-15 1/2
Northwestern .....	+45 1/4	- 1 3/4	-40 1/2	+ 1/4	- 6 1/2	136 1/4	124	-12 1/4
Del. & Hudson .....	+33 1/2	+ 3 3/4	-19 5/8	+ 3 3/4	- 2 1/4	166	150	-16
Gt. Northern .....	+30 7/8	- 4 1/8	-20 1/4	+ 3 3/4	+ 2 7/8	130 5/8	123 1/4	- 7 3/8
Louisv. & Nash. ....	+32 5/8	+30 3/4	-12 1/2	+10 1/2	-14 3/4	141	130 1/2	-10 1/2
Mo., Kan. & Tex. ....	+17 1/8	+ 7 3/4	-18 3/4	- 2 1/2	- 2 5/8	27	19 1/2	- 7 1/2
Mo. Pacific .....	+21 1/4	+ 4 3/8	-24 5/8	- 8 1/4	+ 1	41	25	-16
N. Y. Central .....	+35 5/8	- 1 5/8	-13 7/8	- 3	+ 1/2	108 1/4	91 1/2	-16 3/4
North Pacific .....	+25 1/8	+ 2 1/4	-29 1/4	+ 1 3/4	+ 3 3/8	121 1/8	106 1/8	-15
Pennsylvania .....	-22 3/8	+ 4 7/8	- 8 3/8	- 5 7/8	- 1 1/8	121 7/8	106 1/2	-15 3/8
Reading .....	+47 5/8	+28	-20 1/4	+ 1/8	+15 7/8	167 1/2	161 7/8	- 5 5/8
So. Pacific .....	+48 1/2	+17	-21 3/4	- 3	- 5 1/4	106 3/8	85 7/8	-20 1/2
Union Pacific .....	+65 5/8	+20 1/4	-34 1/4	+ 1 3/8	-12 1/8	160	150 3/4	- 9 1/4
Amalg. Copper .....	+36 5/8	+ 6	-28 7/8	+ 4 1/4	+12 3/8	78 1/2	70 1/4	- 8 1/4
Am. Car & F. ....	+19 1/8	+22 1/4	-21 3/4	+ 3 1/2	- 1/4	53 3/4	43 5/8	-10 1/8
Am. Loco. ....	+22 5/8	+ 3 7/8	-23 1/4	- 2	+ 5 3/8	42	28 1/8	-13 7/8
Am. Smelting .....	+12 1/8	+20 1/8	-30 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/8	72 5/8	61 3/8	-11 1/4
Am. Sugar .....	+32	- 8 3/8	- 8 5/8	+ 1/4	+ 1 1/4	117	102 3/8	-14 5/8
Am. Tel. & Tel. ....	+26 1/4	+13 1/2	- 7/8	- 2 7/8	+ 1 1/2	139 1/8	113 1/4	-25 7/8
Anaconda .....	+21 1/8	+ 4	-15 3/4	- 1	+ 2 5/8	40 5/8	34	- 6 5/8
Nat. Lead .....	+37 1/2	+12	-35 3/8	- 2 1/4	+ 7/8	55 1/2	42 7/8	-12 5/8
Pr. St. Car .....	+23 5/8	+ 9 3/4	-21 3/4	+ 3	+ 1 1/4	35	25	-10
Rep. I. & St. ....	+ 9 3/8	+20 1/4	-15 1/2	- 4 3/4	- 3/4	25 3/4	19 3/8	- 6 1/8
U. S. Steel .....	+27 5/8	+37 3/8	-18 7/8	- 4 3/4	+ 3/8	68	55 3/4	-12 1/4
U. S. Steel, pref. ....	+24 3/4	+12	- 8 3/8	- 5 1/4	- 1 1/4	110	104 3/4	- 5 1/4
W. Union .....	+13 1/2	+ 7 1/2	- 4 1/2	+ 5 1/2	- 4 5/8	74 3/8	58 1/2	-15 7/8



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COURSE OF THE BOND MARKET		
	Closing, 1912.	End of Nov.
Government 4s .....	113 5/8	111
Panama Canal 3s....	102	99 1/2
Atchison gen. 4s....	97 1/2	92 3/8
B. & O. gold 4s....	97 1/4	90 3/8
N. J. Centr. 5s.....	118 1/2	113
Burlington 4s .....	98 1/4	94
St. Paul gen. 4s....	98 5/8	89 3/4
Northwestern gen 4s.	98	95
D. & R. G. 4s.....	87	83
Erie 4s .....	87	82
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	95 3/4	89 1/2
M. K. & T. 4s.....	95	88 3/4
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s..	91	87
N. H. non conv. deb. 4s	89 1/2	77
No. Pac. 4s.....	98 3/8	92 7/8
Penn. gold 4s.....	101	98
Reading gen. 4s....	97	93 3/8
So. Pac. conv. 4s....	93	84 7/8
Union Pac. 4s.....	98 7/8	94 1/4
Interboro 5s .....	103 5/8	98 1/2
Mercantile Mar. 4 1/2s	65 1/2	60 1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s...	88 7/8	84 1/8
N. Y. Teleph. 4 1/2s...	97 1/4	95 3/8
U. S. Steel 5s.....	101 3/8	99 1/8

ning of the year. The great Corporation had doubled its quarterly net earnings, and ninety-five per cent of its productive capacity was employed. Its unfilled orders on hand had increased from 3,500,000 tons, in the first half of 1911, to 7,932,000 on the last day of 1912. But that quantity was to be the maximum.

The high rate of production at the furnaces was maintained until July, and there was only a slight reduction until November, but that month's output was less than January's by twenty per cent. Still, the year's total will surpass that of 1912, and thus a new high record will be made. The Corporation's unfilled orders steadily declined from the beginning of the year, falling every month, until the maximum of 7,932,000 tons had been reduced (at the end of November) to 4,396,000. Prices also declined in the second half of the year, and in November steel billets had fallen to \$20.50. Demand became slack, the railroads bought but little, and in December but little more than half of the full manufacturing capacity of the steel industry was in use. Many men were out of work. We print tables showing the output of pig iron and the Steel Corporation's quarterly net earnings. These earnings were large in the first nine months of the year, exceeding those of twelve months in either 1912 or 1911. Testimony has been taken during the year in the suit of the Government, which is prosecuting the company for violation of the anti-trust law. Thus far there is no convincing evidence that the manufacturers have suffered by reason of tariff reductions. Their exports of rails and other products

are large and have doubled (in tons) in the last six years.

The crops of the year were below the average, and the yield per acre was exceptionally small. But there is compensation to many producers in the high prices. When the partial failure of the corn crop became known in August, the price rose (at Chicago) from 56 to 70 cents a bushel. The corn crop (675,000,000 bushels less than that of 1912) was the smallest harvested in several years past, and the crop of oats fell below the yield in 1912 by nearly 300,000,000 bushels, but much of the great crops immediately preceding had been carried over. On the other hand, the wheat crop was very large. Owing to higher prices, the farm value of the fourteen principal crops this year is greater by \$182,000,000 than the value of last year's larger yield. A shortage of corn affects the price of beef and pork, and already we are importing beef from Argentina and Australia. Both corn and cotton were affected in August and September by severe heat and drought. The cotton crop was about equal to last year's. In the table printed herewith, 600,000 bales should be added for linters. This year's large crop of winter wheat may be followed by another exceptional yield, for the Government's December report shows an acreage increase of 8 1/2 per cent and the highest condition known in ten years.

In the great railway industry, aside from two cases of deplorable and scandalous failure, there was a maintenance of reasonably good conditions, but a decline of comparative net earnings in the second half of the year caused some misgivings. A steady increase of gross revenue was interrupted by panic depression in 1908. The upward course was checked again in 1911, but the gain in 1912 was 7 3/4 per cent, with an increase of 6 3/4 per cent in net profits. In the first half of the present year the gains were, respectively, ten and seven per cent. Thereafter the volume of business continued to be large, but a growth of operating expenses so affected the net earnings that they showed a comparative loss of ten per cent in August and five per cent in September. Increase of

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
	Shares, number.	Bonds, par value.
1906 ...	284,298,010	\$674,452,850
1907 ...	196,438,824	526,170,450
1908 ...	197,206,346	1,082,161,120
1909 ...	214,632,194	1,317,291,000
1910 ...	164,150,061	634,722,850
1911 ...	127,207,258	890,210,100
1912 ...	131,128,425	675,213,500
1913		
January ..	8,748,973	\$54,903,500
February .	6,763,632	47,707,000
March ....	7,229,732	40,434,500
April .....	8,463,226	55,573,500
May .....	5,463,561	42,178,500
June .....	9,588,174	42,958,200
July .....	5,124,015	34,986,200
August ...	6,086,374	29,489,000
September	7,682,304	34,931,120
October ...	7,403,029	41,118,500
November .	3,765,595	31,707,000
Eleven mo..	76,318,615	\$455,987,020

operating cost is due partly or mainly to grants of higher wages, higher taxes and state legislation, such as the new full crew laws. Arbitration gave the employees of the Eastern roads \$2,000,000 at the end of 1912, \$3,000,000 in April last, and \$6,000,000 in November. A strike was averted by a prompt amendment of the Erdman act in July, and the demands which led to this increase of \$6,000,000 were submitted to arbitrators. The companies seek permission to increase freight rates by five per cent, and their application is before the Federal Commission, whose action in certain Western cases may indicate that it will be granted. The falling proportion of net earnings and this attempt to increase rates have affected security prices and drawn public attention to the companies' arguments.

Some assert that the railways' credit has been impaired because they have recently been compelled to pay higher interest for loans, but the rise of interest rates is worldwide. There is partial failure of new issues which do not take it into account, and it tends to depress the value of old standard securities, such as British consols and French rentes, both of which have made new low records in the present month. Higher interest and larger expenses of operation

STEEL CORPORATION'S NET EARNINGS, BY QUARTERS			
	1911	1912	1913
First .....	\$23,519,203	\$17,826,973	\$34,426,801
Second .....	28,108,520	25,102,265	41,219,813
Third .....	29,522,725	30,063,512	38,450,400
Fourth .....	23,155,018	35,185,557	.....
	\$104,305,466	\$108,178,307	



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SURPLUS - 1,500,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS - 650,000

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JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier

ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier

FRANK L. HILTON, Asst. Cashier

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- Average Yield 10 Active Bonds

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50 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The Coal and Iron National Bank

Statement at the close of business Oct. 21, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$5,134,133.30

U. S. bonds at par.....410,000.00

Other bonds.....1,461,131.28

Due from banks.....740,770.43

Cash and exchanges.....2,126,395.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....\$1,000,000.00

Surplus and profits (earned).....564,762.27

Circulation.....396,597.50

Deposits.....7,896,810.43

Reserve for taxes.....14,259.83

OFFICERS.

JOHN T. SPROULL.....President

DAVID TAYLOR.....Vice-President

ALLISON DODD.....Vice-President

ADDISON H. DAY.....Cashier

H. J. DORGELOH.....Assistant Cashier

THE PUBLIC BANK

OF NEW YORK CITY

Delancey and Ludlow Streets.

Capital stock.....\$750,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits.....364,969.22

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH J. BACH.....Vice-President

LEON SANDERS.....Vice-President

CHARLES H. BALDWIN.....Cashier

W. J. BROWN.....Assistant Cashier

L. PULLMAN.....Assistant Cashier

Branches—Madison avenue, cor. 116th street; corner Wendover and Bathgate avenues, Bronx; Pitkin avenue, corner Watkins street, Brooklyn. A new branch will be opened early in January in the St. James Building at Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.

The Franklin Savings Bank

Cor. Eighth Ave. and Forty-second St.

TOTAL ASSETS - \$24,143,048.68

AMOUNT DUE DEPOSITORS 22,584,954.30

SURPLUS PAR VALUES - 1,558,094.38

WM. G. CONKLIN.....President

JOHN D. ROBINSON.....1st Vice-President

JOHN S. SILLS.....2d Vice-President

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT.....Treasurer

WALTER F. DEXTER.....Comptroller

JAMES A. STENHOUSE.....Secretary

H. W. NORDELL.....Asst. Secretary

WILSON M. POWELL.....Counsel

Deposits made on or before the tenth day of January or July will draw interest from the first of those months respectively.



OUTPUT OF PIG IRON, TONS

The product of the iron furnaces is the foundation of the iron and steel industry, whose course is one of the great barometers that indicate the condition of business.

1905	22,992,380
1906	25,307,191
1907	25,781,361
1908	15,936,018
1909	25,795,471
1910	27,298,545
1911	23,649,547
1912	29,727,137
1913	
January	2,795,331
February	2,586,337
March	2,763,563
April	2,752,761
May	2,822,217
June	2,628,565
July	2,560,646
August	2,545,763
September	2,505,927
October	2,546,261
November	2,233,603
Eleven months	28,740,974

tend to restrict purchases of railroad equipment, and to delay improvements. The effect is seen in our steel industry, in the securities market, and in general business.

The cases of failure were those of the New Haven and Frisco systems. In May, the Frisco roads went into bankruptcy. This failure was a blow to American railway credit in Europe, for \$28,000,000 of the company's securities were held in France, where \$3,000,000 of the bonds had been sold only two or three months earlier. Failure was due to a loading down of the original company with purchased lines and new subsidiaries. It has recently been proved that officers and directors (among them B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board) were financially interested in these purchases, gaining large profits by them. The profits of these men and their associates amounted to about \$7,500,000.

The market price of New Haven stock declined during the year from 129<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 65<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. At one time in 1912 it had been 142<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Early in the year the dividend rate was reduced from eight to six per cent. There was a further reduction to four per cent, and in December the payment of dividends was discontinued. This action deprest the price of the shares of other companies, especially the Pennsylvania, which own considerable quantities of the New Haven stock. The public is familiar with the recent history of this New England company, the reports of federal and state commissions concerning it, and the accidents which have oc-

FOREIGN TRADE

	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
1910	\$1,866,258,904	\$1,562,904,151	303,354,753
1911	2,092,526,746	1,532,359,160	560,167,586
1912	2,399,995,973	1,817,662,340	582,333,633
*1913	2,005,010,884	1,460,188,031	544,822,853
*Ten months.			

curred on its lines. One of the worst of these accidents took place in September, a little north of New Haven, with the cost of twenty-one lives. President Mellen has retired, and the national government is inclined to give the new officers a free hand for a time in planning disintegration of the combination. The Frisco and New Haven failures affected to some extent the general market for securities and did not assist the Eastern roads in their efforts to procure approval of freight rate advances.

Failure liabilities for eleven months were \$241,191,327, against \$184,952,802 in the corresponding months of 1912, and \$173,402,063 in 1911. Clearings increased at the beginning of the year, but eleven months showed a loss of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. The net gain by immigration (ten months) was 904,783, against 579,019 in 1912. This is nearly three times the gain in 1911. The immigrant inflow was largest in 1906 and 1907. Panic checked it, but it is swelling again. Building operations (ten months) were \$774,000,000, against \$838,000,000 in 1912, and \$787,000,000 in 1911. Here is a slight decline. In foreign trade (a table is printed elsewhere) a total exceeding even that of 1912 is indicated. Exports of manufactures are still growing, while those of breadstuffs, cattle and beef decline.

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was exceptionally small, as our tables show. A year's total of less than 85,000,000 shares may be compared with 131,000,000 in 1912, and 214,000,000 in

1909. In November the record for inactivity was broken. In one week the sales were only 501,000 shares, and in one full day only 58,000 were transferred. Low figures were reached in June, when a sharp downward tendency was checked by Secretary McAdoo's announcement that he was ready to issue \$500,000,000 of emergency currency, under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. But the notes were not needed, and there was no application for them. Rates on call loans were low thruout the year, rising to ten per cent on only two or three occasions, and soon falling.

During most of the year our market for money and securities was affected in some measure by the strain abroad, due to the Balkan wars. A glance at the record shows the influence, in the first quarter, of the Pujo committee's hearings, the public utterances of Mr. Wilson, Governor Sulzer's Stock Exchange bills, the Ohio floods, and the murder of President Madero in Mexico. The market was not affected by the death of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It will be recalled that the Pujo committee's bills included one for incorporation of stock exchanges, which were not to be allowed to use the mails if they should not comply. Governor Sulzer's incorporation bill was defeated in the New York Senate. The condition of Mexico was a menace to business and securities thruout the year, but its effect cannot be measured.

In the second quarter domestic influences were dominant. The gold exports had amounted to about \$50,000,000. An extra session of

THE CROPS

	1913	1912	Value 1913
Corn	2,446,988,000	3,124,746,000	\$1,692,092,000
Winter wheat	523,561,000	399,919,000	433,995,000
Spring wheat	239,819,000	330,348,000	176,927,000
All wheat	763,380,000	730,267,000	610,124,000
Oats	1,121,768,000	1,418,337,000	439,596,000
Barley	178,189,000	223,824,000	95,731,000
Rye	41,381,000	35,664,000	26,220,000
Buckwheat	13,833,000	19,249,000	11,445,000
Flaxseed	17,853,000	28,073,000	21,399,000
Rice	25,744,000	25,054,000	22,000,000
Potatoes	331,525,000	420,647,000	227,903,000
Sweet potatoes	59,057,000	55,479,000	42,884,000
Hay, tons	64,116,000	72,691,000	797,077,000
Tobacco, lbs.	947,399,000	962,855,000	121,597,000
Cotton, bales	13,677,000	13,703,000	797,844,000
Sugar beets, tons	5,834,000	5,224,000	34,420,000



**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN  
NEW YORK,**at New York, in the State of New York, at the  
close of business, October 21, 1913.**RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts.....	\$98,682,244.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	53,090.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	8,800,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	196,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	18,666,136.52
Banking house.....	2,500,000.00
Due from national banks (not re- serve agents).....	6,779,671.49
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	991,243.64
Checks and other cash items.....	654,720.18
Exchanges for clearing house.....	24,811,708.95
Notes of other national banks.....	550,140.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	1,217.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie.....	16,741,317.00
Legal-tender notes.....	7,878,705.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5% of circulation).....	440,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	260,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$188,006,194.99</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid.....	6,533,968.64
National bank notes outstanding.....	8,646,200.00
Due to other national banks.....	33,118,516.94
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	13,866,664.94
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	19,576,992.78
Dividends unpaid.....	16,529.50
Individual deposits subject to check.....	58,663,689.85
Demand certificates of deposit.....	773,327.73
Certified checks.....	6,648,095.58
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	4,604,482.80
Reserved for taxes.....	557,726.23
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$188,006,194.99</b>

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I. R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr., Vice-President of the  
above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the best of my knowl-  
edge and belief.

R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr., Vice-President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th  
day of October, 1913.E. H. CALLANAN,  
Notary Public, Kings County.  
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES N. JARVIE,  
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Directors.  
CHARLES A. PEABODY.**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE BANK OF AMERICA**at the close of business on the 9th day of De-  
cember, 1913:**RESOURCES.**

Stocks and bonds, viz.: Public securities, market value....	\$1,000.00
Other securities, market value....	2,441,458.89
Real estate owned.....	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	10,507,136.11
Loans and discounts without collat- eral.....	10,468,404.37
Overdrafts.....	1,865.64
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	924,547.40
Specie.....	3,979,122.97
Legal-tender notes and notes of na- tional banks.....	1,981,638.00
Cash items.....	7,204,195.84
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered.....	75,800.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$38,490,169.22</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	6,475,777.82
Unpaid dividends, reserved for taxes, etc., viz.: Unpaid dividends.....	840.00
Reserved for taxes.....	22,340.59
Due N. Y. State savings banks.....	4,059,114.06
Deposits not preferred.....	18,647,118.39
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	7,738,035.75
Other liabilities, viz.: Cashier's checks outstanding.....	31,842.61
Accrued interest not entered.....	15,100.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$38,490,169.22</b>

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.  
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL  
BANK OF NEW YORK**at New York, in the State of New York, at the  
close of business, October 21st, 1913:**RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts.....	\$25,085,833.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	2,568.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	603,850.73
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	700,000.00
Due from national banks (not re- serve agents).....	2,224,631.95
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	289,949.19
Checks and other cash items.....	146,831.80
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	1,532,511.63
Notes of other national banks.....	35.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	4,370.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie.....	3,548,800.00
Legal-tender notes.....	2,659,271.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	111,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$36,963,153.72</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,944,983.29
National bank notes outstanding.....	48,600.00
State bank notes outstanding.....	5,678.00
Due to other national banks.....	9,308,273.47
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	1,434,316.60
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	2,239,651.91
Dividends unpaid.....	8,809.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	12,762,492.90
Demand certificates of deposit.....	590,000.00
Time certificates of deposit.....	200,000.00
Certified checks.....	200,075.53
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	641,798.01
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
Reserved for taxes.....	77,475.01
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$36,963,153.72</b>

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I. H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named  
bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement  
is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th  
day of October, 1913.CHAS. E. MCCARTHY, Notary Public, New  
York City, No. 12.

Correct—Attest:

CHAS. F. BASSETT,  
ISAAC D. FLETCHER, } Directors.  
EDWARD TOWNSEND,**THE BANK OF UNITED STATES**

Which Opened for Business July 1, 1913.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE BANK OF UNITED STATES**at the close of business on the 9th day of Decem-  
ber, 1913:**RESOURCES.**

Stocks and bonds, viz.: Public securities, market value....	\$37,230.63
Other securities, market value....	69,171.87
Real estate owned.....	none
Mortgages owned.....	none
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....	none
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	380,652.00
Loans and discounts without collat- eral.....	1,143,140.00
Overdrafts.....	4.30
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	612,460.36
Specie.....	229,343.74
Legal tender notes and notes of na- tional banks.....	60,970.00
Cash items.....	9,764.61
Other assets, viz.: Foreign money.....	8,188.13
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,174.36
Accrued interest not entered.....	2,302.04
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,558,402.10</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	58,465.71
Unpaid dividends, reserved for taxes, etc., viz.: Reserved for taxes.....	600.00
Preferred deposits.....	10,000.00
Deposits not preferred.....	2,367,681.88
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	2,873.25
Other liabilities, viz.: Cashier's checks outstanding.....	15,781.26
Accrued interest not entered.....	3,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,558,402.10</b>

JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President.  
W. F. H. KOELSCH, Vice-President.  
C. LIONEL MARCUS, Vice-President.  
BERNARD K. MARCUS, Cashier.**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK  
OF NEW YORK**at New York, in the State of New York, at  
the close of business October 21, 1913:**RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts.....	\$28,762,365.55
Overdrafts unsecured.....	408.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....	450,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	556,592.42
Banking house.....	1,000,000.00
Due from national banks (not re- serve agents).....	2,584,810.88
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks.....	432,114.05
Checks and other cash items.....	90,378.21
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	2,593,819.78
Notes of other national banks.....	36,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	7,880.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie.....	4,019,712.00
Legal-tender notes.....	2,353,497.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.....	22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	52,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$42,962,078.48</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,802,367.33
National banknotes outstanding.....	423,100.00
State banknotes outstanding.....	10,838.00
Reserved for taxes.....	62,647.49
Due to other national banks.....	3,667,887.40
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	1,188,117.10
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	1,723,824.58
Dividends unpaid.....	450.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	23,973,404.68
Demand certificates of deposit.....	50,000.00
Certified checks.....	418,005.82
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	641,436.08
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$42,962,078.48</b>

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-  
named bank, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true to the best of my knowledge  
and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th  
day of October, 1913.

EDWD. P. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. EMLIN ROOSEVELT,  
FREDERIC W. STEVENS, } Directors.  
J. B. MARTINDALE,**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK**at the close of business on the 9th day of De-  
cember, 1913:**RESOURCES.**

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, market value..	\$1,510,000.00
Other securities, market value..	9,434,580.00
Real estate, banking-house and other real estate owned.....	1,200,000.00
Mortgages owned.....	3,395,625.00
Loans secured by collateral.....	34,066,520.35
Bills purchased not secured by collat- eral.....	12,040,992.91
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	4,809,752.60
Specie (gold certificates).....	5,400,000.00
Accrued interest.....	446,198.55
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$72,303,669.41</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	14,603,109.71
Reserved for taxes and expenses....	84,800.00
Preferred deposits.....	12,881,736.68
Deposits not preferred.....	39,782,402.48
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	2,218,312.55
Other liabilities, viz.: Accrued interest entered.....	733,307.99
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$72,303,669.41</b>

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Duly sworn to by Edward W. Sheldon, Presi-  
dent, and Wilfred J. Worcester, Secretary, De-  
cember 16, 1913.

PHILIP L. WATKINS,

Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in N. Y. County No. 84.



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

# Fifth Avenue Bank of New York

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.	
Stocks and bonds, viz.:	
Public securities, market value...	\$1,110.00
Other securities, market value...	5,600.00
Real estate owned.....	552,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....	72,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	8,110,471.80
Loans and discounts without collateral.....	4,688,952.64
Overdrafts.....	9,245.11
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	271,473.46
Specie.....	2,633,056.79
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.....	1,041,025.00
Cash items.....	534,786.50
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered (estimated).....	26,449.72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17,946,237.62</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	2,233,312.76
Unpaid dividends reserved for taxes, etc., viz.:	
Unpaid dividends.....	50.00
Reserve for taxes.....	40,525.33
Preferred deposits.....	18,319.70
Deposits not preferred.....	15,207,032.93
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	14,999.69
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	30,547.49
Reserve for contingencies.....	275,000.00
Unearned discount to offset accrued interest in resources (estimated).....	26,449.72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17,946,237.62</b>

A. S. FRISSELL, President.  
THEO. HETZLER, Cashier.

## The Mutual Bank

49-51 West 33d St.

Near Broadway

**Capital - - \$200,000.00**  
**Surplus and Undi-  
 vided Profits - 476,478.59**

## OFFICERS

CHARLES A. SACKETT, President  
 HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Vice-pres. & Cashier  
 JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Vice-president  
 EUGENE GALVIN, Asst. Cashier

## DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield, Chairman

Andrew J. Connick	Charles A. Sackett
Thomas Dimond	Isadore Saks
Otto M. Eidlitz	Charles P. Taft
Joseph H. Emery	James Thomson
A. P. W. Kinnan	John C. Van Cleaf
C. W. Luyster	Cornelius Vanderbilt
Samuel McMillan	Thomas F. Victor

Safe Deposit Vaults    Silver Storage Rooms

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"Official" card description on ANY security will be sent you upon request.

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66 Liberty Street, New York

Congress took up tariff revision, and a bill was soon past in the House. The New Haven dividend was cut and the Boston & Maine dividend past. Foreign sales of Canadian Pacific deprest other stocks. Steel orders were declining, arbitrators gave the eastern railroad firemen \$3,000,000, Secretary Redfield threatened to make investigation if wages should be reduced, the Attorney-General proposed a graduated super-tax for large corporations, the New Haven road was criticized by the federal commission, and the Frisco railroads went into the hands of receivers. A currency bill which the banks disliked was prepared and introduced at Washington. Mainly on account of these things stocks were deprest in June.

There was some improvement in July, but the securities market was a narrow one. Recovery was promoted by the court's approval of the Union Pacific disintegration plan, and the prevention of a strike on the eastern railroads. Government two per cent bonds (of which the banks hold \$700,000,000 as security for circulation) declined, owing to doubt concerning the effect of the currency bill. Whereupon Secretary McAdoo charged that New York banks were conspiring to cause uneasiness. The evidence was in the banks' favor. The Secretary also undertook to loan \$50,000,000 for moving the crops. But there was no stringency to call for this. Crop reports were unfavorable, the steel trade began to show reaction, railroad net earnings were falling, and a dreadful collision directed attention to the discredited New Haven railroad company. Stock prices yielded again.

In October the tariff and income tax bill became a law. Business was less active. It was known that Mr. Wilson desired additional trust legislation. A favorable influence was exerted by the federal commission's approval of higher freight rates between Missouri points. November saw no improvement of business, and depression in the steel industry excited much comment. Arbitration gave the conductors and trainmen on eastern roads \$6,000,000. For a time the prices of several stocks were below the June record. The general situation did not appear to be affected by the state and municipal elections. In December the New Haven dividend was past. The Senate was discussing the currency bill, which was past on the 19th.

So far as the condition of business is concerned, the beginning of the year was more satisfactory than the end of it promises to be. But there is no fundamental weakness. There has been no undue expansion of credit,

nor any broad speculation. Business interests are weary. They regard with apprehension such legislation as is proposed by Mr. Untermeyer and the Pujo committee, or such inquiries as Secretary Redfield would make with the aid of the \$475,000 which he asks Congress to give him.

Arizona holds first rank among the states as a producer of copper, and the output is growing. In 1912 it was 365,038,649 pounds, or a million pounds a day, valued at \$60,231,377.

Saskatchewan, one of Canada's new northwestern provinces, in which many Americans have become settlers, produced \$71,000,000 worth of wheat and \$25,000,000 worth of oats this year. The province's wheat crop was equal to about one-third of the crop of the entire United States.

Expenditures in the United States for the improvement of roads have risen from \$79,771,417 in 1904 to \$164,232,265 in 1912. Eight years ago only thirteen states aided in the work by appropriation of state funds. In 1912, however, the number was thirty-five, and their appropriations amounted to \$43,757,438.

In the State of New York there are 48,851 factories, employing 1,236,150 persons, of whom 347,601 are women, and 13,519 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. A little more than 25 per cent of the entire number are employed in the clothing industry. More than half of the employees are in the City of New York.

The following dividends are announced:

The General Gas and Electric Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

Remington Typewriter Company, first preferred, quarterly, 1¼ per cent; second preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable January 2, 1914.

American Woolen Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable January 15, 1914.

D. C. Heath & Co., preferred, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable January 1, 1914.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum.

Buffalo Mines, Ltd., 5 per cent, extra 10 per cent, payable January 1, 1914.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent and a bonus of 2 per cent, payable January 20, 1914.

National Surety Company, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

The Bank for Savings, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 20, 1914.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$2 per share, payable Thursday, January 15, 1914.

Bank of New York, semi-annual, 8 per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1914.

Brooklyn Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 20, 1914.

Nipissing Mines Company, quarterly, 5 per cent; extra 2½ per cent, payable January 20, 1914.

Bowery Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1914.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 15, 1914.

Irving Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 19, 1914.

Mechanics Trust Company of New Jersey, quarterly, 5 per cent; extra, 5 per cent, payable January 2, 1914.

International Silver Company, Coupons No. 22 of Debenture Bonds, payable on and after January 1, 1914.



CHARTERED 1853

**United States Trust Company of New York**

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,603,169.71

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary

WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

## TRUSTEES

WM. ROCKEFELLER  
ALEXANDER E. ORR  
WILLIAM D. SLOANE  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN CLAFLINJOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board  
JOHN J. PHELPS  
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD  
LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDONCHAUNCEY KEEP  
GEORGE L. RIVES  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TODOGDEN MILLS  
EGERTON L. WINTHROP  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.  
HENRY W. de FOREST  
ROBT. I. GAMMELL  
WM. VINCENT ASTOR

CHARTERED 1864

**UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY

Fifth Avenue Branch

425 Fifth Avenue, cor. 38th Street

Plaza Branch

786 Fifth Avenue, cor. 60th Street

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS AT BOTH BRANCHES

Capital \$3,000,000

Surplus (earned) \$5,300,000

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations

**New York County National Bank**

INCORPORATED 1855

Eighth Avenue, Cor. 14th St.  
NEW YORKCapital, - - - - \$500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 2,079,004.58

## OFFICERS

FRANCIS L. LELAND, President  
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, Vice-President  
JAMES C. BROWER, Vice-President  
THOMAS A. PAINTER, Cashier  
LAWRENCE J. GRINNON, Asst. Cashier

## DIRECTORS

TIMOTHY M. CHEESMAN PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ  
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN JESSE I. STRAUS  
FRANCIS L. LELAND JAMES C. BROWERSAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. BOXES \$5.00 AND  
UPWARD PER YEAR.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS INVITED.

**NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,**No. 52 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK

CHARTERED IN 1830.

Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 3,803,845.95  
Assets, - - - - 39,384,072.66Grants Annuities.  
Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise.  
Manages Property as Agent for the Owners.  
Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice.  
Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.  
Accepts only private trusts and declines all corporation or other public trusts.

## TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson Henry Lewis Morris  
Henry Parish Cornelius Vanderbilt  
Frederic W. Stevens John McL. Nash  
Stuyvesant Fish John Claflin  
Edmund L. Baylies Cleveland H. Dodge  
George S. Bowdoin Thomas Denny  
Henry A. C. Taylor Lincoln Cromwell  
C. O'D. Iselin Paul Tuckerman  
W. Emlen Roosevelt Walter Kerr  
Joseph H. Choate Howard Townsend  
Samuel Thorne Eugene Delano  
John L. Cadwalader Alfred E. Marling  
Augustus D. Juilliard Moses TaylorHENRY PARISH.....President  
WALTER KERR.....First Vice-President  
HENRY PARISH, JR.....Second Vice-President  
S. M. B. HOPKINS.....Third Vice-President  
ZEGER W. van ZELM.....Secretary  
IRVING L. ROE.....Assistant Secretary  
J. LOUIS van ZELM.....Assistant Secretary  
JOHN C. VEDDER.....Assistant Secretary**FIFTH NATIONAL BANK**Twenty-third St. and Lexington Ave.  
New York CityCapital . . . . \$250,000.00  
Surplus and Profits, . 525,000.00STEPHEN KELLY.....President  
E. E. WATTS.....Vice-President  
RICHARD B. KELLY.....2nd Vice President  
W. S. BECKLEY.....Cashier  
G. J. S. TAYLOR.....Assistant Cashier  
Established 1864.

Established 1829

**MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK**

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

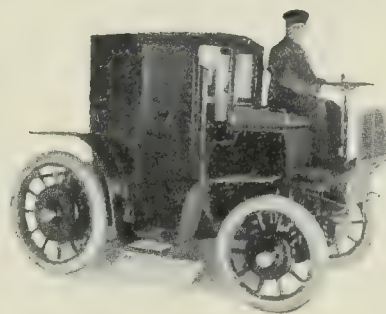
PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, President.  
KIMBALL C. ATWOOD, Vice-President.  
GILBERT H. JOHNSON, Vice-President.  
E. K. CHERRILL, Vice-President.  
EDW. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.  
E. TILDEN MATTOX, Assistant Cashier.**The Leading Evening Newspaper in the United States for More than a Century**

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**The Evening Post**

NEW YORK

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**THE PERFECT CITY VEHICLE**

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# LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Member of New York Clearing House Association

208 FIFTH AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST. BROADWAY & 72D ST.

Mercantile and Personal Accounts received subject to check or on Certificate of Deposit. Interest paid on daily balances.

## COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Opposite Penn. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Over \$3,400,000.00

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.  
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President. WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.  
JAY S. PERKINS, Asst. Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Asst. Secretary.

### DIRECTORS

William Brinkerhoff	William B. Jenkins	John N. Platten	Myles Tierney
Charles S. Carscallen	Clarence H. Kelsey	Moses Taylor Pyne	Cornelius Vanderbilt
Chas. D. Dickey	David W. Lawrence	Percy R. Pyne, 2nd	John J. Voorhees
Willard C. Fisk	James A. MacDonald	Archibald D. Russell	George W. Young
Oscar L. Gubelman	John A. Middleton	Robert S. Ross	Augustus Zabriskie
John W. Hardenbergh	James G. Morgan	Edwin A. Stevens	

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY

Jersey City, N. J., October 21, 1913.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	.....\$3,881,431.09
Due from banks and	
bankers	.....2,255,931.67
Real estate and securities	587,500.00
U. S. bonds	.....525,000.00
Bonds to secure postal	
savings	.....125,000.00
Cash	.....849,370.08
	<b>\$8,224,232.84</b>

### LIABILITIES.

Capital	.....\$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided	
profits	.....1,397,988.49
Circulation	.....389,497.50
Deposits	.....6,036,746.85
	<b>\$8,224,232.84</b>

GEO. T. SMITH	President
ROBT. E. JENNINGS	Vice-President
E. I. EDWARDS	Cashier
HENRY BROWN, Jr.	Asst. Cashier

## HUDSON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Broadway and 39th Street

Metropolitan Opera House

Most convenient, accessible and absolutely fireproof vaults in this City for the storage of trunks, papers, money and other valuables.

Midway between the Pennsylvania and Grand Central Railroad Stations.

Boxes to rent from \$5 and upwards per annum.

### OFFICERS

ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN	.....President
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY	.....Vice-President
HENRY C. STRAHMANN	Vice-Pres. and Treas.
JOHN GERKEN	.....Vice-President
RICHARD A. PURDY	.....Secretary

### DIRECTORS

Wm. O. Allison	Louis H. Holloway
J. Romaine Brown	Charles F. Holm
Elverton R. Chapman	Richard V. Lewis
Lewis A. Cushman	E. A. McAlpin
Fred H. Ehlen	Wm. P. Rinckhoff
John Gerken	Gustav Scholer
Warren M. Healy	Henry C. Strahmann
William von Twistern	

## The Metropolitan Bank

Capital Paid Up	- - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	- - 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits	- - 181,888.26

### DIRECTORS.

S. J. MOORE, President
D. E. THOMSON, K.C., Vice-Pres.
Sir W. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.
JOHN FIRSTBROOK
JAMES RYRIE
W. D. ROSS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

W. D. ROSS, General Manager

### CORRESPONDENTS

New York: Bank of the Manhattan Company  
London: Bank of Scotland

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

## EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

680 BROADWAY

CAPITAL	.....\$250,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	.....65,332.49

VINCENT LOESER	.....President
FREDERIC T. HUME	.....Vice-President
GEORGE E. HOYER	.....Cashier
H. V. E. TERHUNE	.....Assistant Cashier

### DIRECTORS

DAVID BANKS	FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN
LEANDER H. THORN	VINCENT LOESER
FREDERIC T. HUME	WILLARD S. TUTTLE
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON	

## THE 1914 CAR

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

Few of the distinctive features of 1914 gasoline pleasure cars are, strictly speaking, innovations of the season, but are rather the embodiments of tendencies which were already manifested in 1913 models and which have developed in the latest designs.

Last season the streamline body made its appearance and has now become the accepted type. In it, all abrupt lines are avoided and the car presents a smoothly rounded contour so as to reduce air resistance as far as possible. All projecting parts are eliminated, the hood tapers off toward the radiator, the forward edge of which may be rounded. The metal dash is of scuttle or cowed shape and the lines of the hood and body smoothly merge into it. Mouldings, dividing the body into panels, are absent and even the door hinges are concealed in order to secure smoothness of appearance. These bodies are hung low, the seats are placed low, the cushions are extremely deep and tilted downward and to the rear.

Prices average rather lower than ever before, because of the appearance in the market of many new models of moderate price and, in proportion to the value received, prices are the lowest on record. Thoroly practical touring cars, capable of long and efficient service, can be bought at from \$550 to \$6500 and town cars with coupé or limousine bodies range in price from \$750 to \$7000. Six cylinder cars are still increasing in popularity, about 45 per cent of all the 1914 models on the market being of this type and selling at prices ranging from \$1250 to \$6500. Indeed one of the features of the season is the so-called "light six," which is sold at prices which a few years ago would have been considered very reasonable for four-cylinder cars. These light sixes are equipped with small-bore motors and are, in fact as in name, of light weight, in comparison with the "sixes" obtainable in 1911 and 1912. Selling as they do at from \$1250 to \$2400 or thereabouts, they place the six-cylinder car within the reach of others than the very rich, especially as their fuel economy compares not unfavorably with that of equivalent fours.

Wheelbases average longer than in any previous season, altho it appears that the maximum wheelbase has not increased. Among the lower-priced cars, a longer wheelbase for the money is general. Springs average longer than hitherto, the use of a larger number of thinner leaves is general and a better quality of material and better all-around design is apparent. Shock absorbers are fitted as regular equipment upon an increasing number of models.

Center control is now practically universal, the gear shifting and emergency brake levers being of far neater design, and more convenient to operate than formerly, and left-hand drive, which has been adopted upon a large proportion of the new models, bids fair to become universal in the very near future.

Wire wheels, which bade fair to come into very widespread use this season,



18041913

National  
Newark Banking  
Company

NEWARK, N. J.

The Oldest Bank in New Jersey  
Began Business July 30, 1804

Capital, - - - \$1,000,000  
Surplus and Profits, \$1,875,000  
Deposits, - - - \$9,000,000

Armor Plate Safe Deposit Vault

D. H. MERRITT, President  
A. H. BALDWIN, Vice-President  
W. M. VAN DEUSEN, Cashier  
C. G. HEMINGWAY, Asst. Cashier

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESOURCES. April 4, 1913.

Loans and discounts..... \$2,754,187.35  
Securities ..... 1,082,723.19  
Banking house and safe deposit  
vaults ..... 159,250.00  
Cash and due from banks..... 1,157,390.38

LIABILITIES. \$5,153,550.92

Capital ..... \$300,000.00  
Surplus ..... 500,000.00  
Undivided profits..... 203,098.06  
Circulation ..... 293,700.00  
Reserved for taxes..... 8,318.30  
Deposits ..... 3,848,434.56

JOSEPH HUBER.....President  
JOHN W. WEBER.....Vice-President  
WM. S. IRISH.....Vice-President and Cashier  
ANSEL P. VERITY.....Assistant Cashier

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK  
OF BROOKLYN

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments..... \$4,854,607.41  
From other banks..... 809,258.15  
Exchange for Clearing House..... 232,092.71  
Cash and reserve..... 665,357.27

Total ..... \$6,561,315.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock..... \$300,000.00  
Surplus and profits..... 589,487.68  
Circulation ..... 119,250.00  
Reserve for taxes..... 15,121.31  
Deposits ..... 5,537,456.55

Total ..... \$6,561,315.54

HENRY M. WELLS, President  
D. IRVING MEAD, Vice-President  
B. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Cashier  
R. R. WARDELL, Assistant Cashier

THE NASSAU TRUST  
COMPANY

BROADWAY, COR. BEDFORD AVE.  
356-358 FULTON STREET,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Capital, Surplus and Profits.....\$1,000,000.00

OFFICERS.

ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, President.

JOHN TRUSLOW  
EDWARD T. HORWILL, } Vice-Presidents.  
HARRY F. BURNS, }

FRANCIS WEEKES, Secretary.

C. WOODWORTH,  
JOSEPH STEWART, JR. } Asst. Secretaries.

THE Merchants Loan and Trust Company—the Oldest  
Bank in Chicago—buys and sells high grade invest-  
ment bonds and in the selection of these securities  
pursues the same conservative policy which has characterized  
its operations during more than half a century. To the care-  
ful investor, with whom security is ever the primary consider-  
ation, the offerings of this bank prove especially attractive.

Monthly list of bond offerings mailed on request

THE  
MERCHANTS  
LOAN  
AND  
TRUST  
COMPANY

OLDEST BANK IN CHICAGO

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED  
IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FRANK H. ARMSTRONG  
ENOS M. BARTON  
CLARENCE A. BURLEY  
HENRY P. CROWELL  
WILLIAM A. GARDNER  
ELBERT H. GARY  
EDMUND D. HULBERT  
CHAUNCEY KEEP

CYRUS H. McCORMICK  
SEYMOUR MORRIS  
JOHN S. RUNNELLS  
EDWARD L. RYERSON  
JOHN G. SHEDD  
ORSON SMITH  
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE II  
MOSES J. WENTWORTH

112 West Adams Street, Chicago

Capital and Surplus—Ten Million Dollars

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$2,800,000

OFFICERS

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President  
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD,  
WILLIAM HARKNESS,  
D. W. McWILLIAMS,  
WM. J. WASON, JR.,  
WALTER E. BEDELL  
EDWARD C. BLUM  
GEO. V. BROWER  
FREDERICK L. CRANFORD  
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE  
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD  
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD  
JOSEPH P. GRACE

THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary  
HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y  
J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer  
GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel

Vice-Presidents

TRUSTEES

WILLIAM HARKNESS  
JOSEPH HUBER  
WHITMAN W. KENYON  
D. W. McWILLIAMS  
JOHN McNAMEE  
HENRY A. MEYER  
CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE

CHARLES E. PERKINS  
DICK S. RAMSAY  
H. B. SCHARMANN  
OSWALD W. UHL  
JOHN T. UNDERWOOD  
W. M. VAN ANDEN  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS  
LLEWELLEN A. WRAY

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY

181-183 Montague Street

Member of the New York Clearing House

TRUSTEES

J. G. DETTMER  
HORACE J. MORSE  
WILLIAM B. HILL  
HOWARD M. SMITH  
DAVID A. BOODY  
JAMES McMAHON  
CLARENCE W. SEAMANS

HERBERT L. PRATT  
WILLIAM C. COURTNEY  
WILLIAM H. GOOD  
W. EUGENE KIMBALL  
ADRIAN T. KIERNAN  
CHARLES M. ENGLIS  
WILLIAM E. HARMON  
GEORGE W. DAVISON

CHARLES A. BOODY  
MAX RUCKGABER JR.  
WALTER V. CRANFORD  
CHARLES E. ROBERTSON  
JAMES H. JOURDAN  
JOHN F. HILDEBRAND  
THOMAS E. MURRAY

Invites Deposits from Individuals, Firms and Corporations, and Seeks  
Appointment as Executor and Trustee.

CHARTERED 1866

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY

177 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN

Manhattan Branch, Broadway and Wall St. Bedford Branch, Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, - - \$5,159,442

OFFICERS

EDWIN P. MAYNARD.....President  
DAVID H. LANMAN.....Vice-President  
CLINTON L. ROSSITER.....Vice-President  
FRANK J. W. DILLER.....Vice-President  
WILLIS McDONALD, JR.....Treasurer

FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE.....Secretary  
WILLARD P. SCHENCK.....Asst. Sec'y  
HORACE W. FARRELL.....Asst. Sec'y  
C. O. BRINCKERHOFF.....Asst. Sec'y  
HERBERT U. SILLECK.....Asst. Sec'y



## The Girard National Bank

Philadelphia, Pa., October 21, 1913.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments..\$33,499,782.06  
Due from Banks..... 8,059,870.06  
Exchange for Clearing  
House ..... 1,813,131.15  
Cash and Reserve..... 8,476,235.31

\$51,849,018.58

### LIABILITIES.

Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00  
Surplus and Net Profits. 5,182,165.10  
Circulation ..... 1,103,252.50  
Deposits ..... 43,563,600.98

\$51,849,018.58

**FRANCIS B. REEVES,** President  
RICHARD L. AUSTIN.....Vice-Pres.  
T. E. WEIDERSHEIM.....Vice-Pres.  
JOSEPH WAYNE, JR.....Vice-Pres. & Cashier  
CHAS. M. ASHTON.....Ass't Cashier  
CHAS. F. WIGNALL.....Ass't Cashier

## Fourth Street National Bank

of Philadelphia

Capital  
\$3,000,000  
Surplus and Profits  
\$6,800,000

Unexcelled facilities offered to Banks,  
Bankers and Trust Companies.

**R. J. CLARK, Cashier**

## THIRD NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA

Condition at close of business October 21, 1913.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$5,025,513.92  
Due from banks..... 608,020.33  
Cash and reserve..... 1,389,444.41  
Exchanges for Clearing House..... 285,651.90

\$7,308,630.56

### LIABILITIES.

Capital ..... \$600,000.00  
Surplus and undivided profits..... 938,982.73  
Circulation ..... 347,600.00  
Deposits ..... 5,422,047.83

\$7,308,630.56

LOUIS WAGNER.....President  
THOS. J. BUDD.....Cashier  
W. CLIFFORD WOOD.....Ass't Cashier  
WM. T. TOMLINSON.....2d Ass't Cashier

## COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

88 Summer Street  
30 Congress Street

Capital - - \$1,000,000.00  
Assets - - 17,587,240.24

### OFFICERS

George S. Mumford, President  
Arthur P. Stone, Vice-Pres. and Treas.  
Stephen W. Holmes, Vice-President  
Arthur R. Smith, Asst. Treas.  
Charles E. Valentine, Asst. Treas.  
Harrie M. Richmond, Asst. Sec'y

## SLATER TRUST COMPANY

(Bank Est. 1855)

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

General Banking  
Savings  
Trustships

Resources . . . . . \$11,525,288.52  
Deposits . . . . . 9,925,170.66  
Capital and Surplus. . 1,600,117.86

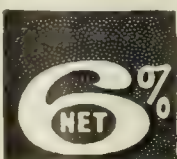
FRANK A. SAYLES .....President  
HOWARD W. FITZ .....Vice-President  
ANDREW E. JENCKS ..Sec'y and Treas.  
JEREMIAH F. BROWNING..Asst. Treas.

## The Merchants National Bank PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Surplus Earnings - - - - - 902,114.16

M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

have not been adopted so generally as many expected. However, they have gained greatly in popularity since last season and are now regular equipment upon the cars of quite a number of manufacturers and special equipment upon those of very many others. The limited supply of these wheels available has probably retarded their adoption by American manufacturers more than any doubt as to their merits.

Enclosed speedometer drives are coming into vogue. Electric lighting and starting systems are furnished upon practically all cars listed at \$1100 or over and even on some lower-priced models. They have been greatly refined in all details, the wiring is better, the starting motors crank their engines more briskly, and with less noise, the automatic control devices are better adapted to keep the batteries correctly charged at all times, and the generator drives are now practically quiet and more reliable.

The bores of 1914 motors average smaller than last year and much smaller than in previous years. This is partly due to the increasing number of six-cylinder motors in the field, but mainly to the realization upon the part of the manufacturer and the user alike that the modern small-bore motor can develop all the power necessary, is sweeter running, longer lived, requires fewer repairs and is far more economical of fuel than the large-bore motor. The average stroke of 1914 motors shows an increase, but no such extremely long-stroke motors as are common in Europe are found in this country, altho the tendency is evidently toward a larger stroke-bore ratio.

Higher motor speeds and a superior degree of flexibility characterize the 1914 motors, these important characteristics being the result of the use of larger valves, made of better material, and of lighter pistons and connecting rods, together with more refined lubricating systems. Superior permanent quietness in operation has been attained thru the use of helical timing gears or silent chain cam shaft drives, and by the general adoption of better designed valve cams and completely inclosed valve gears. The tendency toward the casting of cylinders *en bloc* shows an increase; nearly all the recently designed small four-cylinder motors being so constructed and the six-cylinder motors carrying cylinders cast either in two blocks of three or as a single block.

Storage battery ignition devices, operated in connection with starting and lighting systems, are found upon quite a number of models in place of high-tension magnetos, but, when they are employed, there is usually a battery of dry cells and an auxiliary battery system supplied. Automatic spark control is a feature of some of these new battery ignition systems, altho the spark lever is still retained. However, the high-tension magneto appears in no imminent danger of being superseded by its old-time rival, the battery.

Fuel tanks located under the seat have generally been superseded by tanks carried at the rear of the chassis







## DIVIDENDS

## 260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

Established 1784.

## The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

## The Bank for Savings

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 10, 1913.

## 189TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31, 1913, at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of \$5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.  
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.  
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

## The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1913.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of Jan'y next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 19, 1914.

Money deposited on or before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1914.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.

WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.

JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

## Irving Savings Institution

115 Chambers St., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend to depositors for the six months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of

## FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on all sums from \$5 to \$3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after January 19th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

H. E. TENER, President.

GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

## Maiden Lane Savings Bank

170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane,

Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM.** Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st. Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., including Saturdays.

J. HEYNEN, Sec'y. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

## THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1913, on all accounts entitled thereto from \$5.00 to \$3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.  
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1827  
CORNER PIERREPONT AND  
CLINTON STREETS.

## BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

Interest at the rate of

4 PER CENT PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.  
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31, 1913.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

## Fifty-Ninth Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woollen Company of record Dec. 23, 1913, will be paid on the fifteenth day of January, 1914.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business Dec. 23, 1913, and will be reopened Jan. 5, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.  
Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1913.

OFFICE OF

## W. S. BARSTOW &amp; COMPANY, Inc.

50 Pine Street, New York.

Engineers—Managers

## THE GENERAL GAS &amp; ELECTRIC &amp; CO.

New York, November 26, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The General Gas & Electric Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 20, 1913.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. December 20, 1913, and reopen at 10.00 A. M. January 3, 1914.

O. CLEMENT SWENSON, Treasurer.

## THE BUFFALO MINES, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a regular dividend of five per cent. (5%) and an extra dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the outstanding capital stock of The Buffalo Mines, Limited, has been declared and will be paid January 1, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1913. The stock books to close at the close of business on December 20, 1913, and reopen for transfers, January 2, 1914.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

## D. C. HEATH &amp; COMPANY

BOSTON

## PREFERRED DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record December 25, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

## LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. payable January 20, 1914, to shareholders of record of December 31, 1913. The transfer books of the Company will close December 31 and reopen January 19, 1914.

S. J. LEHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

## NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 Broadway, New York, Dec. 11, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1913, was this day declared. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on December 20, 1913, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on January 2, 1914.

HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

(from which the fuel is fed to the carburetor by pressure created by an engine-driven air pump) or by tanks carried in the capacious cowl of the dash. This latter arrangement is gaining ground, as its employment insures reliable gravity feed to the carburetor even on the steepest grades.

Kerosene carburetors, which a short time ago promised to be a common feature of 1914 models, have not been adopted as standard equipment by any of the prominent makers, but they are offered as options by several and such carburetors, applicable to any motor, are now upon the market.

More attention than ever before has been paid to economical carburation, with the result that dashboard carburetor control and improved arrangements for supplying heat to the mixture are more generally provided. The carburetors used are, in general, of designs considerably superior to those on 1913 cars, and the small-bore motors now so general, in conjunction with the reduced weights of the more recently designed cars, tend toward economy in fuel. Dashboard gasoline tank gages are now furnished as regular equipment upon many models and are a feature adding greatly to the convenience of motoring. Special arrangements for supplying rich starting mixtures, such as dashboard primers, are now quite general, as it has been realized that even the electric cranker cannot start a cold motor that is not drawing a combustible mixture.

Electric gear shifting effected by means of push buttons mounted upon the steering column, which does away with the use of the hand-operated gear lever, made its appearance last season. Its adoption has made substantial advance and it is now to be found upon quite a number of the 1914 models. Evidently the shifting of gears by hand is in process of being superseded by mechanical methods and another season is likely to witness this convenient method generally adopted.

The worm gear has been substituted for the bevel gear in the final drive of one of the 1914 models and one of the leading makes of high grade cars has adopted bevel gears of the spiral-tooth type in its 1914 product in order to secure a perfectly quiet final drive. A closer approach to quietness of gears has generally been brought about in this season's cars than ever before.

One important tho little realized tendency manifested in the 1914 models is that toward a lower final drive ratio. This reduction in gears has been made possible by the use of higher speed, more flexible motors, and enables cars to be operated slower in traffic and to show better hill-climbing ability without undue sacrifice of maximum car speed.

Full floating axles are to be found, this season, upon the cars of many makers who formerly featured axles of other types, and they are more generally provided upon lower priced chassis than formerly. Larger area and better equalized brakes are also a prominent 1914 improvement.



The two-speed axle, which appeared in a small way last season, has been adopted upon the 1914 model of one of the most largely sold cars and bids fair to become an important factor in the industry. It provides two perfectly quiet direct drives, one of them of appropriate ratio for high speed country driving, and the other adapted for slower speeds and city use. Higher fuel economy, less noise and vibration at high speeds, and a marked reduction in the extent to which the noisy lower gears are required are among the advantages of the double direct drive, and it is quite possible that 1915 may be the "two-speed axle year" as 1912 was the self-starter year, for the double direct drive is undoubtedly one of the most important of recent innovations.

Manchester, New Hampshire

**Office of International Silver Company**

Meriden, Conn., December 22, 1913.

Coupons No. 22 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

**58th Consecutive Dividend  
MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.**

Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 4, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%), also an extra dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%), on the paid-in Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable on the second day of January, next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1913. Transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 27, and reopened at 9 A. M. January 3, 1914.

WILLIAM R. WILDE, Treasurer.

**OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY**

11th AV. and 26th St., N. Y. C., Dec. 10, 1913.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock and also a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable at this office on Jan. 15, 1914, to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of record, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1913.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

**The Atchison, Topeka  
and Santa Fe Railway  
Company**

Coupons due December 1, 1913, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

No. 18 from Fifty-Year Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds.

No. 13 from Ten-Year Five Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds.

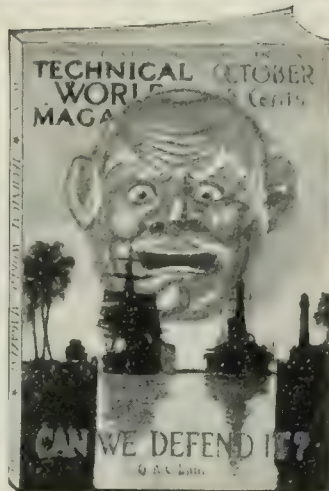
No. 9 from Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds, issue of 1909.

No. 7 from Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds, issue of 1910.

C. K. COOPER,  
Assistant Treasurer.

**YOU NEED IT**

You need it because it tells of the world's advance in a fascinating way all its own—because you cannot keep fully informed without it—because, as Jack London said, there is "Nothing like it," and because, as Luther Burbank said, "It is really indispensable." It tells of things you can find in

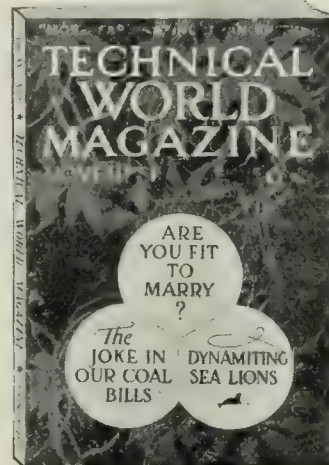


You'll like it because it is profusely illustrated—because it tells of things real, living men and women have done or are trying to do—because it tells its true stories in a simple and interesting way—because it makes real achievements, real events interesting—because it shows that the

no other magazine, and yet they are things upon which the future progress of the world is to be founded. It covers fully the discoveries of science, the achievements of inventors, the feats of engineers and explorers, and the opening of every new field of human endeavor.

**TECHNICAL  
WORLD  
MAGAZINE**

*"More Fascinating Than Fiction"*



On All News-stands  
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**YOU'LL LIKE IT**

**NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.**

165 Broadway, New York, December 15, 1913.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable January 20, 1914, to shareholders of record as of December 31, 1913. The transfer books will close December 31, 1913, and reopen January 19, 1914.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

**REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.**

New York, Dec. 11, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the First Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, payable January 2, 1914, to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 17, 1913.

GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY**

Dividend No. 58.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

**United Shoe Machinery Corporation**

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 5, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1913.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

We issue  
for the  
convenience  
of our clients

**6** Per Cent.  
**Certificates**

A thoroughly sound and convenient form of investment—available to the man or woman of limited means. Issued in amounts of \$100. Run from two to five years and payable on demand at any time thereafter. Ample protected by first mortgages on improved real estate. This company has been in business 38 years and has never lost a cent of principal or interest for a client.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.






An absolute necessity  
for the careful dresser

## Knox Hats

Embody style, fit and  
easy poise.



1865 1913

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Importers and Manufacturers of

### STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

## Offer for the Holidays

A very large and fine assortment  
of Coats, Wraps, Stoles and Muffs

## Suitable for Christmas Gifts

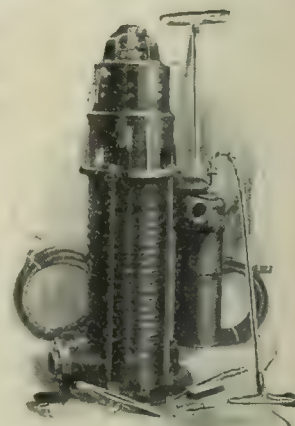
126 West 42d Street  
New York City



A type and size vacuum cleaner for large and small buildings. No surer satisfaction can be obtained than by installing in your bank the machine that cleans the Bankers' Trust Co.'s building.

## Spencer Turbine Vacuum Cleaners

are also installed in the following financial institutions:



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Catalog and list of over 1500 Installations sent on request as references.

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OF ALL THE SCHOOLS

Special attention given to Expertising, Restoring and Framing

FIFTH AVE. AND 40th ST., NEW YORK

Grace—I told him he must not see me any more.

Her Brother—Well, what did he do?

Grace—Turned out the light!—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

She's stopping at the Mountain House,  
But great seclusion seeks;

She always dresses in the dark,  
Because the mountain peaks.—*Judge.*

"It is wrong for an old man to marry a young fool."

"But how is he to know that she is a fool?"

"When she says yes to his proposal, he ought to know it."—*Houston Post.*



# THE TITLE GUARANTY & SURETY COMPANY

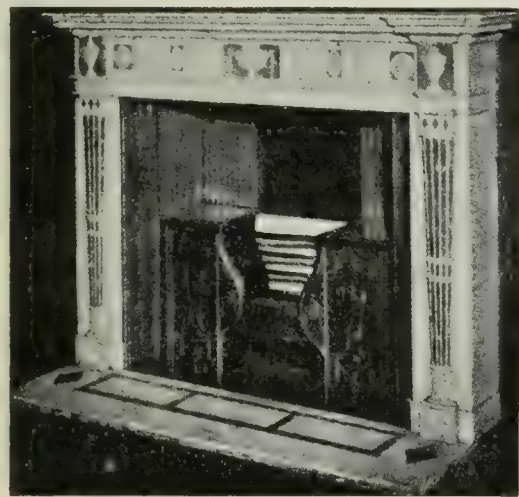
OF SCRANTON, PA.

Statement of Conditions, Dec. 31, 1912

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and stocks owned.....	\$1,297,690.00
Cash on hand and in banks.....	389,110.12
Real estate.....	115,000.00
Mortgages.....	26,562.00
Other real estate mortgages and judgments.....	61,122.48
Premiums in course of collection, net.....	282,320.24
Bills receivable and advances on contracts.....	162,302.99
Accrued interest.....	9,536.40
	\$2,343,644.23
LIABILITIES.	
Premium reserve.....	\$430,265.70
Reserve for claims.....	320,083.77
Reserve for taxes.....	24,122.13
Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....	569,172.63
Surplus as regards bondholders..	1,569,172.63
	\$2,343,644.23

FRED. C. WILLIAMS, Resident Vice-President

New York Office:  
84 William Street



Wood, Stone and  
Marble Mantels,  
Andirons, Firesets  
Grates, Tiles

WM. H. JACKSON CO.  
2 West 47th Street  
New York



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The use of the INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE has increased the attendance at the Lord's Supper in thousands of churches. It will do so for your church. Send for illustrated price list.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO.  
1701-1703 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

I have no faith in mystic signs  
As harbingers of good or ills;  
But one sign I would like to see  
On letter-boxes: *Post No Bills.*  
—Life.



Assets Dec. 31, 1912	\$92,463,921.96
Liabilities - - -	84,977,263.06
Unassigned Funds -	7,486,658.90

Roland O. Lamb  
President

Arnold A. Rand  
Vice-President

Walton L. Crocker  
Third Vice-President and Secretary

New York Office - St. Paul Building  
William N. Compton - General Agent



## A Child's Christmas Appeal

"I WANT A HOME. Fifty dollars donated to the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY will prepare me for reception in a home with some good farmer's family and defray the expense of supervision until I am firmly established. There are many others like me in this great city awaiting the kind word and Christian charity and uplift so necessary to their future comfort and well being. We are not responsible for our condition. There are hundreds, yes thousands, like me who have made good. Give me a show. Dispel the dark clouds that are hovering over me by shedding a little sunshine on my path and you will be the happier."

The Society's work for the past sixty years has been very fruitful, records being on file of hundreds of prosperous men and women who otherwise would have been lost—become a charge on the municipality.

The Society also asks for clothing and useful articles for the thousands of poor children in its Industrial Schools and homeless boys and girls sheltered in its Lodging Houses.

Checks may be made payable to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

WM. CHURCH OSBORN, President. WM. DOUGLAS SLOANE, Vice-President.  
CHARLES LORING BRACE, Secretary.



1850

1913

# THE UNITED STATES LIFE

## INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York

Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,  
PRESIDENT  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
*Pres. Title Guarantee and  
Trust Co.*  
WILLIAM H. PORTER  
*Banker*  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
*Pres. Importers and Trad-  
ers Nat. Bank*

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

### IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

#### GUARANTEEING RESULTS

There are two points at which a policyholder may fail, wholly or partially, in his efforts thru the provision afforded by life insurance to protect himself or his dependents:

He may, either thru disease or accidental bodily injury, become physically incapable of pursuing his occupation which, in the case of the average man, will greatly impair or completely destroy his earning capacity and, as a consequence, deprive him of the ability to continue the payment of premiums.

Again, the estate he leaves at death to his beneficiaries which, again in the average case, consists largely of life insurance, may be wasted or prematurely dissipated thru their business inexperience.

Life insurance equities in this day and age are never extinguished until their values to the last cent have been rendered in one of several forms to their owners. As a distinguished life underwriter observed the other day in an address: "The law abhors a forfeiture." This was not always true of life insurance practise, even in the best companies. But it does square accurately today with the treatment accorded policyholders in every company which possesses or is endeavoring to win the confidence of the public.

Progressive companies long ago recognized the weaknesses alluded to, and were prompt in providing the requisite remedies. For a few cents extra premium on the thousand of insurance, a policyholder may shift the risk of physical disability, with the consequent inability to pay premiums during that period, from his own shoulders to the insurer and rest secure in the confidence that the amount insured will be paid at his death.

To safeguard the provision against loss incident to the inexperience of his dependents, he need merely signify to the company that he desires the proceeds paid in instalments during such a period of years as he may choose.

The inability of the average intelligent man and woman to conserve a small fortune is illustrated in a letter written by an elderly clergyman, quoted in the address of the president of a life insurance company before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which held its annual meeting in New York City last week. The clergyman described himself as sixty-two years of age with an invalid wife of sixty-one. An aunt of the latter had bequeathed her the sum of \$15,000. He continues: "With her [his wife's] consent, this sum and \$3000 we had accumulated against our old age, was invested thru one who turned out to be a promoter—of his own interests—with the result that it is a total loss. He promised it

### FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

With forty Branch Offices and over 12,000 local agencies throughout the United States, this Company is prepared to render unexcelled service in issuing bonds. It has an established reputation for the prompt payment of its obligations. Over \$14,500,000 paid in claims during the twenty-nine years since its organization.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK

HOME OFFICE, 100 BROADWAY

*The Largest Surety Company in the World*

W. E. G. GAILLARD  
HOWLAND PELL  
F. K. MIDDLEBROOK

### GAILLARD & CO.

Fire, Liability &  
Automobile Insurance

7 Pine St. New York

"Pray let me kiss your hand," said he,  
With looks of burning love.  
"I can remove my veil," said she,  
Much easier than my glove."  
—Cornell Widow.

It has been pointed out that "potato" cood, cwiet consistentli with valyuz at-tacht tu leterz in uhter wurdz, be speld greauphtheightteough. Heer iz the un-raveling: gh in "hiccough," eau in "beau," phth in "phthisis," eigh in "weight," tte in "gazette," and ough in "though." The seed ov a nyu form ov speling bee iz heer.—*The Pioneer.*

#### LIKE BASEBALL

The President (during the war of 2012)—But where are all the officers of our army?

The Private—Please, sir, everybody above the rank of private is covering the battle for the New York papers.—*Life.*

"How do you always keep the office clock right?" the foreman was asked.

"I set it in the morning by the time the boss arrives and set it again at noon and night by the time the help quits."—*Indianapolis Star.*



would amount to an independent living for all our years, but it is declared by all to be absolutely worthless." In conclusion, this good and unworldly man says in a way that excites the warmest sympathy: "We fondly hoped never 'to come on the Conference.' Living in the world of holy ideals and preaching the same to men, we were fleeced the moment we had to handle our own property."

But he is not alone. There are hundreds of thousands equally incapable of handling their own property. So much of it as is in life insurance may be skilfully and faithfully cared for by experts, if the owners will but say the word.

#### RATE MAKING BY THE STATE

The suit of the fire insurance companies as represented by the test case of the German Alliance of New York, contesting the validity of the Kansas fire insurance rate law, has reached the United States Supreme Court. Following it closely in the same tribunal will be a case on similar lines carried up from Kentucky.

In considering questions of this character, particularly those involving a challenge of the state's authority in dealing with "foreign" corporations—that is to say, corporations organized under the laws of other states and seeking to do business beyond the political borders of their respective domiciles—the contesting company is compelled to contend against a well established rule which, in effect, endows the defendant state with autocratic powers. It has been repeatedly held that in the exercise of its "police powers," that is, protecting the health, lives, liberty and morals of its citizens, a state may make any condition which to its people may seem necessary and sufficient as a consideration for the admission of such foreign corporations.

In the matter under consideration, however, the companies argue that fire insurance is a private business, as proven by its exercised right to accept and reject—to discriminate between that which it will cover with insurance and that which it chooses to refuse to cover. They insist that if the state can fix rates of fire insurance, it can also fix the prices of any commodities. Proceeding further, they hold that the right to make fire insurance rates cannot be supported as a valid and legitimate exercise of the police powers in protecting the public health, life, liberty or morality.

There is one phase of the controversy that seems to have escaped attention; at any rate it has not fallen under our notice. If the state can fix the rates, it should possess the power to enforce them. This it cannot do, as proved last summer in the Missouri case when all the so-called foreign companies suspended business entirely rather than comply with the conditions then imposed. If the state would influence the price at which fire insurance is sold, it must go into the business as an insurer, as has the commonwealth of New Zealand, an

## The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited

Total Losses Paid in the United States Exceeds \$135,000,000

Payments made by this Company in the larger conflagrations in the United States:

Chicago, 1871	-	-	\$3,239,491
Boston, 1872	-	-	1,427,290
Baltimore, 1904	-	-	1,051,543
San Francisco, 1906	-	-	4,522,905
			<hr/>
			\$10,241,229

*New York Office: 80 William Street*

Henry W. Eaton,  
Manager  
George W. Hoyt,  
Deputy Manager

J. B. Kremer,  
T. A. Weed,  
Agency Superintendents



Founded A. D. 1710.

203rd YEAR

## Sun Insurance Office OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 203rd Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

#### Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1912

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate in New York City.....	\$216,250	Reserve for Unearned Premiums....	\$2,917,937
Loan on Real Estate in New York City .....	25,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment .....	316,066
United States Government Bonds....	212,000	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities .....	145,984
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities.....	3,196,951	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,243,000
Cash in Banks.....	428,208		
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection.....	474,721		
Other admitted items.....	69,857		
	<hr/>		
	\$4,622,987		\$4,622,987

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq.

Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq

experiment, by the way, that has not yet, after a dozen years or so, borne any fruit whatsoever.

E. H. Moore, Insurance Superintendent of Ohio, has tendered his resignation, effective January 1.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the leading life underwriters' organization of the United States, held its annual meeting in New York City, December 11 and 12. Former President Taft was among those who delivered addresses.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

### Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

### Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.  
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

## BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For the Voice

Among public speakers and singers the most popular throat remedy. Convenient and promptly effective.  
25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.



*"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."*

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

# AETNA

## INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1912

Cash Capital, . . . . .	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire) . . . . .	8,031,562.83
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine) . . . . .	437,384.65
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire) . . . . .	599,559.59
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine) . . . . .	111,584.00
Other Claims . . . . .	633,047.79
Net Surplus, . . . . .	8,238,392.50
Total Assets, . . . . .	\$23,051,531.36
Surplus for Policy-Holders, . . . . .	\$13,238,392.50

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-FOUR YEARS:

**\$132,981,553.48**

WILLIAM B. CLARK, President

Vice-Presidents

HENRY E. REES

A. N. WILLIAMS

E. J. SLOAN, Secretary

Assistant Secretaries

E. S. ALLEN

GUY E. BEARDSLEY

RALPH B. IVES

W. F. WHITTELSEY, Marine Secretary

WESTERN BRANCH, 175 W. Jackson Boul'd, Chicago, Ills. . . . .	{ THOS. E. GALLAGHER, Gen'l Agent. L. O. KOHTZ, Ass't Gen'l Agent. L. O. KOHTZ, Marine Gen'l Agent.
PACIFIC BRANCH, 301 California St., San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	{ W. H. BREEDING, General Agent. E. S. LIVINGSTON, Ass't Gen'l Agent.
MARINE DEPARTMENT . . . . .	{ CHICAGO, Ills., 175 W. Jackson Boul'd. NEW YORK, 63-65 Beaver Street. BOSTON, 70 Kilby Street. PHILADELPHIA, 226 Walnut Street. SAN FRANCISCO, 301 California Street.

Agents in all the Principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the United States and Canada

## THE FIRST MUTUAL

Chartered in America 1835

## NEW ENGLAND

Mutual Life Insurance Company

BOSTON, MASS.

### Financial Statement

Assets, December 31, 1912. . . . \$61,418,397.99  
Liabilities . . . . . 57,329,587.50

Surplus . . . . . \$4,088,810.43

Sixty-nine years of honorable dealing with policyholders has placed the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in the front rank of Life Insurance Companies of the country.

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President  
D. F. APPEL, Vice-President  
J. A. BARBEY, Sec'y  
WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Ass't Sec'y  
J. G. WILDMAN, Ass't Sec'y

NEW YORK CITY OFFICES:

E. W. ALLEN, Manager, 220 Broadway  
L. E. BALDWIN, Manager, 141 Broadway  
C. H. STRAUSS, Gen. Agent, 200 Fifth Ave.

BUFFALO:

PARKER & HINKLEY, General Agents

ROCHESTER:

HENDERSON & MANN, General Agents.

## Girard Life Insurance Company

Drexel Building, PHILADELPHIA

### OFFICERS

NATHAN T. FOLWELL, President  
RICHARD H. WALLACE, Vice-President  
and Superintendent of Agencies  
ALBERT SHORT, Secretary and Actuary  
JOSEPH S. POTTER, Treasurer

THE GIRARD LIFE is conducted along safe and conservative lines and ranks high among the sound financial institutions of Philadelphia.

Its NEW GUARANTEED PREMIUM REDUCTION POLICY is conceded to be one of the most attractive offered by any company, and is issued on all of the approved forms.

**LIFE—LIMITED PAYMENTS—ENDOWMENT—MONTHLY INCOME**

Send for a specimen for examination

## WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

43 and 45 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK

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Piedmont Mfg. Co.	The Carolina Mills.	Monaghan Mills.	Toxaway Mills.
Loray Mills.	Hermitage Cotton Mills.	Woodruff Cotton Mills.	Brandon Cotton Mills.
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Woodside Cotton Mills.	Franklin Mills.	Lois Cotton Mills.
Anderson Cotton Mills.	Orr Cotton Mills.	Grendel Mills.	Lydia Cotton Mills.
Greenwood Cotton Mills.	Easley Cotton Mills.	Bamberg Cotton Mills.	Ottaray Mills.
Granby Cotton Mills.	Home Cotton Mills.	Glenwood Cotton Mills.	Eureka Cotton Mills.
Victor Mfg. Co.	Richland Cotton Mills.	Bregon Mills.	Capital City Mills.
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	Orangeburg Mfg. Co.	Ninety-Six Cotton Mills.	The Hartwell Mills.
Saxon Mills.	Beaver Dam Mills.	Williamston Mills.	Enoree Mfg. Co.
Fairfield Cotton Mills.	Apalache Mills.	Olympia Cotton Mills.	Wylie Mills.
Pickens Mills.	Judson Mills.	Chapala Mfg. Co.	Warren Mfg. Co.
	Pine Creek Manufacturing Co.		

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, FINE CLOTHS, OUTING CLOTHS  
WARREN MANUFACTURING CO.

DUCKS, 22 TO 120 INCHES, DIFFERENT WEIGHTS

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Established 1874

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Hardy Plants for House Decoration  
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